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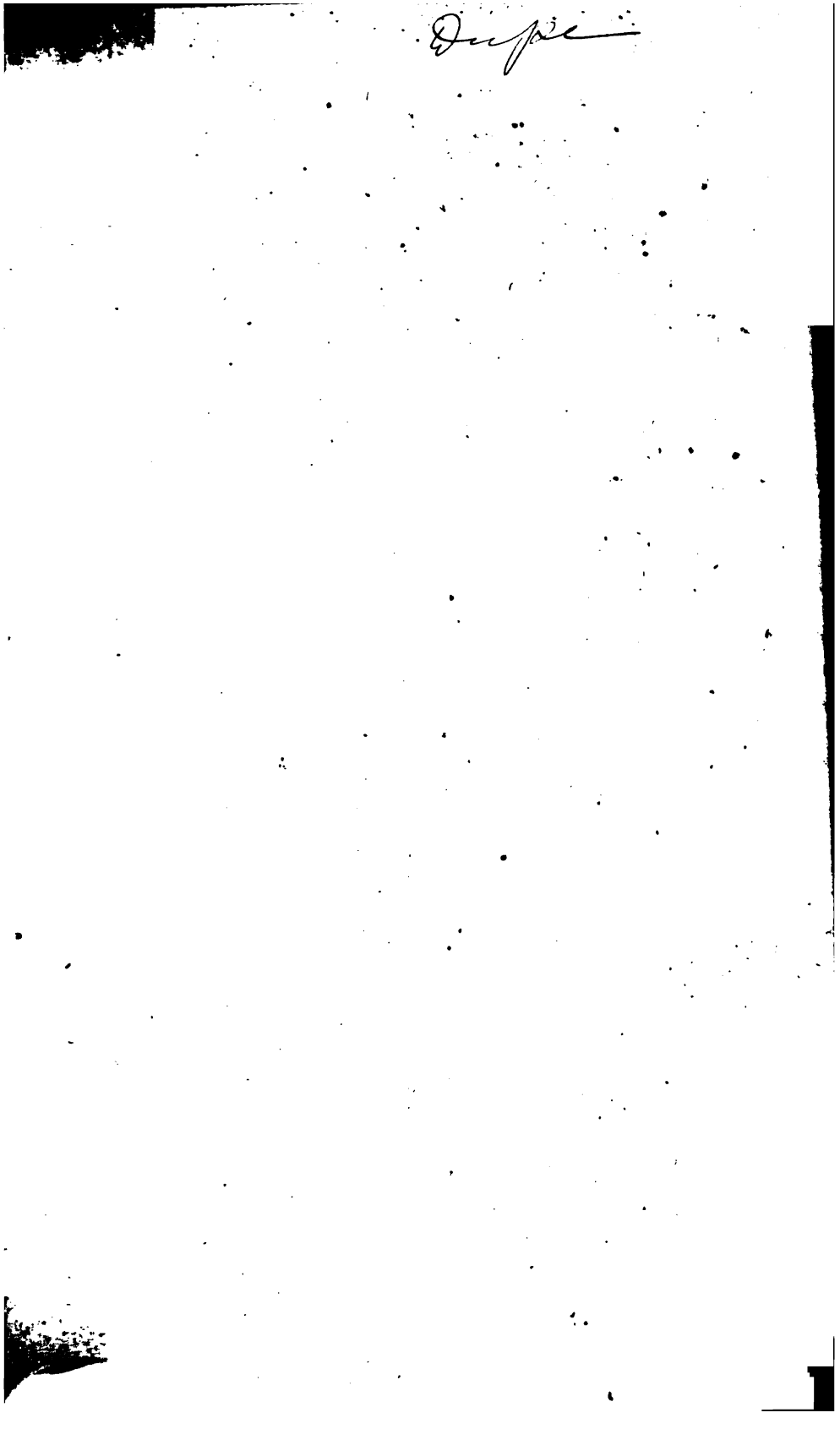

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TO THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

1883-'84.

IN FORTY VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

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48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 52.

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY BVT. LIEUT. COL. ROBERT N. SCOTT, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY,

AND

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 16, 1880.

SERIES I—VOLUME X—IN TWO PARTS.

PART II.—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

You will place Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith in command of expedition, and remain yourself at Fort Henry. Why do you not obey my orders to report strength and positions of your command?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March* 4, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The postmasters of the several brigades are hereby detailed for special duty in this city with Col. A. H. Markland, mail agent Post-Office Department, for ten days.*

* * * * * * *

By command of General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

[Addenda.]

P. O. DEPT., APPOINTMENT OFFICE, *Feb.* 20, 1862.

A. H. MARKLAND, Esq.,
Special Agent Post-Office Department,
Fort Donelson, near Dover, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant is received, and your action in the premises approved of by the Department. I take the occasion to express my gratification on your reappointment, and to add my testimony to the efficiency, energy, and zeal manifested in the discharge of the important duties devolved upon you.

In view of the advance of the army into Tennessee it is deemed important that the mail service shall keep pace, to a reasonable extent, with its movements, in order to afford the facilities necessary to its efficiency, as well as to the communications between it and the Headquarters at Washington and elsewhere. It is desirable, therefore, that the necessary service for the present be re-established on the more important routes; say between the county seats and convenient to the

* By Special Orders, No. 30, Headquarters District of West Tennessee, March 20, 1862, Orlando H. Ross was appointed "special mail agent to take charge of, forward, and receive all mails on the Tennessee River."

different permanent posts of the operating army. In doing this the service need not, in all cases, be put up to its former frequency and expense until it shall be considered necessary by the Department to return to the old schedules. On railroads it may be made daily when daily trains are run. On other principal routes weekly, or twice or three times a week, according to their importance. Where old contractors are loyal they may resume at rates not exceeding the *pro rata* of their former contracts, often perhaps less.

In the discretion given you to re-establish post-offices and appoint postmasters due care should be taken to reopen the service on routes and offices only so far as our occupation will be permanent and the mails permanently secure, and to appoint only such persons as are known to be unconditional Union men, and who are willing to take the necessary oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and, to save delay, a package of blank letters of appointments, bonds, and affidavits, will accompany this letter, in order that the persons appointed may execute the same with good and sufficient security, and enter at once upon the duties of the office.

These letters must be countersigned by you before delivery. In all cases in which you may act you will report immediately to the Department for its ratification and approval.

Your former instructions will guide you except so far as limited by this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Contract officer approves.

GEO. W. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Donelson, March 5, 1862. (Received March 9.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. Troops will be sent, under command of Major-General Smith, as directed. I had prepared a different plan, intending General Smith to command the forces which would go to Paris and Humboldt, while I would command the expedition upon Eastport, Corinth, and Jackson in person. Information received this morning, however, would have changed my plan, even if your orders had not done it. Forces going to Eastport must go prepared to meet a force of 20,000 men. This will take all my available troops after garrisoning Clarksville, Forts Donelson and Henry.

By your instructions I do not know whether I am to abandon Clarksville entirely or not. There are some stores there and heavy ordnance that must be disposed of before the place can be abandoned.

I am not aware of ever having disobeyed any order from headquarters—certainly never intended such a thing. I have reported almost daily the condition of my command and reported every position occupied. I have not, however, been able to get returns from all the troops, from which to consolidate a return for department headquarters. All have come in except from General Smith's command at Clarksville—five small regiments of infantry and two companies of artillery. The general has probably been unable to get his in consequence of being ordered to Nashville by General Buell. General Smith has been relieved

by General Buell, and was ordered immediately to the Tennessee by me.

As soon as I was notified that General Smith had been ordered to Nashville I reported the fact, and sent a copy of Buell's order. My reports have nearly all been made to General Cullum, chief of staff, and it may be that many of them were not thought of sufficient importance to forward more than a telegraphic synopsis of.

The Tennessee is now so high that there are but few points on the river where troops can be embarked. Fort Henry is under water. The water is about 6 feet deep inside the fort. The continuous rains have made it almost impossible to get from Fort Donelson to the Tennessee. It is now very difficult to get across the country. I will leave at Fort Donelson four regiments of infantry, all of them very small, having suffered severely at Donelson, and from sickness since. I will leave two regiments at Clarksville until further directions are received. I have forty-six infantry regiments, three cavalry regiments, and eight independent companies, and ten batteries of light artillery. The average available strength of regiments fit for the field is about 500 men.

In conclusion, I will say that you may rely on my carrying out your instructions in every particular to the very best of my ability.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Col. R. J. OGLESBY, *Comdg. First Brigade, First Division:*

You will immediately order forward all the forces of every arm not belonging to your immediate brigade to the Tennessee River, above Fort Henry, and to the same point started for by General McClernand's forces. You will direct them to move out the Ridge road (the same as a portion of our forces marched to Fort Donelson) to the Iron Furnace, between here and Fort Donelson, and from thence follow on the same track over which General McClernand moved.

They will move with the camp and garrison equipage, officers' baggage, and transportation, as limited in General Orders, No. 17, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, and three days' rations. They will move immediately and with all possible dispatch.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—So as to materially lighten the loads on their teams, you will direct that a portion of their baggage be loaded on the steamer New Uncle Sam, which you will order around to this place as soon as the baggage is received on board.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. F. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Clarksville, Tenn.:

By directions just received from headquarters of department you are

to take command of the expedition which I designed commanding in person. You will repair to Fort Henry with as little delay as practicable.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. F. SMITH, *Fort Donelson, Tenn.:*

By direction of Major-General Halleck, you will take command of the entire expedition and carry out the instructions of the department commander, while I am directed to remain at Fort Henry. I am now having arrangements made for embarking troops as rapidly as possible, but with the present stage of water it must take several days to embark them.

I have sent orders to-day for three regiments from Clarksville and all the troops at Donelson except Oglesby's brigade. I will be here when you arrive and give you all the information I am in possession of.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. F. SMITH, *Fort Henry, Tenn.:*

By directions from headquarters Department of the Missouri you have been assigned to the command of the expedition up the Tennessee River. For instructions, see inclosed letter from Major-General Halleck.*

Information that seems to be reliable places the rebel forces at Eastport and Corinth at 20,000 men, with rolling stock between the two places sufficient to throw all the troops to either place in a short time.

If this should prove true, I can hardly say what course should be pursued to carry out the instructions. A general engagement is to be avoided, while the bridges are to be destroyed, if possible. The idea probably is there must be no defeat, and rather than risk one it would be better to retreat.

I will remain at Fort Henry and throw forward all the troops that can be provided with transportation. The commissary of subsistence is directed to take along 300,000 rations, and all the forage here is to go. It will probably be necessary to procure forage on the road.

Allow me to congratulate you on your richly-deserved promotion, and to assure you that no one can feel more pleasure than myself.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Henry, Tenn.:

You will please embark on board transports at once all the troops,

* No inclosure found. Reference is probably to Halleck to Grant, Vol. VII, p. 674.

including one battery of light artillery at this place, excepting those designated for garrison duty.

Instead of 150,000, as per directions this morning, you will place on board steamers to proceed up river 300,000 rations.

Land transportation will be limited as per General Orders, No. 17.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 5, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,
Fort Henry:

It is exceedingly important that there should be no delay in destroying the bridge at Corinth or Bear Creek. Don't delay the matter a moment. If successful, the expedition will not return to Paris, but will encamp at Savannah, unless threatened by superior numbers. Prepare everything to re-enforce him there. Dismount the water batteries at Henry and Donelson, and remove all stores, except for a small garrison at Donelson. Travelers can pass to Nashville, but no one will be permitted to land at the forts, except in extreme cases. None must be allowed to go up the Tennessee. See to this. What we do there must not be communicated to the public.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *March 5, 1862.*

General HALLECK:

General Cullum says Pope has been re-enforced with 5,000 men. I can send 5,000 from Paducah. Shall they be sent to Pope or General Smith? General Cullum estimates General Pope's forces at 18,000 men. That number must be all he wants, only there should be an attack or even demonstration on Island No. 10 at once.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, *March 5, 1862.*

General HALLECK:

I learn the gunboats are not prepared to attack Island No. 10. Could not the same end be attained by shelling the island with ten of the mortar boats, with one gunboat to command—say 5,000 infantry at hand. [?] General Cullum insists that General Pope is sufficiently re-enforced; that two regiments and one battalion of cavalry is enough for Columbus. This leaves the Paducah force of ten regiments ready for orders. I will have them ready to embark at short notice for the Tennessee or the Mississippi, as you or General Cullum may order.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. GUNBOAT TYLER,
Cairo, Ill., March 5, 1862.

Flag-Officer ANDREW H. FOOTE, U. S. N.,
Commanding Naval Forces on Western Waters:

SIR: I have returned from up the Tennessee, having left Pittsburg (the place of our late engagement) last night. The enemy has not renewed his attempt to fortify. I watched the point closely, and yesterday landed (under flag of truce), which was allowed to go a mile from the river before being stopped by their pickets. No sign of a renewed attempt could be discovered. In my report of the engagement I stated that I felt confident the enemy had suffered severely. I can now report that on the morning after the engagement (Sunday) 9 dead bodies and 100 wounded, many of them mortally, were counted in their camp, which had been removed the evening of the engagement 3 miles back from the river. Some tents where they were carrying badly-wounded men they would not allow any one to visit; they were still bringing in wounded. There is no doubt of the correctness of the above. It was reported that they buried 15 the evening of the engagement. I think I can safely put their loss down at 20 killed and 100 wounded.

Their force engaged on that day was 1,000 infantry (Louisiana), 500 cavalry (Mississippi) besides a battery of six pieces of field artillery. Two guns (32-pounders) were on the ground, but not mounted. I have reliable information that the enemy have now at Corinth, Miss., 18 miles from the Tennessee River (Pittsburg), junction of Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 15,000 to 20,000 troops. At Henderson Station, 18 miles from Coffee Landing, Tennessee River, and 25 miles by railroad from Corinth, some 10,000 or 12,000, and bodies of troops arriving every day, mostly from Columbus, and some from Louisiana. At Bear Creek Bridge, 7 miles back of Eastport, Miss., they have from 8,000 to 10,000, and are fortifying. At Chickasaw, Ala., I understand they are erecting heavy batteries. (This last not very reliable.)

Information received last night near Savannah, Tenn., from a reliable source, indicates that General Johnston, with all his force, is falling back from Murfreesborough to Decatur, Ala., the place where the Memphis and Charleston Railroad now crosses the Tennessee River, and the junction of the railroad leading from Nashville to that place, showing that they are preparing to send large re-enforcements to Bear Creek.

The results of the recent elections in Hardin and McNairy Counties, South Tennessee, will prove to you that the Union sentiment is very strong throughout that section of the State. The former gave 500 majority for the Union candidate out of a poll of 1,000 votes. The latter gave 200 majority Union out of a poll of 1,800 votes. The constant cry from them to me is, "Send us arms and a sufficient force to protect us in organizing, and we will drive the secessionists out of Tennessee ourselves." I enlisted a few more men. Captain Phillips recruited several for his company. I have captured J. B. Kendrick, of Captain Fitzgerald's company of Tennessee Volunteers, who represented himself as a colonel of militia of the State of Tennessee, and Clay Kendrick, private in Captain Fitzgerald's company, Colonel Crews' regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GWIN,
Lieutenant, Comdg. Div. of Gunboats on Tennessee River.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 5, 1862.

* * * * * * *

Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Ohio, and will report to Brigadier-General Buell.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 5, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Have just received report from Garfield, 24th ultimo. Arrived at Piketon on 22d. That night river rose 60 feet and destroyed nearly all his stores. Has with him Twenty-second Kentucky, Fortieth and Forty-second Ohio. On his approach to Piketon, Humphrey Marshall retreated from Whitesburg through Sounding Gap, and has fortified on the Cumberland Ridge; said to be in considerable force. Garfield will push forward as soon as he can retrieve his losses. His scouts have been out 18 miles without finding an enemy. I send a copy of his letter by to-day's mail.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Camp Brownlow, March 5, 1862.

Capt. DANIEL GARRARD,
Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers:

DEAR SIR: You will proceed to-morrow morning with the force placed under your command, by the shortest route, to the point where the main road to the Pound Gap intersects the Elkhorn Creek. You will proceed thence down the Elkhorn to its mouth, scouting the valley thoroughly, and thence return to this place.

The object of your expedition is to capture or drive out a predatory band of rebels under the command of Captain Menifee, who is also acting as scout for Marshall. You are ordered to take possession of all arms of active secessionists in the vicinity through which you pass, and also capture and bring to these headquarters all who are found in arms or actively aiding the rebellion.

I particularly desire you to gather all the information in your power of the whereabouts of General Marshall or any force in the vicinity of Pound Gap. You are specially charged to keep your men from committing any outrages upon the persons or property of citizens. Make thorough work of it, and return within four days. On your return you will make a full report to me in writing.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FORT HENRY, *March* 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

All the transports here will be loaded and off to-day if the gunboats

arrive to convoy them. One gunboat has gone to Savannah. The transports here will not take all the troops now in readiness to move. Your instructions contemplated my commanding expedition in person. Dispatch yesterday changed it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War, Cairo:

Your letters were sent to Nashville several days ago. It is reported that Beauregard has 20,000 men at Corinth, and is fortifying. If so, he will make a Manassas of it. It is his best point to cover Memphis and Chattanooga. What a mistake that Buell did not send forces to move with us up the Tennessee, so as to seize that point. Smith has gone to do it, but I fear it is too late and that he is too weak. I cannot make Buell understand the importance of strategic points till it is too late.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *March* 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

If you telegraph Buell that you want a column of 10,000 or 20,000 men by river or land to co-operate, he will undoubtedly send them. I know he wishes to aid any important movement. Lieutenant Gwin, returned from Tennessee River, says they have 15,000 to 20,000 men at Corinth, 10,000 more at Henderson, 25 miles distant, and receiving reenforcements constantly from Columbus and Louisiana. At Bear Creek Bridge, near Eastport, a force of 8,000 men are reported. Great care must be exercised in approaching their present position, as facilities for re-enforcing the enemy's column are very great. Can I do anything to aid you? If so, command me.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your views accord with my own generally, but some slight modifications seem to me necessary; at least there are details about which we ought to be able to consult freely. Can we not meet at Louisville in a day or so? I think it very important. The concentration of my troops and transportation cannot be complete for some days. We have had two formidable rivers to cross, and have forced ourselves here without transportation or baggage. The thing which I think of vital importance is that you seize and hold the bridge at Florence in force. Johnston is now at Shelbyville, some 50 miles south of this. I hope you will arrange for our meeting at Louisville.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.

General BUELL, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I cannot possibly leave here at the present time. Events are pressing on so rapidly that I must be all the time in telegraphic communication with Curtis, Grant, Pope, and Commodore Foote. We must consult by telegraph. News down the Tennessee that Beauregard has 20,000 men at Corinth and is rapidly fortifying it. Smith will not probably be strong enough to attack it. It is a great misfortune to lose that point. I shall re-enforce Smith as rapidly as possible. If you could send a division by water around into the Tennessee it would require only a small amount of transportation, as it would receive all its supplies by the river.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 6, 1862.

General MCCLELLAN:

I am ashamed to speak again of the difficulty of crossing [an army] over two formidable rivers. Our troops came up faster than we could cross them, and we have forced ourselves here without transportation or baggage. This we could do when we could depend upon getting supplies at the end of our march, but not when we must carry them along. Johnston is at Shelbyville, some 25 miles south of Murfreesborough. The talk in his camp is that at Fayetteville, 20 miles farther south, they were to meet Beauregard, with 25,000 from Virginia and South Carolina, and then return against Nashville.

Garfield started after Marshall, but on the 22d, at Piketon, lost his supplies by high water, and had to stop for more. Marshall returned from Whitesburg through Sounding Gap when Garfield advanced, and has fortified, it is said, on the Cumberland Ridge.

It is important that Halleck and I should meet. I have proposed to do so at Louisville. We can both get there in twelve hours. Can you meet us there? If yes, name a time.

I have been concerned to hear that it is proposed to organize a provisional government for Tennessee. I think it would be injudicious at this time. It may not be necessary at all.

D. C. BUELL.

FORT HENRY, *March* 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Union City is said to be garrisoned by rebels. I will keep a lookout to prevent surprise from that direction while the garrison is weak here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Cairo:*

If it be true, as reported, that there is a strong rebel force at Union City, it seems to me that the garrison is not safe. Could not a gunboat

anchor in position below so as to command the railroad? The operations of the enemy in the vicinity of Columbus should be closely watched and care taken to prevent a surprise.

H. W. HALLECK.
Major-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *March* 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

General Grant right. I have just learned that a large force of rebels have collected at Eastport or at the bridge near there and also at Corinth. Force estimated at 20,000; engaged fortifying at both places. Now he says has boats enough for whole grand command. I will send for General Smith to Savannah all the Paducah garrison. When am I to go? I prefer General Smith's column.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General SHERMAN, *Paducah, Ky.:*
Major-General GRANT, *Fort Henry, Tenn.:*

General Sherman may join General Smith's column. General Smith must advance with great caution. If the enemy is in force at Corinth or Eastport, our landing must be below. I agree with General Grant that water batteries at Fort Donelson should be dismounted and captured field artillery sent to Paducah or Cairo.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *March* 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Captain Rawlins, General Grant's adjutant-general, says General Grant is at Fort Henry with about 12,000 effective men. At a point above, sixteen regiments, four broken regiments at Fort Donelson, two regiments at Clarksville, but will be at Fort Henry to-day. Plenty of boats at Fort Henry. I send up six more steamers to-day, loaded with troops, and will have as many more to-morrow. Three regiments are coming around from Clarksville to Fort Henry by water. There are ten batteries with General Grant's army now. There is one battery here; shall I send it up also?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, *March* 6, 1862—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

March 4, the enemy had 20,000 men at Corinth, Miss.; 10,000 at Henderson, 25 miles from Corinth; and 8,000 at Bear River Bridge, near Alabama line, and were daily receiving re-enforcements from Columbus, from Louisiana, and from other points. They will probably make decided stand there, and require a large army well managed to beat them.

The Potomac column twenty days ago would have secured all that country and completely crushed secession in the West. Will General McClellan meet Western generals for consultation? Halleck is now moving up Tennessee, but I think that his own force is inadequate for work before them. Matters for Mississippi River movement progressing well.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Camp Brownlow, March 6, 1862.

Lieutenant-Governor FISK, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

DEAR SIR: I desire to submit through you to the honorable General Assembly of Kentucky the consideration of the condition of the Union men of the Sandy Valley. They have been robbed of all their means of defense by the rebel army which has lately been driven from this portion of the State. There is now no organized force of the enemy in Eastern Kentucky, and if the Union men could be furnished with arms and the militia thoroughly reorganized the whole region could be easily protected in future. I believe there is no further danger of an invasion from beyond the borders of the State, but there will be for a long time hereafter constant danger to the citizens from small bands of reckless men, who have no other object than to rob and plunder.

I earnestly commend this matter to the attention of your honorable bodies, hoping that immediate steps may be taken to shield this unhappy people from the terrorism which has reigned for the last three months. I am happy to assure you that the Union sentiment is rapidly growing among the people, and I believe they can now be safely trusted with their own defense and the maintenance of the Federal authorities in their midst.

Hoping that arrangements may be made for their protection when the troops under my command are withdrawn, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Fort Henry, Tenn.:

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to Judge Davis, president of the Western Investigating Commission. Judge Davis says the writer is a man of integrity and perfectly reliable.

The want of order and discipline and the numerous irregularities in your command since the capture of Fort Donelson are matters of general notoriety, and have attracted the serious attention of the authorities at Washington Unless these things are immediately corrected I am directed to relieve you of the command.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAIRO, *March* 2, 1862.

Hon. DAVID DAVIS, *Saint Louis:*

DEAR SIR: As you are engaged in the business of investigating army contracts and frauds practiced on the Government, it may not be out of place for me to state a few facts as they have been told to me, and that by parties most interested. At the taking of Fort Henry there was a large amount of sugar, coffee, and rice captured, besides a lot of horses, wagons, and other property. Now I would like to know who is to take charge of the property captured from the enemy. In the case above mentioned the property went into the hands of the quartermaster of one of the Illinois regiments, and he turned it over to the sutlers (the sugar, coffee, and rice), and the sutlers repacked the goods in barrels, with different marks, so as to deceive the steamboatmen, and shipped them to Cairo, and from there to Bloomington, Ill. I asked one of the sutlers what the sugar, coffee, and rice cost them, and he said the coffee cost 8 cents per pound, the sugar 4 cents per pound, and the rice about 2 cents per pound; and when I asked him how they came to get them so cheap, he said that they (the sutlers) were to run it off and divide the profits with the quartermaster. One of the sutlers bought a jackass, but who from I am not informed, for $7. They say if he can get him home he will be worth $500 or $600. The sutlers were here when they heard of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and they were in a great hurry to get up there, for fear the property would all be gone before they got there.

If you can have the patience to read a little further I will try to explain how it is all done. Col. John Cook, of Springfield, has command of a brigade, and when there is any property captured he puts his own regiment in the lead, and therefore the property goes into the hands of his quartermaster, and the Government is none the better for it. They say if Cook can get a brigadier's commission—and they think he will—they can make $6,000 or $8,000 by just such operations as the sugar, coffee, and rice operation. When they come to ship this sugar, coffee, and rice to Cairo, Colonel Cook gives them a free pass for them and their goods to Cairo, and Cook takes the pass to a Mr. G. W. Graham and gets him to indorse it, though I don't think Graham knew what they were doing; and, further, they tell me that Cook has no part of the profits, but is very clever and accommodating to his friends, one of whom is a personal friend of Cook's, and lives at Springfield, Ill.

These same sutlers are selling whisky at the most extravagant prices ever heard of—$1.50 per bottle, which is about $9 per gallon. There have been lots of property carried off by individuals, such as dirks, pistols, guns of every description, rifles, double-barreled shot-guns, Sharp's rifles, &c.

If all the property captured from the enemy could be taken care of and sold for what it would bring it would put several thousand dollars into the Treasury, where it is so much needed. There are a great many other little things I would like to mention, but I fear your patience will be exhausted before you get through reading so long a letter and of so little interest.

Hoping things will all come right in the end, I remain, respectfully, yours,

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Fort Henry, Tenn.:*

General McClellan directs that you report to me daily the number and positions of the forces under your command. Your neglect of repeated orders to report the strength of your command has created great dissatisfaction and seriously interfered with military plans. Your going to Nashville without authority, and when your presence with your troops was of the utmost importance, was a matter of very serious complaint at Washington, so much so that I was advised to arrest you on your return.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 6, 1862.

Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman Military Committee, Frankfort, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st instant on the subject of fugitive slaves in the camps of the army.

It has come to my knowledge that slaves sometimes make their way improperly into our lines, and in some instances they may be enticed there; but I think the number has been magnified by report. Several applications have been made to me by persons whose servants have been found in our camps, and in every instance that I know of the master has recovered his servant and taken him away.

I need hardly remind you that there will always be found some lawless and mischievous persons in every army; but I assure you that the mass of this army is law-abiding, and that it is neither its disposition nor its policy to violate law or the rights of individuals in any particular.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

[D. C. BUELL,]
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

FORT HENRY, *March* 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. I did all I could to get you returns of the strength of my command. Every move I made was reported daily to your chief of staff, who must have failed to keep you properly posted. I have done my very best to obey orders and to carry out the interests of the service. If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at once. I do not wish to impede in any way the success of our arms. I have averaged writing more than once a day since leaving Cairo to keep you informed of my position, and it is no fault of mine if you have not received my letters. My going to Nashville was strictly intended for the good of the service, and not to gratify any desire of my own.

Believing sincerely that I must have enemies between you and myself, who are trying to impair my usefulness, I respectfully ask to be relieved from further duty in the department.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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* See Series I, Vol. VII, pp. 679, 680, 682, 683.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 7, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

I am in immediate communication with General Buell by telegraph. I cannot leave here to meet him till Fort Henry, New Madrid, and Ironton are connected by telegraph. Have strong parties at work to effect this. Curtis is again calling for re-enforcements and has drawn in his reserves, thus exposing his depot, which is threatened. I must be in reach to aid him by telegram.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 7, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War, Cairo:

I telegraphed to General Buell to re-enforce me as strongly as possible at or near Savannah. Their line of defense is now an oblique one, extending from Island No. 10 to Decatur or Chattanooga. Having destroyed the railroad and bridges in his rear, Johnston cannot return to Nashville. We must again pierce his center at Savannah or Florence. Buell should move immediately, and not come in too late, as he did at Donelson. I wish a demonstration on Island No. 10 as soon as possible, to try the effect of the mortar boats. The gunboats should not seriously expose themselves. If the place is strong, it must be turned in the same manner as Bowling Green and Columbus.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 7, 1862.

General S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Fourth Division:

Embark your forces on the transports, now awaiting you, as rapidly as possible. The number of transports furnished being inadequate to the number of troops to be shipped, you will place as many on each boat as can be taken, having due regard to the health and comfort of the men. Any transports that may remain after getting your force aboard will be sent back to Fort Henry to take on the troops there.

There will be a supply of provisions and forage with the fleet to issue on the route, but all troops should start out with at least five days' rations issued, three of which would be better cooked. There is also a supply of ammunition on one of the transports for future issue, should it be required.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 7, 1862.

Col. R. J. OGLESBY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Donelson, Tenn.:

Dismount all the guns in the fortifications, and ship them to Cairo, if practicable. If not practicable to ship, at least dismount the guns.

Send to Cairo as rapidly as possible all public and captured property not required for the service. Citizens may be permitted to pass up and down the river, but should be excluded as far as practicable from the post. I will order over here in a few days all but one regiment of your command.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Fort Henry, Tenn., March 7, 1862.*

1. In pursuance of directions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith is assigned to the command of the expedition now about moving up the Tennessee River.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Piketon, Ky., March 7, 1862.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: We have in a great measure recovered from the effects of the great flood in this valley, though the exposure it occasioned has largely increased our sick list. Since my arrival here I have sent out several scouting parties and opened communication with several men beyond the mountains, and am now able to report fully in regard to the situation of this part of Kentucky.

As my advance reached this place the remnant of Marshall's force left Whitesburg and passed hurriedly through the Pound Gap. I have captured a few stragglers, and deserters are daily coming in; but with the exception of here and there a band of robbers, which will be caught or dispersed in a few days, there is no enemy in Eastern Kentucky.

I am also able to give you full information of the position of Marshall's brigade; his cavalry force has gone to Blountsville, Tenn., and is in a very demoralized condition; their horses are nearly worthless. Colonel Trigg's Virginia regiment is encamped on Coffee Creek, in the vicinity of Lebanon, about 20 miles from Abingdon, Va. Colonel Moore's (Virginia) regiment is on Clinch River, 10 miles this side of Lebanon.

Colonel Williams' (Kentucky) regiment, which came down this valley 1,500 strong, is reduced to about 700, by battle, sickness, and deserters, and is on the southern border of Wise County, Virginia. About 20 miles beyond the Gap two whole companies, refusing to leave Kentucky, deserted and dispersed when the regiment passed through the Gap. At the same time the battery of artillery which was stationed at the Gap was removed to the vicinity of Abingdon. Another battery had already gone as far as Lebanon with Colonel Trigg.

There are still stationed at the Gap five companies of Virginia State Militia, under a Major Thompson. General Marshall and staff are at Gladesville, where he seems to have but little interest in the army and almost no control over it. He has lost a large number of his wagons,

and in his retreat has ruined and lost a large share of his horses and mules.

There does not appear to be the least disposition on the part of the enemy to return to this county. On the contrary, they seem to be making their way toward the railroad, and it is currently rumored that they are to be sent into Tennessee.

The devastated condition of this valley precludes the probability of its being again entered from that direction. The army just driven from us swept it completely of the means of subsisting an army. My foraging parties have not been able to find a dozen beeves in a circuit of 15 miles from this place. Again, it would take several weeks' labor to repair the damages done to the roads by the late rains, so as to make them passable for wagons from the Gap to this place and to Prestonburg.

The Fortieth and Forty second Ohio, the Twenty-second Kentucky, and McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry are here. The Fourteenth Kentucky is at Paintsville. Part of the Sixteenth Kentucky is at Louisa, and the remainder at Catlettsburg.

I thought it best not to move the Fourteenth Kentucky and Sixteenth Kentucky up the river until I should learn the intentions of General Buell in regard to the future movements of the brigade. I believe I have reached the limit of my instruction, and I respectfully await further orders.

There has been a marked change in favor of the Union among the citizens of Buchanan, Wise, Scott, and other counties. At the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, within the last few weeks, several public meetings have been held to express their attachment to the Union, and in one instance a deputation was sent to me inviting me to come among them with the brigade, and promising their cordial support. Many rebel families are removing south of the railroads.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I have encouraged steamers here to take goods to Nashville. This will enable you to use them when they arrive there without exposing my plan by sending them up empty. If you determine to send any troops to the Tennessee, please let me know when and how many.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 8, 1862.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Paducah:*

The steamer Graham, if cleared here according to my orders, must be permitted to proceed to Nashville with her cargo. If surveyor of port interferes, arrest him. If he is acting under orders of W. P. Mellen, tell him that I have directed said Mellen to countermand them. Arrest any civil officer that attempts to interfere with my orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

The President directs me to inform you that the act of Congress, July 13, 1861, prohibits commercial intercourse with States proclaimed to be in rebellion (which includes all south of Kentucky and Missouri), except under license of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. By the President's direction the Secretary has lately made such rules and regulations, copies of which are this day sent you by mail. The President desires you to enforce no rules inconsistent with them, and if any such have been made, that you will rescind them.

Please acknowledge receipt of this instruction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[The same to General D. C. Buell.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 8, 1862.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of Treasury, Washington:*

The order opening the navigation of the Cumberland is not a commercial measure, but a military ruse, to get steamers into that river without disclosing the real object. The conduct of Mr. W. P. Mellen in attempting to thwart an important military movement in order to exhibit his own authority is very objectionable. If he continues to interfere, I must ask for his removal.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 8, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

The opening of trade to Nashville was a military ruse, to get steamboats up the Cumberland for the movement of troops, without the enemy's suspecting the object. If sent up empty, the object could not have been concealed. The regulations made with this intent will of course give way to those sent by the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Information, which I believe to be reliable, states that Island No. 10 has been abandoned; part of the force gone to New Madrid, where are four gunboats, and part to Jackson. No force of any consequence at Memphis. Cotton sent to the interior and sugar and other stores down the river. Cannonading at New Madrid on the arrival of our troops, in which the town was wholly or partially destroyed. Force at New Madrid not great. Five thousand was stated, but may be more.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

You are mistaken about Island No. 10. It has not been abandoned. We have invested New Madrid and made lodgment at Point Pleasant. The enemy has six gunboats at New Madrid. They have annoyed us, but have done very little harm. Do you purpose to send any troops to the Tennessee, and, if so, how many and when? My own movements are delayed for this information. Answer as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PADUCAH, *March* 8, 1862.

General CULLUM:

General Halleck by telegraph authorizes me to join Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith. I have sent up the Tennessee eleven regiments and one battery and enough boats to transport 20,000 men. Do you know any reason why I should delay longer here? I propose to go up to-night and leave Colonel Noble in command with two regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry.

W. T. SHERMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War, Nashville:

Your telegram, received to-day, gives great satisfaction. General Buell will be nominated a major-general to-morrow. Andrew Johnson will be appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier, and district marshals, attorneys, and a district judge will be nominated. Authority to raise regiments of loyal Tennesseeans will be granted to all suitable persons. Arms and ammunition for the Volunteers will be forwarded. You will remain at Nashville with General Buell or wherever you can be most useful, advising me daily of the state of operations. The President is much pleased with the cautious vigor of General Buell, and relies upon that to guard, above all things, against any mishap by premature and unsupported movements, and expects cordial concert of action between him and General Halleck.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 8, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Washington:*

Strange to say, I have not yet received any returns whatever from General Grant, showing the number and position of his forces. I ordered, on the 1st of March, one week ago, the movement up the Tennessee to destroy bridges, &c. I can get no official information of how many have gone or where they now are. Pope's army having accomplished its main object by turning Columbus on the right, and all the country

about New Madrid being overflowed, I have ordered his main body to be withdrawn and sent up the Tennessee. We must pierce the center of the enemy's new line somewhere below Florence. As Savannah is near the railroad and between Corinth and Henderson, I have directed the landing to be made at that place, unless General Smith, from local information, should deem some other point preferable. I have sent intrenching tools, and shall push forward re-enforcements as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

You are mistaken. There is no enemy between you and me. There is no letter of yours stating the number and position of your command since capture of Fort Donelson. General McClellan has asked for it repeatedly with reference to ulterior movements, but I could not give him the information. He is out of all patience waiting for it. Answer by telegraph in general terms.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. I will do all in my power to advance the expedition now started. You had a better chance of knowing my strength whilst surrounding Fort Donelson than I had. Troops were reporting daily, by your order, and immediately assigned to brigades. There were no orders received from you until the 28th February to make out returns, and I made every effort to get them in as early as possible. I have always been ready to move anywhere, regardless of consequences to myself, but with a disposition to take the best care of the troops under my command. I renew my application to be relieved from further duty. Returns have been sent.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Infantry present and for duty, 35,147; cavalry, 3,169; artillery, 12 batteries—aggregate number of pieces, 54; men, 1,231. Location: Infantry embarked on expedition, 25,206; at landing above Fort Henry, awaiting transportation, 5,740; Clarksville, 1,173; Fort Donelson, 2,328, 1,216 of whom are under marching orders for the Tennessee as soon as transportation can be had. At Fort Henry, 700; cavalry, 1,900, embarked on expedition. One regiment, poorly armed, at Fort Henry, and two companies at Fort Donelson. Artillery all embarked on expedition except one battery of two guns at Fort Donelson. This includes General Sherman's division of 7,829 infantry and one battery.

A return of the forces and location was mailed to you from Paducah on the 6th instant.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

Your letter of the 5th instant, just received, contains the first and only information of your actual forces. If you have reported them before I have not seen them. General McClellan has repeatedly ordered me to report to him daily the numbers and positions of your forces. This I could not do, and the fault certainly was not mine, for I telegraphed to you time and again for the information, but could get no answer. This certainly indicated a great want of order and system in your command, the blame of which was partially thrown on me, and perhaps justly, as it is the duty of every commander to compel those under him to obey orders and enforce discipline. Don't let such neglect occur again, for it is equally discreditable to you and to me. I really felt ashamed to telegraph back to Washington time and again that I was unable to give the strength of your command.

But to business. I think the guns and stores at Clarksville should be brought down to Paducah. We require no garrison there. Fragmentary regiments equivalent to one regiment will be sufficient to garrison Fort Donelson. The same for Fort Henry. All other troops should be sent up the Tennessee as rapidly as possible. As soon as these things are arranged you will hold yourself in readiness to take the command. There will probably be some desperate fighting in that vicinity, and we must be prepared. See that stores, ammunition, intrenching tools, &c., are forwarded.

Messengers should be sent at least twice a day to the telegraph line, to keep me informed of everything. I am required to report to Washington at least once a day the condition of affairs. Your district was the only one heretofore from which I could not obtain the required information. I shall organize and send you re-enforcements as rapidly as possible, and when I get them under way I shall join you myself.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 9, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Washington:*

From General Grant's letter of the 5th instant, just received, I learn that his force consists of forty-six regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten batteries of light artillery. This is the first and only information on this subject I have received from him. The regiments, he says, will not average more than 500 men each. You will perceive from this that without Buell's aid I am too weak for operations on the Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I did not get your dispatch of the 6th until yesterday; that of the 8th the same evening. I suggest the following: I can move from one side of the river to the other at pleasure, and if we attempt to operate on both sides without the same facility of transit we are liable to be

beaten in detail. The point I previously suggested is the only one from which we can operate centrally. That secured, we can act according to circumstances either way. If you occupy that point I will reenforce you by water or join you by land; otherwise I may detach too little to serve you, or else so much as to endanger Middle Tennessee, the importance of which I need not allude to. If we could meet, I think we could better understand each other.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH BRIGADE,
Cumberland Ford, March 9, 1862.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

CAPTAIN: Within the last week upwards of 1,000 East Tennesseeans have arrived in this vicinity, the great mass of whom have entered the service. In a very short time we shall have three new regiments. Supplies of all kinds are needed for them. Two thousand men can be armed with Tennessee rifles, now on hand, but unfortunately, and most unaccountably, no ammunition for them has been received. Two hundred thousand cartridges were, as I was advised by Lieutenant Edson, sent to Lebanon, with orders to have them forwarded to London about the middle of January, but what disposition was made of them by Captain Nigh I am at loss to say. I report the fact with the hope that the case may be investigated. There has been criminal carelessness somewhere in connection with the matter, and as this command has been seriously affected by it, I trust that the fault may be traced to its proper source.

Respectfully,

S. P. CARTER,
Acting Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Crittenden and the Fourteenth Brigade are relieved from further duty with the Fourth Division.

II. The Eleventh Brigade, General Boyle, is assigned to the Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Crittenden commanding.

III. The batteries of the Fourth Division will be Konkle's, Harris', and Cox's.

IV. The batteries of the Fifth Division will be Mendenhall's (regulars) and Bartlett's.

V. The batteries of the Sixth Division will be Cochran's, Cockerill's, and Shultz's, under Major Race, First Ohio Artillery.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Paducah, March* 9, 1862.

The organization of brigades at Paducah will remain substantially the same on the present expedition, viz:

First Brigade, Colonel Hicks commanding:
Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, Col. S. G. Hicks.
Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Worthington.
Morton's Indiana battery.

Second Brigade, Colonel Stuart commanding:
Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Col. D. Stuart.
Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Mason.
Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Col. T. K. Smith.

Third Brigade, Colonel Hildebrand commanding:
Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Hildebrand.
Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Mungen.
Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Appler.

Fourth Brigade, Colonel Buckland commanding:
Seventy-second Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Buckland.
Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Sullivan.
Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Cockerill.

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry will not be brigaded.

Morning field reports will be required daily from each brigade, and, if possible, before 10 a. m.

The several brigades will move on boats in the order of rank as above, and the boats of each brigade will move together.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding First Division:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 10, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Washington:*

Telegram of 9th, just received, gives General Grant's forces 35,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and fifty-four pieces of artillery. General Pope has made a lodgment below Point Pleasant, thus turning Island No. 10. Unless stronger than supposed, it cannot hold out a long time.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, March* 10, 1862—7 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Washington:*

Reserves intended to support General Curtis will now be drawn in as rapidly as possible and sent to the Tennessee. I propose going there in a few days. That is now the great strategic line of the Western campaign, and I am surprised that General Buell should hesitate to re-enforce me. He was too late at Fort Donelson, as Hunter has been in Arkansas. I am obliged to make my calculations independent of both. Believe me, general, you make a serious mistake in having three independent commands in the West. There never will and never can be any co-operation at the critical moment; all military history proves it. You will regret your decision against me on this point. Your friendship for individuals has influenced your judgment. Be it so. I

shall soon fight a great battle on the Tennessee unsupported, as it seems, but if successful it will settle the campaign in the West.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Third Iowa Infantry just arrived. Effective strength, 676. Ordered to join General Smith. Advance of expedition started last evening.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

To-morrow is the day when all persons of proper age are to be enrolled in this State in the rebel army. Troops are now in Paris to enforce the order of Governor Harris. I am concentrating the small force under my command on the west bank of the river, to defeat their object as far as lays in my power.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *March* 10, 1862.

General BUELL:

Any suggestion that General Buell may think proper to make in regard to the time or manner of my reaching Nashville will be thankfully received. I hope you have consulted with our Union friends. Answer to Louisville. I will be there to-morrow.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NASHVILLE, *March* 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My advanced division is at Columbia. The heavy rains and the destruction of bridges by the enemy will of course retard our progress somewhat. I am told the communication with Island No. 10 is kept up across the bend of the river, only 3 miles over. Am without money; are both in credit and efficiency suffering in consequence.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 10, 1862—11 a. m.

General D. C. BUELL, *Nashville:*

My forces are moving up the Tennessee as rapidly as we can obtain transportation. Florence was the point originally designated, but on account of enemy's forces at Corinth and Humboldt it is deemed best to land at Savannah and establish depot. The transports will serve as ferries. The selection is left to C. F. Smith, who commands the advance.

General Pope has turned Island No. 10 at Point Pleasant, but enemy shows no disposition to evacuate. General Curtis is asking for re-enforcements in Arkansas. I must send him some troops intended for the Tennessee. You do not say whether we are to expect any re-enforcements from Nashville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *March* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

Send back steamers as soon as they can be spared. No transports here and very few in Saint Louis.

G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General, &c.

FORT HENRY, *March* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM, *Cairo, Ill.:*

No steamers will be detained here. As fast as they return from above I will send them to report to you.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 10, 1862.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM,
U. S. Senate, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR: My attention has often been called to the injustice of the distinction in our laws in regard to captures made by the Army and Navy. The law of April 23, 1800, and subsequent laws direct the manner of distributing the proceeds of prizes on condemnation among the naval captors "as a reward for bravery and a stimulus." But the act of April 10, 1806, article 58, governing the Army, requires that "all public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States;" but no provision is made, as in the case of capture by naval forces, for any prize distribution among the army captors. This works a great injustice, and there is no reason for the distinction. For example: Land batteries cut off and capture a valuable vessel and cargo in a bay or river, no reward is given; but if the Navy does the same, they get the prize-money. Again, such vessel is captured by joint operation of land and naval forces; the latter get the prize money and the former get nothing. This is certainly unjust and wrong. Moreover, it has a most injurious influence upon the discipline of our troops. Knowing when they make a capture that they are to receive nothing for the captured property, each one goes to pillaging, and concealing whatever he can for his own use. If, as in all other countries, our military captors shared in the prize, each individual would be interested in protecting and preserving all captured property.

As an example of the effects of the present system I will refer to the capture of Fort Donelson. As no one was interested in the property captured or caused to be accountable for it, large quantities were destroyed or carried away. This army was for some days almost as

much demoralized by this plundering as was that of Bull Run by the defeat.

There is but one effectual way of putting an end to this system of plunder and pillage, which has such a baneful influence on the morals and discipline of the Army; it is to pass a bill putting the Army and Navy on an equality in regard to prize-money. It should be done speedily. Officers and men will not take proper care of captured property unless they are interested in its preservation.

It may be alleged, in opposition to such a bill, that in England there is no statute for military captures as there is for prizes at sea. Such is the fact; but there military captures belong to the Crown, and they are distributed according to regulation established by the Crown. No statute is therefore required to pass for this purpose, as in the case of prizes condemned in admiralty.

If desired, I will assist in the preparation of a bill.

You are at liberty to show this letter to the Military Committees of the two Houses or to others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

The hard-fought battle and signal victory by General Curtis in the Southwest relieves the reserves intended for his support. They will be sent to you immediately. Transports with cavalry and artillery can each take an infantry regiment from Fort Henry up the Tennessee. Arrange for them as they arrive, and be ready yourself to take the general command.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The possession and absolute security of the country north of the Tennessee, with Nashville as a center, is of vital importance, both in a political and military point of view. Under no circumstances should it be jeopardized. It enables us, with the Tennessee as a base, to operate east, west, or south. All our arrangements should look to a centralization of our forces for that object. We cannot tell now what direction to take when we get our troops within reach of the enemy. You cannot well tell what force you may meet to the west. Still less can I tell what may come in the direction of Stevenson. With this view the establishment of your force on this bank of the river as high up as possible is evidently judicious, and with the same view it would be unnecessary and inadvisable to change the line on which I propose to advance. I can join you almost if not quite as soon as by water, in better condition, and with more security to your operations and mine. I believe you cannot be too promptly nor too strongly established on the Tennessee. I shall advance in a few days, as soon as our transportation is ready.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Camp Brownlow, Piketon, Ky., March 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: Yours of the 19th ultimo is received.* In reply I have to say I am now at this place, with three regiments of infantry and one squadron of cavalry. I have one regiment at Paintsville and one at Catlettsburg. There are two companies of Colonel Lightburn's regiment at Louisa, which I am about to relieve. I have about two months' rations here and at Paintsville, about five weeks of which are at this point. I can rely on steamboat transportation to this point for nearly a month yet; after which a fleet of push boats can be used. On my approach to this place the remnant of Marshall's force passed through the Pound Gap. He is now at Gladesville, though most of his brigade is beyond, in the vicinity of Lebanon. There are five companies of Virginia State troops at the Gap. The rebel artillery has been removed from the Gap, and I think Marshall does not intend to make a stand this side of Moccasin Gap, which is about 20 miles this side of Abingdon.

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Carter, commanding Twelfth Brigade, at Cumberland Ford. His brigade, consisting of five regiments infantry, 500 cavalry, and a battery, is now within 6 miles of Cumberland Gap, where the enemy, 5,000 strong, is fortified. He urges co-operation, and suggests a movement on my part through the Pound Gap to attack the 5,000 rebels in their rear. Hoping to hear your plans soon, I am, very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
Steamer Continental, March 10, 1862.

The point of rendezvous of this expedition will be Savannah, Tenn. Capt. W. T. Brink, having reported in pursuance of orders from headquarters District of West Tennessee, is announced as chief of ordnance of the expedition.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDER, No. 3. } EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 11, 1862.

Major-General McClellan having personally taken the field as the head of the Army of the Potomac until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, that the two departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., be consolidated and designated

* Not found.

the Department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Major-General Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered also, that the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi be a military department, to be called the Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major-General Frémont.

That all the commanders of departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full, and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FORT HENRY, *March* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. The transports sent here have not been able to take all the troops, coal being much wanted. I shall run down to Paducah to-night. There is but one steamer detained here, and she is being used in transporting troops to the west bank of the river.

The people of Tennessee are much in want of protection to-day against the Governor's conscription orders. I wish we were in condition to afford them the protection they require.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 11, 1862.

General C. F. SMITH,
Commanding Expedition to Upper Tennessee:

Send back steamers as rapidly as possible, to enable me to forward balance of troops. General Halleck telegraphs me this morning that since the signal success of General Curtis in the Southwest the troops held as a reserve for him will be sent to me, and when they arrive I may take the general direction.

I think it exceedingly doubtful whether I shall accept; certainly not until the object of the expedition is accomplished.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT HENRY, TENN., *March* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I just learn there is a disposition to carry on a guerrilla warfare in Kentucky north of this point. It has assumed small proportions as yet, but may become more formidable. I would advise sending a few companies of cavalry to Eddyville, with instructions to go interior to Hopkinsville.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Yours of the 6th instant, inclosing an anonymous letter to Hon. David Davis, speaking of frauds committed against Government, is just received. I refer you to my orders to suppress marauding as the only reply necessary. There is such a disposition to find fault with me that I again ask to be relieved from further duty until I can be placed right in the estimation of those higher in authority.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Nashville, Tenn.:

It is reported that secessionists about Hopkinsville and other places are endeavoring to organize guerrilla parties. As I shall withdraw the garrison from Clarksville, I suggest its occupation by a regiment of cavalry, which could throw out parties to Hopkinsville and other places to prevent any such formations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 11, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,
Fort Henry, Tenn.:

General Buell has been notified of the guerrilla organizations in Kentucky, and also that I purposed to withdraw the garrison from Clarksville. As the country north of the Cumberland belongs to his department we cannot interfere without his request.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 11, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
Commanding Curtis' Horse:

The reports of E. Y. Shelly and Lieut. M. M. Wheeler are just received. From their fullness they are most satisfactory, and you may say to those gentlemen that when subordinates take such pains to state a full condition of affairs their course will always meet with a most hearty approval from their commander, no matter who he may be.

You will move toward Paris, Tenn., with your forces, as soon as possible, and protect the citizens as far as possible from conscription. I will not probably be here to say just when you should return, so that in this matter you will have to use your own discretion. In your absence it may be necessary to get forage from citizens. In all such cases receipts will be given for the amount taken, and the forage accounted for as if obtained in the regular way.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Cairo, Ill.:*

Siege guns from here will be sent as soon as possible. Those at Paducah, &c., should be made ready for General Grant. Transports which have left here are not full; can take more troops at Cairo, Paducah, or Fort Henry. Everything available must be sent up the Tennessee. Commerce will be broken up, and everything transferred to Bird's Point.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: It has been represented to me that there are several fugitive slaves in your camp; that the owners of some of them, Dr. Stoepwell and Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, were prevented yesterday from recovering them—in one case the servant being taken from his owner and himself maltreated and injured by some of your men. It is stated also that once before these servants, or some of them, were turned out of your lines by your orders, and that, nevertheless, they have since been encouraged or permitted to return without your authority.

If nothing more, it is necessary that the discipline of your command shall be vindicated. You will therefore cause the negroes, if still in your camp, to be arrested and held until 12 o'clock to-morrow. If in that time the owners or their agents shall call for them they will be allowed to take them away, and, if necessary, will be protected from harm or molestation. If they do not call for them, you will release and expel the negroes from your camp, and in future no fugitive slave will be allowed to enter or remain in your lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[D. C. BUELL,]
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
Steamer Continental, March 12, 1862.

To Commanders of Brigades:

The object of our expedition is to cut the Charleston and Memphis Railroad at a point between Corinth and Iuka. I propose to run up the river nearly to Eastport and Chickasaw, which is fortified; then to drop back to Tyler's Landing, above the mouth of Yellow Creek; there to disembark the whole command, march back about 7 miles on the road to Iuka, then halt, and send the cavalry to the railroad, about 7 miles off, destroy it, and then return to the boats. The object is not to engage the enemy in force, but to break their communications.

Commanders of brigades will advise the colonels of regiments of this plan, and see that the men march in silence and order. Muskets should be loaded, and in case a boat is fired on, it should be landed and the enemy punished.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS, No. 6. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Steamer Continental, March* 12, 1862.

To insure regularity and efficiency of supplies each brigade will appoint an officer to act as brigade commissary. This officer will ascertain the approximate strength of his command, and will draw from the depot at least ten days' supplies in bulk, receipting therefor. Each regimental commissary will make a regimental return of provisions, approved by the commander of the brigade, upon which the issue will be made, to be distributed to the several companies. Brigade commanders will be held responsible that their brigades have on hand at all times not less than three days' provisions in possession of the regiments or companies. To facilitate issues, as long as the command is on board of steamboats the boats of the same brigade and also of the division, when practicable, must lie together; therefore the brigade commander's boat must lead, and when he makes a landing the succeeding boats must follow him.

In like manner should be appointed to each brigade by the commander thereof a brigade quartermaster, who will supply the regiments of his brigade with wood, straw, and forage, and have charge of any wagons or horses that may be captured or taken for the use of the army. When forage can be purchased the brigade quartermaster will receipt for the forage, specifying the brigade and division for which it is designed, with the price agreed on. He will account for the forage on his quarterly return, specifying from whom it was received. If the owner of forage be unwilling to sell, and in the opinion of the commanding officer then present it be necessary for the use of the army, then the brigade quartermaster will take it and leave a receipt, to be settled by the chief quartermaster or to form the basis of claim against the Government at the close of the war. In all cases brigade quartermasters will take up on their returns all forage, &c., thus taken, and issue in the same manner as other public stores.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

You cannot be relieved from your command. There is no good reason for it. I am certain that all which the authorities at Washington ask is that you enforce discipline and punish the disorderly. The power is in your hands; use it, and you will be sustained by all above you. Instead of relieving you, I wish you as soon as your new army is in the field to assume the immediate command and lead it on to new victories.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Fort Henry, Tenn.:

Don't bring on any general engagement at Paris. If enemy appears in force, our troops must fall back. It is not the proper point to attack.

When you go up the river to assume the general command direct the officer at Fort Henry to report all troops that pass. Inform me as early as possible where General Smith has landed. Some of the pontoon boats at Paducah should be towed up the Tennessee for depot of commissary stores.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Just arrived, and ordered to proceed up the Tennessee River, and there report to Major-General Smith, commanding expedition: Thirteenth Iowa, effective strength 848; Fifth Ohio Battery, effective strength 149, with four 6-pounder rifled and two 6-pounder smooth guns; Minnesota Battery, Captain Munch, four 6-pounder rifled guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, effective strength 140. I also have learned unofficially that the Twentieth Ohio, sent from Fort Donelson as an escort to prisoners, proceeded up the Tennessee. They did not report to me. I suppose their orders were to report to General Smith.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The new arrangement of departments* will not interfere with your command. You will continue in command of the same army and district of country as heretofore, so far as I am concerned. In order to have perfect co-operation, please to inform me at your earliest convenience the strength and position (in general terms) of your command; also what you know about the strength and position of the enemy. I hope to be able to meet you for consultation at some point early next week. Curtis' victory in Arkansas has relieved me of much anxiety.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch received. I will write at length in regard to the force under my command. All information goes to show that the enemy is concentrating along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at the great southern bend of the Tennessee. Decatur seems to be the main point, but they also occupy Huntsville, Corinth, and several intermediate points, besides Jackson and Humboldt. The movements going on make it difficult to estimate their strength at any point. There is no doubt that considerable re-enforcements are coming up from the South. The Southern papers announce that Pensacola has been almost evacu-

*See the President's War Order, No. 3, of March 11, p. 28.

ated, and so of Mobile. Bragg, you probably know, is at Memphis. The force there is small, say three regiments, and no fortifications.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The river is falling rapidly, and it is very important to begin to remove the obstructions placed in it. Diving boats are required. Eads and Nelson, of Saint Louis, are the only persons that have them. One of them should be at work without a day's delay. The Louisville road will not be in condition to supply us for some time.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Steamer Continental, March 13, 1862.

I. When the gunboats leave, followed by the Continental, the division will move in the order heretofore named (see Orders, No. 3, of March 10), keeping well together, and leaving an interval of at least 300 yards between brigades. Should a boat fall out, the others will proceed, leaving a space for her to return.

II. Every colonel of a regiment will be held responsible that his command is supplied with forty rounds of ammunition in the cartridge boxes; that the able-bodied men are prepared to march with blankets and two days' rations in their haversacks, without wagons or any transportation, and that 20 men of each regiment carry axes slung on their persons, and that axes be distributed to the leading companies. On all marches, halts, or in action, officers and men must keep their places at all times, and in the event of not receiving orders each regiment must follow its leader.

III. In case a landing is made, it may be ordered by the rear, in which case the brigade will march left in front, and regiments will disembark and march by the left flank. Officers and men must be cautioned to obey orders without question. The objects to be accomplished are special and different from what they expect, but are a part of a grand design, devised by the same mind that planned the victories of Forts Henry and Donelson, and led to the evacuation of Columbus and Nashville without a blow.

Commanders of brigades and colonels of regiments will alone be advised of the plan and object of the expedition.

The commanding general enjoins silence at all times, that orders may be heard. Nothing so soon produces disorder and defeat as the habit of talking in the ranks, shouting, and noise. Orders cannot be heard; defeat and ruin follow. Silence and celerity of movements are the best means to secure success and victory.

If any officer or soldier leaves the ranks without the permission of his captain, or if they engage in or permit acts of pillage and plunder, they will surely be punished. The laws of Congress make pillage punishable by death, but the disgrace which attends the practice attaches itself to the cause, and prevents that respect with which it should be our aim to impress our enemies now, who must become our friends before peace can be hoped for.

This order must be read to each company of each regiment, and that immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The first word received from General Smith to-day. He has debarked at Savannah. Sent me no report, but his landing there would indicate fortifications and the enemy in force above.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Report and field return from General Smith just received. A battery of a dozen pieces or more found at Eastport. The general thinks Corinth will have to be let alone for the present, but will learn more and report probably by next steamer. An expedition is organizing from Pittsburg in the direction of Corinth, but east of it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have been waiting for reports of sub-commanders at the battle of Fort Donelson to make some recommendations of officers for advancement for meritorious services. These reports are not yet in, and as the troops under my command are actively engaged, may not be for some time. I therefore take this occasion to make some recommendations of officers who in my opinion should not be neglected. I would particularly mention the names of Col. J. D. Webster, First Illinois Artillery; Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri Volunteers; W. H. L. Wallace, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and John A. Logan, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers. The two former are old soldiers and men of decided merit. The two latter are from civil pursuits, but I have no hesitation in fully indorsing them as in every way qualified for the position of brigadier-general, and think they have fully earned the position on the field of battle. There are others who may be equally meritorious, but I do not happen to know so well their services.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

After your letter inclosing copy of anonymous letter, upon which severe censure was based, I felt as though it would be impossible for me to serve longer without a court of inquiry. Your telegram of yesterday, however, places such a different phase upon my position that I will again assume command, and give every effort to the success of our cause. Under the worst circumstances I would do the same.

I have just received the first word from General Smith since he left. The troops were debarked at Savannah; why I do not know. There are eight regiments here awaiting transportation yet. I had expected the return of transports from above to take them before this.

The supply of commissary stores sent forward is abundant, but of forage rather short. Under my directions Captain Baxter, assistant quartermaster, is using every effort to keep up the supply.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above yours of the 9th instant is received. I certainly received but one telegraphic dispatch up to the 28th of February to furnish report of my strength. I had done my best, however, previous to that to get in field returns, in order that consolidated returns might be made out to send you. Now I am not in communication with General Smith's command to report fully as I should like to do, but all that I can learn directly or indirectly you shall be made acquainted with. I feel a doubt about when I should proceed up the river. General Smith's landing at Savannah indicates that fortifications have been encountered above that point and the enemy in force.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 14, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The garrison at Clarksville has been entirely broken up and fort dismantled. Two small regiments, numbering less than 700 effective men in the aggregate, are left at Donelson. Forts Henry and Heiman are garrisoned—Fifty-second Indiana and Curtis' Horse.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 14, 1862.

Colonel OGLESBY,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

You will immediately embark your command on board the steamer Henry Choteau, ordered to report to you at Metal Landing. See that as many are put on board as she can carry, having regard for health, and, when embarked, proceed up the Tennessee until you overtake the expedition commanded by Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, to whom you will report.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 14, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

General Bragg is at Memphis, and large re-enforcements are arriving from the South by railroad, to sustain General A. S. Johnston and prevent us from reaching Memphis. If an attack on Mobile is intended, now is the time. The capture of that place would assist us very much here. Moreover, gunboats could then ascend the Alabama River and open its commerce.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 14, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The aggregate force in the Department of the Ohio, including eight regiments which are still with General Grant, is about 101,737; that is, 85,979 infantry, 11,073 cavalry, and 3,948 artillery—twenty-four batteries.

There are about 30,500 sick and absent, including the regiments with General Grant, leaving an effective force of about 71,233, exclusive of those eight regiments. It is organized into six divisions and twenty-three brigades, besides some six detached regiments that are employed as guards to bridges, depots, &c., and is employed as follows:

A column of five regiments of infantry, five companies of cavalry, and one field battery, with General Carter, is now at Cumberland Ford, where it has been and is still detained by high water and the difficulty of supplying it over so long a line of bad road. It had orders to advance on Cumberland Gap, seize and hold it at least, and for its further progress be governed by circumstances in East Tennessee.

A column, composed of five regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, has been operating during the winter against Humphrey Marshall, in the valley of the Big Sandy and on the headwaters of the Kentucky River. Marshall has been defeated and driven out of the State, and I have ordered all of that force, except two regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry, stationed at Prestonburg, to Bardstown. I anticipate that it may be desirable or necessary to employ it by the time it can arrive in strengthening the column against Cumberland Gap, so that it can penetrate East Tennessee. There is one regiment in Somerset; I leave it for the present with the same view; one regiment on the Lexington and Covington Railroad, which passes through a troublesome population, and is important to us in supplying the Cumberland Gap column. It will be necessary to keep the regiment on that duty for the present. Three regiments of infantry on the road from here to Louisville. I shall put a regiment of cavalry at Springfield, with small detachments at certain points on the railroads at and this side of Bowling Green.

The whole of the remaining force I am concentrating at this point to operate against the enemy in front. It will consist of about 55,000 men of all arms present for duty, organized into eighteen brigades and six divisions; at present the effective force is about 50,000.

When you consider the importance of this State and its exposure to invasion by the various railroad routes, you will see that the force is

not too great. This, I think, will be more manifest to you when we meet and I can explain certain topographical details, which you may not have had the means of gaining information about. The plan which I propose for this force is, in general terms, to strike at the points occupied by the enemy on the Memphis and Charleston road. The first step in this plan will be to advance in two columns, one through Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville, the other through Columbia. The enemy's line should be cut west of Decatur, not farther west than Corinth, I should say, but it cannot very well be determined at this time at what point the river should be crossed. Florence is the most desirable, if we can secure the bridge, or we may use the point held by Smith. The line east of Decatur must at the same time be looked to. I state the matter in general terms. The details I hope to have an opportunity to consult you about in a few days. My telegraph last night gives all the information I have in regard to the position of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We see in the new arrangement of military departments Tennessee west of Knoxville falls under Halleck; east of Knoxville, under Frémont.* We entreat that the State be not divided. Place it all under Halleck. This is most important. For God's sake do not divide East Tennessee into two military departments. We have suffered enough already from a conflict of military authorities.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
HORACE MAYNARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSPPI,
Saint Louis, March 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville:*

A diving-boat will be sent up the Cumberland as soon as possible. The enemy has a large force at Island No. 10, and holds on with great tenacity. The position is turned, and will soon be attacked.

I am satisfied that the enemy's present line of defense extends from Decatur to Island No. 10. We must attack it in the center, say at Corinth or Jackson. General Smith has established himself at Savannah. I think all your available force not required to defend Nashville should be sent up the Tennessee. This seems to be the best line of operations, as it leads directly to the enemy's center, and is easily supplied. Give me your views.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

*See President's order of March 11, p. 28; Stanton to Johnson, March 22, p. 57; and Stanton to Buell, March 23, p. 59.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 15, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of yesterday received this morning. Undoubtedly we should use the river to get supplies, but I am decidedly of opinion that my force should strike it by marching. It can move in less time, in better condition, and with more security to our operations than by the river. It will have also the advantage of driving out the scattered force of the enemy this side of the river, and operate powerfully on the minds of the people. I had designed to commence moving to-morrow. We will have to repair our road somewhat as we go. It is important to choose the point of crossing so that it shall be safe, and yet not too far from the enemy; if, then, we could by a possibility effect it by surprise or at all at Florence, getting in between Decatur and Corinth, it would leave the enemy advantages for the point of attack, and whenever that may be we will be fully sure to meet the principal force of the enemy, and if we threaten him I am confident the island and New Madrid will be abandoned. I hope I can certainly see you in regard to those points.

Parson Brownlow has just arrived from Knoxville. Kirby Smith is there, with eighteen regiments from Manassas, and has seven more at Cumberland Gap.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 15, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

A steamer has just returned from above, but I have nothing official, but learn from Major McDowell that General Sherman, with his division, has left Savannah for some point higher up the river. The Union sentiment seems to be strong in the southern part of the State. Already 60 men had organized themselves into a company to serve the United States and a number had enlisted in the ranks of our reduced regiments. I will have consolidated returns ready to mail to-morrow morning, and will then leave for the scene of action, or where the troops are. Our supply of rations and ammunition is good. The amount of coal and forage consumed is so great, that these articles should be sent in great quantities. The unusual stage of water for the last few weeks has washed away all the wood for steamboat purposes, so that coal must be relied on entirely.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Before leaving Donelson I directed all artillery except heavy guns shipped to Saint Louis. I understand, however, it was stopped at Paducah. Here there is but one howitzer. It was spiked before the fort fell. At Clarksville there were two 24-pounder guns and four of heavy caliber. I ordered the garrison from there to ship everything and come up the Tennessee themselves. Three times I have communi-

cated, but learn this evening my instructions were not received. I will try again immediately.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis:

An expedition under General Wallace has cut one-half mile of trestle work north of Purdy. Cheatham, with a force estimated at about 18,000 (probably will not exceed 12,000), is to the left of Wallace. The whole estimated strength of the enemy from the point referred to to Eastport and near the east is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000. I am much exercised to know if it will be prudent to leave the garrison intended for this place mostly at Fort Heiman. The latter point commands the river effectually, even with light artillery, and is accessible by good roads from the interior. A small garrison would be perfectly secure at Henry, and might not be at the other.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

In my telegram yesterday I stated that Clarksville was abandoned by our forces. I ordered the abandonment four days ago, but have not yet heard from the troops there. Mules and harness are arriving fast from Cincinnati, but as yet no wagons. It is now raining, and has been continuously for forty-eight hours. Weather cold and roads impassable. General Wallace has destroyed a long piece of trestle work between Eastport and Corinth. Rebel force at Corinth, Eastport, and points east represented at from 50,000 to 60,000.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Fort Henry, March 15, 1862.

Col. RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

You will immediately embark your command on board steamer Belle Memphis, ordered to report to you at Metal Landing. See that as many are put on board as she can carry, having regard for health, and when embarked proceed up the Tennessee until you overtake the expedition commanded by Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, to whom you will report. You will also see that no negroes are permitted to be carried off by any of your command, if there are any with you, who were captured at Fort Donelson. The orders are that they be turned over to the quartermaster's department. If not so captured, leave them on the shore. This order must be strictly complied with.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Fort Henry, March* 15, 1862.

The necessity of order and regularity about headquarters, especially in keeping the records, makes it necessary to assign particular duties to each member of the staff.

The following are the duties assigned to each:

Capt. J. A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general, assisted by Capt. W. R. Rowley, aide-de-camp, will have special charge of the books of records, consolidating returns, and forwarding all documents to their proper destination.

Capt. W. S. Hillyer, aide-de-camp, will see that returns are furnished by all division and other commanders, whose duties it may be to furnish said returns, direct to these headquarters.

Capt. Clark B. Lagow, aide-de-camp, and Col. John Riggin, jr., will act upon applications for passes, both of persons and property, and also have a care to the amount of supplies on hand, both of commissary stores and articles of daily consumption in the quartermaster's department, such as coal, forage, &c.

Col. J. D. Webster, chief of staff and engineers, will be the adviser of the general commanding, and will give his attention to any portion of duties that may not receive proper attention.

Capt. J. P. Hawkins, inspecting commissary for the Department of the Missouri, having been ordered to report to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned in the same capacity for this district. He will also have a general superintendence over the quartermaster's department for the entire military district, and as such will be obeyed and respected by all commanders, assistant and regimental quartermasters, commissaries, and acting commissaries of subsistence.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT HENRY, *March* 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Yesterday I telegraphed General Buell. I am authorized by Flag-Officer Foote to request that you send up the Tennessee River the gun-boat Carondelet. Her services are much needed on this river. Would it not be well to have an iron-clad boat on this river? The river is now very high and rising.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 16, 1862.

General GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

As the enemy is evidently in strong force, my instructions not to advance so as to bring on an engagement must be strictly obeyed. General Smith must hold his position without exposing himself by detachments until we can strongly re-enforce him. General Buell is moving in his direction, and I hope in a few days to send 10,000 or 15,000 more from Missouri. We must strike no blow until we are strong enough to admit no doubt of the result. If you deem Fort Heiman best for defense, occupy it instead of Fort Henry. You must decide upon all details from your better local information. What captured field pieces have you?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville:*

Move your forces by land to the Tennessee as rapidly as possible. Our troops have destroyed the railroad at Purdy, but find the enemy in strong force at Eastport and Corinth, reported 60,000. Grant's army is concentrating at Savannah. You must direct your march on that point, so that the enemy cannot get between us. He still holds on to Island No. 10. We bombarded him yesterday and renew it again to-day. The detention of your boats at Paducah is without my orders. It will not be repeated.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Fort Henry:*

I inclose you a letter and a slip from a newspaper as a sample of what I am almost daily receiving in relation to the general plunder of public property which it is alleged took place at Fort Donelson. Representations of these robberies by our soldiers and the general neglect of the officers were made to Washington, and I have been called on time and again to have the officers and men arrested and punished. Of course I would act only through you, and as you had full power to order courts, I deemed it your duty to bring these plunderers to justice. Officers of companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions should be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their men, and where they fail to prevent such misconduct they should be arrested and tried for neglect of duty.

In justice to myself as well as to you I inclose herewith copies of a letter received from the Adjutant-General in relation to the matter and of my answer.*

I have been directed hereafter, when any plunder of this kind occurs, to arrest every officer in command of the troops engaged in it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, Tenn., March 17, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have the honor of reporting my arrival but a few minutes since at this place. Just as I arrived a report was received from General Sherman, which I herewith inclose.† A man employed by General Smith as scout also came in, reporting the enemy very strong from Chickasaw to Corinth. Their number was estimated at 150,000, about one-third of them being at Corinth. General Johnston, with his force, is said to be with them. The number is of course very much exaggerated, and Johnston being there was very much against my expectations.

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* Inclosures were Thomas to Halleck, March 10, and Halleck's reply of March 15. See Series I, Vol. VII, pp. 683, 684.

† See Part I, p. 22, of this volume.

This country is so overflowed that but few roads can be traveled, and all are most impassable for artillery. A few dry days, however, would remedy this, and it is certainly time to look for a change of weather. I shall order all the forces here, except McClernand's division, to Pittsburg, and send back steamers as rapidly as possible.

It is with great difficulty that quartermasters at Paducah and Cairo can be impressed with the magnitude of our wants in coal and forage. We are now short in both these articles. Corn can be procured here for a few days, but not for a long period. I would respectfully suggest to the general commanding the importance of having funds in the hands of the quartermaster to pay the people for such supplies as we get from them.

All the troops of my command, except those left to garrison Forts Henry and Donelson, two regiments at Clarksville yet to arrive, and McClernand's division, will be at Pittsburg. The accompanying report of General Sherman, with the above statement, shows the present distribution of my forces. The Fifty-second Illinois, Col. T. W. Sweeny commanding, has just arrived.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, Tenn., March 17, 1862.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Pittsburg, Tenn.:

I have just arrived, and although sick for the last two weeks, begin to feel better at the thought of again being along with the troops. I have ordered all troops here to report to you immediately, except McClernand's division. Among those to report you will find a number of regiments not of my command formerly, and consequently not yet brigaded Organize them into brigades, and attach them to divisions as you deem best.

Inclosed is a list* of all such regiments, some of which must be with you already.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 17, 1862.

General BUELL, *Nashville:*

Can you not extend telegraph line from Nashville to Mount Pleasant, and thence to Savannah? Do you want any material or workmen for that purpose? How far have your advance guards progressed? It is important that you put yourself in communication with our forces at Savannah as soon as possible. Cannot your cavalry open the road from Mount Pleasant by Waynesborough? The enemy is making a desperate resistance at Island No. 10. He has a very large force there, and no time should be lost in cutting it off from Johnston and Memphis. Pope has got complete command of the river below, with twenty five heavy guns in battery. Push forward your troops as rapidly as possible, so that we can cut their railroad communication.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have information, which seems reliable, that Beauregard moved last Thursday from Corinth and Jackson to some other point not named—probably Savannah—to operate against Smith, in anticipation of his crossing. A part of the force was to strike the river below Savannah, to cut off transportation. The force moving toward Savannah is said to number 26,000.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 17, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I fully understand these movements. Move on, as ordered to-day, to re-enforce Smith. Savannah is now the strategic point. Don't fail to carry out my instructions. I know that I am right.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 18, 1862.

General BUELL, *Nashville:*

No wounded prisoners of war have been sent by me to Louisville. Who sent any there and where were they sent from? Please answer my telegram of yesterday.

Enemy has evacuated Island No. 10, but has heavy batteries on mainland and seems disposed to stand a siege.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 18, 1862.

General BUELL, *Nashville:*

If one or both of the gunboats in the Cumberland can be spared they should be sent to the Tennessee. I have ordered four into the Tennessee to convoy transports, but have just learned that only two were sent, Commodore Foote having taken all the others down the Mississippi.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 18, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I understand that General Smith is on this side of the river. If it is so, he had better commence the telegraph line to meet us.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *March* 18, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of the 16th is only just received. It came by the Louisville line, which was interrupted. I, however, answered this morning in substance.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of the 16th is just received and replied to by telegraph from Fort Henry. I arrived here last evening, and found that Generals Sherman and Hurlbut's divisions were at Pittsburg, partially debarked; General Wallace at Crump's Landing, 6 miles below, same side of the river; General McClernand's division at this place, encamped, and General Smith's, with unattached regiments, on board transports, also here. I immediately ordered all troops, except McClernand's command, to Pittsburg, and to debark there at once and discharge the steamers, to report at Paducah for further orders.

All your instructions will be carried out to the best of my ability. There is no doubt a large force is being concentrated at Corinth and on the line of the railroad.

Troops of cavalry are all over the State impressing men into the service, most of whom would rather serve with us. Refugees are coming in here and other points on the river for protection. Some enlist and others ask for transportation to a safe retreat North.

I have not been here long enough to form much idea of the actual strength of the rebels, but feel satisfied that they do not number 40,000 armed effective men at this time.

I shall go to-morrow to Crump's Landing and Pittsburg, and if I think any change of position for any of the troops needed I will make the change. Having full faith, however, in the judgment of General Smith, who located the present points of debarkation, I do not expect any change will be made. There are no intermediate points where a steamer can land at the present stage of water. This is an elevated piece of ground, probably 40 feet above the present water level. The opposite side is covered with water to the depth of 6 or 8 feet on the bank and much more farther back, extending far beyond where field artillery would reach.

I will send with this a copy of my instructions to Colonel Lowe on leaving Fort Henry.* Over fifty pieces of light artillery were captured at Forts Henry and Donelson, all of which were ordered shipped at Saint Louis; afterward, I understand, were stopped at Paducah. There has been so much absolute theft, however, in spite of all my exertions to prevent it, that I cannot say that all reached their destination. Many steamers are commanded in whole or in part by secessionists, so that there is no certainty of honest shipments being made. I instructed, however, that invoices be sent and receipts required from steamers, to give all the security possible.

I have found that there was much truth in the report that captured

*See p. 30.

stores were carried off from Fort Henry improperly. I will make you a report, probably to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 18, 1862.

General GRANT or COMMANDING OFFICER
at Fort Henry:

Transports in ascending the Tennessee River should in all cases be convoyed by a gunboat. It is reported that the enemy has moved from Corinth, to cut off our transports below Savannah. If so, General Smith should immediately destroy railroad connection at Corinth.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 18, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Move steadily forward with your division on the road to Savannah. Ford the streams where they are fordable, and when it is necessary to make permanent repairs in the road, such as building bridges over streams which are liable to frequent interruptions by high water, leave only a sufficient working party and guard for that purpose.

As fast as your supply wagons are exhausted send them back for supplies, say about twenty at a time, in charge of an officer and escort.

The railroad will probably be in condition to-morrow to forward supplies as far as Franklin, and in a few days more to Columbia. You will meet supplies at Savannah.

Use all possible industry and energy so as to move forward steadily and as rapidly as you can without forcing your march or straggling.

Send forward at once to communicate with General Smith and learn his situation. It will be best to send an intelligent and discreet messenger, so as to avoid the necessity of sending written intelligence, that might be cut off and reach the enemy. The messengers must be on their guard against that. They should try to go through in twenty-four hours. Let them observe the amount of forage on the road. Report to me daily by express.

Colonel Milliken's regiment cannot be transferred to your division, but will remain at Columbia under your order while you remain there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 18, 1862.

Troops now being in the field, encampments will conform as near as possible to Army Regulations.

Where soldiers are required to live in tents the same will be required of all regimental officers. Brigade commanders will not be allowed to

occupy houses at the expense of the United States on any account, nor at all, unless they should occupy grounds contiguous to their brigades.

A better state of discipline than has heretofore been maintained with much of this command is demanded and will be enforced.

Division commanders will see that the above order is published to their respective commands and that the same is strictly enforced.

By order of Maj. Gen U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 19, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Army in the Field:

Feeling a little anxious to learn your whereabouts and as much as possible of your present movements, I send two scouts, Breckinridge and Carson, to you. Any information you will send by them I will be glad to learn. I am massing troops at Pittsburg, Tenn. There is every reason to suppose that the rebels have a large force at Corinth, Miss., and many at other points on the road toward Decatur.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, inquiring—

> Upon whom and to what extent you can rely for the military force necessary to execute such order or orders as you in the discharge of your duties may deem expedient, prudent, and proper to make.

The troops under my command will be instructed to comply with the requisitions which you may in my absence make upon them for the enforcement of your authority as Military Governor within their respective limits.

For this city, your requisitions made directly to the provost-marshal will be executed by him without further reference. This, no doubt, will cover all the objects you will have in view, and therefore it may be unnecessary to add that any requisitions which would involve the movement of troops must of course be dependent on the plan of military operations against the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 19, 1862.

To the Board on Property:

The power to declare the confiscation of private property rests with the civil tribunals under the laws of Congress.

The duty of the board of officers organized to investigate the claims of individuals to property seized by military authority is confined to questions of fact; that is, whether the property so claimed was properly the property of the rebel Government at the time of seizure, and as such liable to military seizure. All transfers of rebel property in and about this city after its evacuation by the rebel army was commenced, that is, after the 15th of last month, will be regarded as fraudulent and void, designed to avoid seizure, and the property will be treated as a legitimate prize under the laws of war, as though such transfer had not been made.

This decision will govern the board in its future proceedings, and also in a revision of the proceedings in some cases already reported on.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 19, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I detained only one gunboat, and released her some days ago at General Grant's request. I don't know of any other boat, but will see. A gunboat will probably be necessary in the Cumberland very frequently, if not constantly.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *March* 19, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of to-day just received. I have received no dispatches from you which I have not answered. That of the 13th was answered both by telegraph and mail. The operator tells me he has repeated my dispatches to-night.

Our progress has been retarded by heavy rains and high water. I have now three divisions at Columbia, or near there, working with all industry on bridges. The endeavor to save the bridges by a forced march of cavalry succeeded with some of them, but failed with one at Columbia and 4 miles this side. They were in flames when the troops arrived. I may be delayed there for four or five days, but beyond that I do not expect any interruption, and the march will be pursued with all possible dispatch. I shall go forward myself in two or three days, as soon as I can leave.

The telegraph line is being carried forward, but it should at the same time be extended out from Savannah to meet us. Large supplies of forage should be thrown up the river. We can obtain none in the country.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 19, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have just returned from Pittsburg and Crump's Landing. I find these two positions are the only ones where a landing can be well

effected on the west bank of the river, as far as I saw, and learn that there is no other point from there to Eastport, Miss. This, of course, only applies to the present stage of water. From information to General Sherman, received while I was there, the enemy cannot be over 20,000 strong at Corinth, but has troops scattered at all stations and important points. Some heavy artillery arrived at Corinth on Monday, but the informant saw no sign of fortifications.

Buell seems to be the party most expected by the rebels. They estimate his strength all the way from 20,000 to 150,000.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, *March* 19, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Smith received orders to have a gunboat ply between railroad bridge and here constantly. He did not deem it prudent, however, the Dunbar being at Duck Creek and possibly another gunboat afloat farther up. One of the gunboats in this river is now below.

Immediate preparations will be made to execute your perfectly-feasible order. I will go in person, leaving General McClernand in command here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Savannah, March* 19, 1862.

Hereafter issues of subsistence stores to the troops of a division will be made by the division commissary on consolidated returns presented by each regimental commissary. Brigade commissaries are forbidden, except in cases of extreme necessity. Whenever the duties of the regimental quartermaster are arduous, it is recommended that regimental commanders detail a suitable commissioned officer to act as commissary.

The troops often suffer by reason of the regimental quartermaster being overworked, obliging him to give up almost entirely the commissary business to the commissary sergeant, who, not being a commissioned officer, cannot properly perform the duties.

The division commissaries will see that the regimental commissaries are attentive to their duties, and that their department is conducted in a manner to insure the greatest possible comfort and health of the troops. They will particularly see that proper supplies are kept on hand for hospital use.

Supplies needed in hospital are frequently not supplied to regimental hospitals on account of the incapacity or indifference of some of the regimental commissaries. In such cases it is requested that surgeons make a report of the case.

While making arrangements for or during a fight commissaries and quartermasters will on no account leave their appropriate duties to engage in the fight, but will remain with their supplies and wagon trains, and enforce the presence of those belonging to and detached for these departments. It is highly necessary that all commanders enforce

the observance of this, as the labor of these staff departments commences when the battle has been fought. All property of the enemy captured in battle must be properly secured and guarded for this purpose as soon as the action is over.

Brigade commanders will detail a strong detail, under charge of commissioned officers, who will report to the quartermaster of the brigade, under whose direction the property will be collected and stored near division headquarters or at some other suitable place that may be designated.

While it is being collected brigade guards will be detailed to prevent pillage, and all commanders will use their utmost endeavor to restrain those under them from the improper appropriation of captured property. For one person to take possession for himself what has been gained by the united bravery and exertion of all is nothing less than pilfering.

Whenever orders are issued from these headquarters, division commanders will make out and transmit a copy to each of their brigade commanders, who will publish it to the regimental commanders, to be read at next parade or roll call.

Each commander will furnish his staff officers with a copy of all orders that may in any manner interest their department.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 15. HEADQUARTERS, *Pittsburg, March* 19, 1862.

The First Division will occupy the front of this camp.

The First Brigade will occupy the bridge on the Purdy road about abreast of the Shiloh Chapel.

II. The Second Brigade will camp on the Hamburg road, where the Purdy road comes in, near Colonel Stuart's headquarters.

III. The Third Brigade will camp on the left of the Corinth road, its right near the Shiloh Chapel.

IV. The Fourth Brigade will encamp on the right center, its left reaching to Shiloh Chapel.

V. Each brigade must encamp looking west, so that when the regiments are on their regimental parades the brigades will be in line of battle. The interval between regiments must not exceed 22 paces. Convenience of water may be considered, but must not control the position of the camp.

VI. The cavalry and artillery need not be in line, but will be stationed as the nature of the ground may admit.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 20, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,
Savannah, Tenn.:

Your telegrams of yesterday just received. I do not fully understand you. By all means keep your forces together until you connect

with General Buell, who is now at Columbia, and will move on Waynesborough with three divisions. Don't let the enemy draw you into an engagement now. Wait till you are properly fortified and receive orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 20, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Last night at 11 o'clock dispatch of Major-General Halleck, stating that the enemy would probably attempt to cut off the river navigation, was received and immediately replied to, to go from Fort Henry by telegraph.

Some time ago I directed General Smith to let one of the gunboats ply between Fort Henry and this place to keep the river open, but the general did not think it prudent to spare one at that time. One boat went down yesterday and returned to-day, and will go back again this evening.

Owing to the high stage of water, there are but few points on the river where light artillery could be taken to annoy our transports.

I will go with the expedition to Corinth in person should no orders received hereafter prevent it. Owing to the limited space where a landing can be effected, it will take some days yet to debark the troops now there. I was in hopes of starting out the 22d, but now think the 23d or 24th will be as early as I can get off. There is no enemy on this side of the river much before reaching Florence. I sent yesterday two scouts to find General Buell. They will probably be back to-morrow.

A deserter from the rebel army just in says that Bethel is deserted, and the troops from there gone to Corinth; some troops at Jackson and Humboldt, and, in fact, small parties all along the railroad. He represents the panic as very great among the troops, but few of them wanting to fight. I will take no risk at Corinth under the instructions I now have. If a battle on anything like equal terms seems to be inevitable, I shall find it out in time to make a movement upon some other point of the railroad, or at least seem to fill the object of the expedition without a battle, and thus save the demoralizing effect of a retreat upon the troops.

I am very much in hopes of receiving further instructions by mail.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 20, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegrams of the 18th and 19th just received. Telegraph party sent to Savannah to work to Waynesborough. Heavy draft on me for troops for New Mexico will divert some intended for Tennessee. This renders it more important that you communicate with General Smith as soon as possible. Commissary stores and forage will meet you at

Savannah. General Curtis is still asking for re-enforcements in Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 20, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of to-day is received. The streams retard us, but I shall lose no time that can be avoided in reaching General Smith. Communications are to go to him to-morrow from Columbia.

I some time ago recommended the construction of gunboats of greater breadth of beam, so as to draw no more than 3 feet, for the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. They may soon become of vital importance.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 20, 1862.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding First Division:

Make immediate preparations for shipping two brigades of your command to Pittsburg, Tenn. The other brigade will follow as soon as sufficient new arrivals of troops for a proper garrison here will admit of their leaving, probably quite as soon as they could be landed were everything ready now.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. F. SMITH,
Commanding, Pittsburg, Tenn.:

Hold all the command at Pittsburg subject to marching orders at any time. Troops will march with three days' rations in haversacks and seven in wagons. Each wagon will take five days' forage of grain for the teams that draw it, and a forage train will accompany with the same number of days' allowance for all other animals. Baggage will be cut down, to make the transportation on hand carry the supplies indicated.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LEW. WALLACE:

You will hold the troops under your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice (not probably, however, before day after to-morrow). They will provide themselves with three days' rations in haversacks and seven in wagons. All tents and personal baggage,

except what the men can carry, will be left behind. No portion of rations drawn for this purpose are to be consumed before marching. In the mean time let the work of debarkation go on as rapidly as possible.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. R. ROWLEY,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg Landing, March 20, 1862.

Captain MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, present:

SIR: I have this moment returned from the front, where I learned that a wagoner got beyond the lines, lost one of his mules, left his wagon, and got back to Shiloh Meeting House, where he reported to Colonel Hildebrand that he had seen the scouts of the enemy.

Colonel Hildebrand dispatched Colonel Mungen, of the Ohio Fifty-seventh, with a command of about 300 men, by the Corinth road, to a point about a mile and a half beyond the point where the night skirmish took place.

Here Colonel Mungen discovered about 60 of the enemy's cavalry, who made show of fight, but, on discovering his force, they retired over the ridge to the south and disappeared.

Colonel Mungen followed their tracks and picked up a revolver and a pair of cavalry saddle-bags. This place is some 2 miles this side of the point to which I had extended my reconnaissance, and I have no doubt they will make desperate efforts to penetrate our lines to ascertain our approximate force. I allow no citizen or soldier to pass our outer line, and as but few live within our lines, I think they are utterly at a loss.

I inclose you a letter, received this afternoon, from Colonel McDowell,* Sixth Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade of my division, who has also discovered the presence of the enemy's pickets to his left front, not very far from the place where Colonel Mungen saw them.

Colonel Taylor's Fifth Ohio Cavalry (eight companies) is now in the advance, and will be ready to execute anything you may order.

In relation to the hundred bales of cotton, I think I should take it, ship it, subject to the claim of the rightful owner. If he be in open rebellion, then of course it is forfeited. I have instructed Colonel McDowell to watch it, and bring it in as soon as he can spare transportation from the work of removal now going on.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pittsburg Landing, March 20, 1862.

Colonel LAUMAN,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: General Smith is on board the Hiawatha, unwell, and requests that I should give the necessary directions for encamping the troops as they arrive.

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*Not found.

I direct that you select a line for the entire division parallel to the river (Tennessee), or nearly so, about one mile distant from the river, and encamp by brigades, so that they can promptly form line of battle, and move out as such by the road leading into the interior, as may hereafter be designated as our line of operations.

No regiment should camp within 50 yards of the road, so as to have room for the teams to select more ground for the road.

The brigades of Buckland and Hildebrand, occupying a point of this ground, will move to-day some 2 miles farther to the front.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT, U. S. V.,
Commanding at Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Special Orders, No. —, of this date, assign you to the command of the troops in and about this city and on the lines of communication of the army.

It is unnecessary to tell you that the position involves great responsibilities and a mass of detail that cannot be conveyed by written instructions.

You are to see that the discipline of the troops under your control is preserved and their instruction carried on zealously and constantly, and that the duties assigned to them are faithfully executed; that the lines of communication of the army are kept open; that the telegraph lines are kept in order; that mails and supplies are regularly and promptly sent forward; that trains are provided with suitable escorts, either by troops coming from the army with them or by troops under your command; that the bridges and roads are properly guarded and kept in good order; that the sick and wounded are properly housed and cared for; that convalescents and stragglers in the city are sent to the barracks, there organized into companies and battalions, regularly supplied, disciplined, and drilled, and forwarded to their proper regiments in convenient detachments from time to time, and that re-enforcements are in like manner fitted out with transportation and supplies and forwarded when called for. You will see that the public property is properly guarded and preserved; that officers and soldiers are not allowed to hang about the city; that the most rigid discipline is enforced in every corps and camp; that the rights of citizens are not unnecessarily encroached upon, and that depredators are instantly arrested and brought to punishment.

These various objects, all important to the well being of the troops and the success of the military operations, will demand of you and those under your control the utmost energy, system, and assiduity.

Captain Fry, chief of staff, will furnish you with a memorandum of the troops under your command and of their positions. If circumstances should render any change in these arrangements necessary, you will make them yourself, if they are urgent, and report your actions or recommendations to the chief of staff.

I wish also that you should endeavor, by employing spies and by such other means as may present themselves, to gain all the information you can concerning the enemy, particularly in those quarters that are

most removed from my observation, and communicate the same to me and to those commanders who may be in a position to be particularly affected by it. You will of course appreciate the importance of weighing all such information carefully and of using great caution in the selection of spies, so that you may arrive as nearly as possible at the true state of the case, and that the enemy may not profit by the indiscretion or treachery of our own agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAVANNAH, *March* 21, 1862.
(*Via* FORT HENRY, *March* 23.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

It will be impossible to move with any celerity, taking artillery. Corinth cannot be taken without meeting a large force, say 30,000. A general engagement would be inevitable; therefore I will wait a few days for further instructions. I have just returned from Pittsburg.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have just returned from Pittsburg. The roads back are next to impassable for artillery or baggage wagons. I have certain information that thirteen trains of cars arrived at Corinth on the 19th, with twenty cars to each train, all loaded with troops. This would indicate that Corinth cannot be taken without a general engagement, which, from your instructions, is to be avoided. This, taken in connection with the impassable state of the roads, has determined me not to move for the present without further orders.

The temper of the rebel troops is such that there is but little doubt but that Corinth will fall much more easily than Donelson did when we do move. All accounts agree in saying that the great mass of the rank and file are heartily tired. One thing I learn, however, is against us: Most of the impressed troops from this State are being sent to the sea-coast and older soldiers from there.

I do not think as yet any steps are being taken to interfere with the navigation of the river. Bands of cavalry are prowling all over West Tennessee, collecting men who have been drafted into the service and such supplies as they can get.

Some 9 or 10 men made their escape from the cars at Bethel, and came in here yesterday. From them I learn there are about 400 men at Union City, two regiments of infantry and probably some cavalry at Humboldt, a force not estimated at Jackson, and small forces at various points on the road.

Paris and Bethel are deserted. They think the force at Union City is anxious to be captured.

I have just learned to-day that your dispatches to me after the taking of Fort Donelson reached Fort Henry—some of them, at least—but were never sent to me. What has become of the operator, then, at Fort Henry? I don't know. At present a soldier detailed from the ranks is filling the station. I have received no mail matter from below for several days, though boats are arriving constantly. My returns for the 20th will be ready to mail to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 21, 1862.

General STRONG, *Cairo:*

You will send the Second Michigan Battery, if ready, to General Grant by first opportunity. A special order has been issued putting Mound City and Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Paducah, under your command.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 21, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

The following is the force in the whole of the late Department of the Ohio, as nearly as can be ascertained at present: Ninety-two regiments of infantry, 60,882 for duty; 79,334 aggregate present and absent. Eleven regiments, one battalion, and seven attached companies cavalry, 9,222 for duty; 11,496 aggregate present and absent. Twenty-eight field and two siege batteries, 3,368 for duty; 3,953 aggregate present and absent.

The above figures include battalions of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Regular Infantry and two companies of regular cavalry. Will report more particularly by letter. The data are found in great detail in last department return, except that eight regiments were detached for operations against Fort Donelson, and have not been returned.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 21—9.50 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I desire to be informed upon whom and to what extent I can rely for the military forces necessary to execute such order or orders as in the discharge of my official duties I may deem expedient, prudent, and proper to make. I am putting the State machinery in motion as fast as possible. All is working well. A great reaction is going on. The State will be overwhelmingly Union as soon as rebel soldiers are driven beyond her border. Please answer immediately.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SAVANNAH, *March* 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The acting medical director reports that medical supplies of every description are out. A sufficient quantity for 10,000 sick should be sent. Alternate days of rain and sunshine, pleasant and very cool weather, is telling unfavorably upon the health of this command.

Requisitions have been made but not responded to. Can two hospital boats be sent here?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, *March* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of the 20th just received. Troops from here, except one regiment, all sent to Pittsburg. No movement making except to advance General Sherman's division, to prevent rebels from fortifying Pea Ridge.

Weather here cold, with some snow.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Savannah (via Fort Henry):

Several regiments of infantry and batteries will leave to-day and to-morrow for the Tennessee. I have several artillery companies without horses or batteries. I propose to fit out one or more heavy siege batteries, to be drawn by oxen. Can you supply oxen for this purpose if I send the batteries?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1862.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

The telegram from yourself and Mr. Maynard in respect to Frémont's department was received and communicated to the President, who regards the existing arrangement as a paramount necessity.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

Andrew Johnson, as you are aware, was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, to take the necessary steps for a State organization. It is the desire of the President that he should have adequate military support, and he has been directed to make application to you. You will please place at his disposal an adequate force, with instructions to the

* But see Stanton to Buell, March 23, pp. 59, 65.

officer in command to report to him and execute his orders. Important results are hoped from the measure, and it is important that the officer in command should be a discreet person, who would act efficiently and harmoniously with Governor Johnson. Will you please communicate with the Governor, and advise the Department of your action in the premises?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1862.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor of Tennessee, Nashville:

Instructions have been given General Halleck to place an adequate military force under your command and to communicate with you in respect to military aid. This Department would be glad to have frequent and full reports of your operations and prospects by mail, and will afford promptly any aid you may desire.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[MARCH 23, 1862.—For Halleck to Secretary of War, in reference to instructions to Grant, see Series I, Vol. VIII, p. 633.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding at Savannah:

GENERAL: I received your letter of the 19th this morning. I some days ago directed my advance to open communication with you. My advance is at Columbia. Our progress has been retarded by high water and the absence of bridges, almost every one on the road, however small, having been destroyed by the enemy. I shall be at Columbia myself by the time the bridge there is ready for crossing, probably three or four days yet.

The information I get indicates that Johnston is withdrawing the principal part of his force from Decatur and concentrating at Tuscumbia. I find there is still a gunboat here. If needed she can be sent to you, though if you had not immediate use for her it might be well to let her remain until you have.

I do not deem it safe to give detailed information in this way in regard to my force, dispositions, &c. I shall soon be able to communicate more fully on that point.

Please inform me whether the bridge at Florence has been destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 23, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I had a communication through from General Grant to-day, dated the 19th, at Savannah. It contains no information of importance. We have not yet completed the bridge at Columbia. I shall be occupied here till that is done. I will write to-night in regard to the disposition I am making of the forces under my command. I did not know of but one gunboat on the Cumberland, which I supposed had already gone to the Tennessee. I find there is still one here. I have so informed General Grant, that she can go up if he needs her. The information from the enemy is that Johnston is probably moving the principal part of his force to Tuscumbia. There is no force of consequence at Chattanooga. I hear of artillery going into East Tennessee from Georgia. This may be for defense or attack. Is the bridge at Florence destroyed?

D. C. BUELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville:*

General Frémont asks to have General Garfield directed to report to him. I refused to give the direction, because it may delay or frustrate judicious movements in progress under your direction. I do not intend to place Garfield under Frémont's orders unless you deem it expedient, but I desire to know what instructions have been given General Garfield and the number and composition of his force and what operations he is to conduct. Please inform me immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *March* 23, 1862—10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I think it imperatively necessary that not a man, and particularly no good officer, shall be withdrawn from the operations against the enemy's line along the East and West Tennessee Railroad. Nothing can be more important. General Garfield recently completed the expulsion of Marshall's force from Eastern Kentucky, in accordance with instructions, and I ordered him, with all the force I considered it prudent to withdraw from that region, to Bardstown, in anticipation that it might become necessary to strengthen the Cumberland Gap column. That necessity has almost become certain, as the rebel force has already been considerably increased in East Tennessee, whether with an offensive or defensive object is not yet apparent. My expectation is to put him in command of that column, with all the spare force I can gather in Kentucky. It will then have probably ten regiments, two batteries, and five companies of cavalry, sufficient to hold a large force in check or penetrate against a weak one, as the case may be. General Garfield is now on his way from the Big Sandy with three regiments, two having been left at Piketon. My report to the Adjutant-General, now on the way, explains this. The operations against Cumberland Gap cannot wisely be separated from those of Middle Tennessee.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: If the enemy should contemplate an advance upon Nashville and our position in Middle Tennessee under certain circumstances—a thing which offers very strong inducements—there are three routes by which it could be attempted: First, by the direct route across from Knoxville; second, by the Chattanooga Railroad; third, by the Decatur Railroad.

There are circumstances which render all of them so encouraging to him that I deem it but prudent to take precautions against them, and yet it cannot be done properly without using more troops than I think you can spare from offensive operations between the Tennessee and Mississippi. My arrangements, therefore, hazard something here in order to afford the assistance that will be no doubt needed on the other side of the Tennessee.

I am throwing one division forward to Fayetteville, with one brigade at Murfeesborough to support it if necessary, keep open its communications, and at the same time observe Nashville and the approach from Knoxville; another brigade at Franklin, from which point it can conveniently be diverted to the first objects, if necessary, or be used on the route through Columbia; and another division at and in front of Columbia, either to act with the first division or toward Savannah, according to circumstances.

This, with the necessary bridge and depot guards, will employ a force of about 25,000 men, leaving four divisions, of about 35,000 men or less, for Savannah, with which I will go myself. I shall start from here day after to-morrow, leaving General Dumont in command of the small force immediately about the city and on our lines of communication.

I gather that a considerable force is collecting in East Tennessee, probably already twenty-five or thirty regiments at least, whether for an offensive or defensive object is not yet apparent. I think it sufficient, however, to require an increase of the force in front of Cumberland Gap, and I shall send them all the spare force I can collect in Kentucky, making in that column some ten regiments, two batteries, and some five companies of cavalry. That will, for the present at least, be sufficient to hold a considerable force in check there or penetrate the gap against a weak one, as the case may be. I shall place a good officer there.

I have also intimation, not very well defined yet, of the collection of a considerable force and a large amount of rolling stock about Atlanta. If they should be verified, it is a thing that must be watched. Floyd has gone to Knoxville, leaving Chattanooga with a guard of not more than a few companies. This, in connection with my previous report, will enable you to judge of the propriety of my arrangements.

We are working somewhat in the dark as regards Middle and East Tennessee at least, for we do not know yet what is being done with the Virginia army.

I am trying to get into such shape that we can concentrate wherever it may be necessary.

I have ordered a pontoon bridge for the Tennessee River, to be carried on a light stern-wheel steamer. It will be ready in ten days, and the steamer and bridge will cost about $12,000. We ought to have two

such. I have seen something of the difficulty and delay in ferrying a large force, with its trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, March 23, 1862.

Colonel HILDEBRAND:

SIR: You will march the effective men of your brigade out on the Corinth road, the same we passed over a few days since, in the same order and equipped in the same manner, and reach the point of our camp by 8 a. m. Let the cavalry bring up the rear, out of sight of any enemy's picket you may encounter. Have out an advance guard and flankers, but march pretty brisk.

On reaching the point where we slept, stack arms and await my orders.

Do not let the men leave their places in the ranks without the leave of a colonel, and then only for a necessary purpose.

If you encounter scouts, do not pursue, but keep steadily on the road. I will meet you there. Take your two guides along. Colonel Stuart's brigade will march on the ridge to the left.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, March 23, 1862.

Col. DAVID STUART:

SIR: You will march on the Ridge road toward Corinth to-morrow morning, with the battery and well men of your command, with three days' rations in haversacks, blankets, India-rubber blankets, and 40 rounds of ammunition. Keep the Ridge road, and reach the point of the Corinth road where it crosses Lick Creek, and halt till I order you farther. I want to reconnoiter Pea Ridge beyond.

Start early, so as to reach the point indicated by 8 a. m. Colonel Hildebrand will be on the lower road, and will reach the point where we camped a few nights since at the same hour—8 a. m.

Leave behind all sick men or such as are at all disabled, with some officers to command the camp during your absence. Take your guide along, and be sure you are on the right road. The point of rendezvous is a shoemaker's named Heath, where we left a wounded man on our first expedition.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. F. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Pittsburg, Tenn.:

Carry out your idea of occupying and partially fortifying Pea Ridge. I do not hear one word from Saint Louis. I am clearly of the opinion that the enemy are gathering strength at Corinth quite as rapidly as we are here, and the sooner we attack the easier will be the task of taking the place. If Ruggles is in command, it would assuredly be a good time to attack. I have made no change yet in the command; so soon as sufficient troops arrive to form another brigade I will do so, and assign artillery and cavalry to divisions, and leave them subject to the control of division commanders.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your letter inclosing correspondence between yourself and Adjutant-General Thomas is just received. In regard to the plundering at Fort Donelson, it is very much overestimated by disappointed persons, who failed in getting off the trophies they had gathered. My orders of the time show that I did all in my power to prevent marauding. To execute these orders I kept a company on duty searching boats about leaving and to bring off all captured property found. My great difficulty was with the rush of citizens, particularly the Sanitary Committee, who infested Donelson after its fall. They thought it an exceedingly hard case that patriotic gentlemen like themselves, who had gone to tender their services to the sick and wounded, could not carry off what they pleased. Most of the wounded had reached hospitals before these gentlemen left Cairo. One of these men (a Dr. Fowler, of Springfield) swore vengeance against me for this very act of preventing trophies being carried off. How many more did the same thing I can't tell.

My going to Nashville I did not regard particularly as going beyond my district. After the fall of Donelson, from information I had, I knew that the way was clear to Clarksville and Nashville. Accordingly I wrote to you, directed to your chief of staff, as was all my correspondence from the time of leaving Fort Henry until I learned you were not hearing from me, that by Friday following the fall of Donelson I should occupy Clarksville, and by Saturday week following should be in Nashville, if not prevented by orders from headquarters of the department. During all this time not one word was received from you, and I accordingly occupied Clarksville on the day indicated, and two days after the time I was to occupy Nashville General Nelson reported to me, with a division of Buell's army, they being already on transports; and knowing that Buell's column should have arrived opposite Nashville the day before, and having no use for these troops myself, I ordered them immediately to Nashville. It is perfectly plain to me that designing enemies are the cause of all the publications that appear and are the means of getting extracts sent to you. It is also a little remarkable that the Adjutant-General should learn of my presence in

Nashville before it was known in Saint Louis, where I reported that I was going before starting.

I do not feel that I have neglected a single duty. My reports to you have averaged at least one a day since leaving Cairo, and there has been scarcely a day that I have not either written or telegraphed to headquarters. I most fully appreciate your justness, general, in the part you have taken, and you may rely upon me to the utmost of my capacity for carrying out all your orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Savannah, Tenn.:

Your telegram of the 22d, in relation to medical stores was referred to medical director, who replies that your "acting medical director" is not a commissioned officer, and that such requisitions could not be filled. If you have appointed a citizen to such a position you will immediately discharge him, and have your requisitions hereafter made by a proper officer. The medical officer at Cairo is now forwarding the proper supplies up the Tennessee. I call your attention to gross irregularities in your district in regard to the disposition of the sick and wounded.

A telegram from New Albany to-day says that 200 sick and wounded of General Wallace's division had just been landed in that place, and that there were no hospital arrangements there. By whose order were these sent to New Albany? I ordered them to be sent to Cincinnati, where preparations were made to receive them. Again, large numbers of sick and wounded, which were ordered to be sent to Cincinnati, were sent to Saint Louis, where the hospitals are full to overflowing, and no room for the sick and wounded from Curtis' army. It is impossible for me to have proper provision for the sick and wounded when no regard is paid to my orders and where each one assumes to act upon his own authority. Again, colonels of regiments in your command have been giving furloughs on surgeons' certificates for sixty and ninety days, and in many cases to men who were not sick at all. Of 180 who arrived here a few days ago a medical board decided that more than three-quarters were fit for duty and should be returned to their regiments. There seems to be collusion between the officers and men to give sick leaves to well and hearty men who wish to visit their homes. This should be immediately stopped, and furloughs should be given only by yourself, and after a proper examination by a trustworthy medical officer. If this abuse of the furlough system is not promptly checked half of the army will be on furlough.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 24, 1862.

Maj. M. SMITH,
Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding Expedition:

You will proceed with the force under your command to Nichols' Landing, 2 miles back of which it is understood that a large quantity

of Government (Southern Confederacy) bacon is stored. You will get it and return.

Nichols' Landing is 10 miles below Clifton. Mr. H. Gibbs, of Clifton, will accompany you to that place, and furnish a guide there, who will show you where the bacon is. You will avoid all delay, but remain until your expedition has completed the object for which it is sent. Private property is on no account to be molested nor citizens annoyed. The troops under your command should be impressed with the idea that the neighborhood where they are going is almost entirely Union. It was a citizen of the country, or rather a delegation of citizens, who gave the information of the bacon being where it is and of its ownership.

No large bodies of troops are supposed to be near where you are going, but small bodies of cavalry are known to be there. You will therefore keep your men from straggling, and at all times keep a guard at the boat to prevent accident there.

You are to be particularly cautious against engaging an enemy of your own or superior numbers. You are not going to fight the enemy, but for a different object, where nothing could be gained by a small victory, which would cost us a single man. Should the enemy therefore appear in sufficient force to make a stand, return, and a larger number of men will be sent.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 24, 1862.

General BUELL, *Nashville:*

It is reported that Jackson and Humboldt have been evacuated, and that the enemy has concentrated his forces at Corinth, with the intention to give battle. A battle should be avoided for the present and until we can concentrate a larger army against him; but, if possible without a very serious engagement, the railroad at Jackson and Humboldt should be cut.

Please send copy of this to General Grant, as he can be reached sooner from Columbia than from Fort Henry.

H. W. HALLECK.

NASHVILLE, *March* 24, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of to-day this moment received. I will instantly search for the dispatches, and repeat my answers if they were received.

For fear not, please have them repeated. I have answered every dispatch received from you.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 24, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Intercepted letters from Corinth dated 18th and 19th. The estimate of force there varies from 25,000 to 40,000. Re-enforcements arriving constantly. Expect to have 80,000 or 100,000 men. Have a large

amount of rolling stock; can concentrate rapidly. Expect a battle at Corinth.

I wrote you in detail last night in regard to my disposition. I start to-morrow. Expect the bridge at Columbia to be ready, or nearly so, by the time I get there, and shall then move forward rapidly.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, [1862.]

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville:*

I have directed General Rosecrans not to interfere with Garfield and to suspend any orders he has given, because I desire Garfield to carry out your instructions. I cannot think General Rosecrans has given any orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Shiloh, 3 miles back of Pittsburg Landing, March 24, 1862.

General W. K. STRONG:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am on the point of mounting my horse to start on a strong reconnaissance to Pea Ridge, half way to Corinth—the new Manassas of this region; and before starting must express to you my thanks for your very kind letter received a few days since. Most assuredly our cause has received a tremendous lift since we paced the piazza at Benton Barracks, and Halleck has been the directing genius. I wish him all honor and glory; and in my heart I yield to whomsoever has merit and talents to devote to so worthy a cause. We all play our parts, and whilst I have in my heart a memory for many, very many, kind and courteous acts of families in Louisiana, I dream that I may still one day sit by their firesides, and hear them admit their rebellion was the result of bad counsels and want of information.

I hope we may meet in Memphis. Here we are on its latitude, and you have its longitude. Draw our parallels, and we breakfast at the "Gayosa," whither let us God speed, and then rejoice once more at the progress of our cause.

Believe me, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Piketon, Ky., March 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER:

GENERAL: Yours of the 20th instant is just received. I have just received orders to go down the Ohio to Louisville, and thence to Bardstown, with three regiments. I shall leave here in two or three days. I shall, however, leave an adequate force here to protect the frontier.

On the 16th instant I attacked and drove from the Pound Gap 500, who were fortified there. I had thus opened the way into Virginia in expectation of orders to march to your assistance.

From a number of letters found in the rebel camp at the Pound Gap I am led to believe the force at Cumberland is not so large as I had

supposed. I hope General McClellan's advance may soon draw your enemy back.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *March* 25, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The only dispatch of the 13th I can find was in regard to the strength of my command. It was answered at once, and the answer repeated. It was also answered by letter, and I now send a copy of the letter by mail.

The dispatch of the 18th was in regard to gunboats; that also was answered immediately. I have learned since that there still remained one gunboat here. I have given directions this evening for her to report to General Grant. If other dispatches of the 13th and 18th are sent please have them repeated.

I leave here to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

SAVANNAH, *March* 25, 1862 (*via Fort Henry*).

Major-General HALLECK:

Oxen can be got here, though we may be obliged to go far in the country for the number that will be required. There are surplus mules enough here to partly supply a siege battery. Sixteenth Wisconsin, Fifty-third Indiana, and Michigan battery arrived.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 26, 1862—1 p. m.

General BUELL, *Nashville:*

Your letter of the 14th is this moment received. It is perfectly satisfactory. We agree in every respect as to plan of campaign, except perhaps the column on the diverging line to Stevenson. I doubt its expediency. If made very strong, it divides your forces too much. It seems to me better to threaten Decatur by way of Pulaski. Your columns would then be near enough together to co-operate. I am inclined to believe the enemy will make his stand at or near Corinth. If so, your eastern column would be too distant to render us any assistance. I propose to join you as soon as you reach the Tennessee. I think all your available forces, not necessary to hold your positions on the railroads, should be concentrated on the Tennessee, in the vicinity of Savannah or Eastport.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, *March* 26, 1862.
(*Via* PADUCAH, *March* 27.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

My scouts are just in with a letter from General Buell. The three divisions coming this way are yet on east side of Duck River, detained bridge building. Rebel cavalry are scattered through from here to Nashville gathering supplies. Through some citizens I learn that a large quantity of pork for the Southern army is in store 40 miles below here. I have boat and detail now getting it. No news from Corinth.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Savannah, Tenn., March* 26, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss having reported for duty in this military district, he is assigned to the command of the unattached troops at Pittsburg, Tenn. As fast as troops arrive they will be brigaded and brigades formed into a division, which will be known as the Sixth Division, and commanded by General Prentiss.

* * * * * * *

6. Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, the senior officer at Pittsburg, is hereby appointed to command that post during the continuance of headquarters of the district at this place or until properly relieved. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Piketon, Ky., March 26, 1862.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR,
Commanding Fortieth Ohio Volunteers:

DEAR SIR: By Special Orders, No. 69, from the general commanding the Department of the Ohio, you are placed in command of that portion of the Eighteenth Brigade which is for the present left in the valley of the Big Sandy. The forces under your command will be the Fortieth Ohio, Colonel Cranor commanding; Sixteenth Kentucky, Col. C. A. Marshall; First Squadron Ohio Cavalry, Maj. William McLaughlin.

You will remain at this post until April 9, 1862, unless different orders should be sooner given. At that date, or as soon thereafter as the state of the weather will permit, you will move your whole force, together with camp equipage and stores, and take post at Prestonburg, Ky. Except for very urgent reasons you will allow no soldier or officer to be quartered in any house or other building. You are charged with the duty of keeping up regimental lines and guards in accordance with Brigade General Orders, No. 12, and also to keep up such picket, grand guard, and police as shall be sufficient for the ample protection of your command from enemies without and disorder within. You will see that company and battalion drills are regularly kept up throughout the whole command.

You are particularly charged with protection of the rights and per-

sons of citizens. Nothing but a rigorous discipline and severe punishment of those who commit outrages can prevent our army from falling into disgrace. You will use every effort to put down the band of robbers and marauders which infest this country. I have offered rewards for some of the most notorious of the leaders.

In regard to citizens who have been disloyal I desire to have the policy continued which I have heretofore endeavored to preserve. While all force and rebellion against the Government must promptly be put down, it must also be remembered that the people in this valley are to live together as fellow-citizens and neighbors after the war is over. All that we can do to inaugurate peace and concord among them while the army is here should be done.

The people in this valley are, in the main, very ignorant, and completely under the control of their party leaders. If those leaders in the different precincts can be placed under bonds for their future loyalty and peaceable conduct, and will take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, they will probably be efficient in keeping the country quiet and loyal.

You will also see that intoxicating liquors are not sold to the soldiers. Commandants of regiments left in the valley will send consolidated morning reports to me at Bardstown, Ky., until further orders.

I desire you to report to me frequently concerning the condition of the valley and of your command.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March* 26, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. The troops at or in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, under command of Acting Brigadier-General Carter, together with the troops under Brigadier-General Garfield now on the march to Bardstown, Ky. (the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, and Foster's Wisconsin battery), will constitute the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, under command of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Volunteers.

General Morgan is authorized to make such disposition of regiments in his division in the promotion [formation] of brigades as will be for the best interests of the service.

V. Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to the general commanding this army, at his headquarters in the field.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 26, 1862.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New Albany:

This Department desires the immediate aid of your association in the following particulars:

1st. That you would appoint three of its active members most familiar with steamboat and engine building, who would act in concert with this Department and under its direction, and from patriotic motives devote some time and attention for thirty days in purchasing and preparing such means of defense on the Western waters against iron-clad boats as the engineers of this Department may devise.

2d. Designate one of your most capable and substantial citizens who would accept the temporary appointment of assistant quartermaster, and in that official capacity make such contracts, audit and adjust such accounts, as the Department would authorize in the above business. My object is to bring the energetic, patriotic spirit, and enlightened practical judgment of your city to aid the Government in a matter of great moment, where hours must count and dollars not be squandered.

Please let me know as quickly as possible whether the desire of the Department can be effected, and furnish me with the name of the committee and the person designated to act as assistant quartermaster.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., March 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Symington has been ordered to ship immediately for Cairo and Columbus the following guns, which are all the large guns at Pittsburg, to wit: Three 10-inch columbiads, latest pattern; forty-two 10-inch shell guns; one 42-pounder rifled gun; four 32-pounder barbette carriages. Instruct the quartermaster at Cairo which of these guns shall be landed at that place and which shall go on to Columbus. Improvise timber carriages for those which have not carriages with them. Illinois Central Railroad can assist you with skillful carpenters, as heretofore.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.:

SIR: You will please proceed immediately to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and New Albany and take measures to provide steam rams for defense against iron-clad vessels on the Western waters. Instructions will be forwarded you by mail to Pittsburgh, in conformity with which you will guide your proceedings, and from time to time receive such other instructions as may be required. All contracts and purchases will be made by a special quartermaster, to be appointed to act with you, and all expenditures will be made by him and under his direction. You will be compensated for your service at the rate of pay allowed by law for similar service, to wit, $10 per day and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thirteen trains, twenty cars each, recently arrived at Corinth from the South, loaded with troops. Defeated Tennessee troops not deemed trustworthy are taken back to the sea-coast to supply their places. Shell guns and 32-pounders sent from Pittsburg will be of no use against iron-clad steamers. Roads still impassable in the vicinity of Savannah.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, Tenn., March 27, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The steamer John Raine, sent with two companies of infantry and 40 cavalry to Nichols' Landing after the balance of Confederate pork left there, has returned, bringing in with them from 100,000 to 120,000 pounds that was found. The pork is in good order, and has been distributed between the different division commissaries, with directions to issue it on the first returns sent in.

The telegraph wire ordered here has arrived, and has been put up to-day through town and some ways into the country. I have ordered up three companies of Curtis' Horse from Fort Henry to guard the line as it is being laid. I have no news yet of any portion of General Buell's command being this side of Columbia. I visited the different divisions at Pittsburg to-day. The health of the troops is materially improving under the influence of a genial sun which has blessed us for a few days past. News having arrived of the promotion of General McClernand to the rank of major-general, without the date of promotion of either him or General Smith being known, makes it necessary for me to move my headquarters from this place to Pittsburg. I will not go up, however, until something further is heard from Buell's command and until full directions are given for their transfer from this place.

I would respectfully request that Captain Waterhouse's battery be sent from Cairo to this place. I make the request at the suggestion of Colonel Webster, who says the battery requires drilling, which they cannot have at Cairo, where they now are, and here would be a good place for it. The Eighth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Louis Markgraf, has just arrived, and will proceed to Pittsburg in the morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN.,
(Via Nashville), March 27, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I arrived here yesterday. The progress of the bridge over the Duck River has been much slower than I expected, but the difficulties have

also been greater than I supposed. I find that the bridge cannot be ready for crossing until Monday. I shall then move rapidly forward. My messenger returned last night from General Grant, with a communication dated the 24th and verbal information that he is cutting a road. No information of interest.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Savannah, March* 27, 1862.

The constant changes caused by arrivals of new troops and their assignment to brigades and consequent changes in brigades themselves renders it impossible to keep the hospital fund account as usually kept. It is ordered, therefore, that hereafter, until further orders, hospitals will draw from the division commissaries only such stores as may be needed for the use of the sick, and the articles left with the commissary will be purchased by him on vouchers similar to those used for the purchase of company savings. The purchase money will be paid to the division surgeon, who will receipt for it on the voucher, and expend it in the purchase of needful articles for the sick, rendering his accounts therefor at the end of each quarter to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Columbia, March 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division, Murfreesborough:

GENERAL: I have already informed you in conversation of certain dispositions which affect your part in the campaign just commencing. These dispositions for the present, you will remember, place your division mainly at Fayetteville; Duffield's brigade, with a battery and battalion of cavalry, at Murfreesborough, with a detachment at Lebanon; Negley's brigade, with a battery and battalion of cavalry, at Franklin; and a division at or in front of Columbia, to act to the left in conjunction with you, or to the right, according to circumstances.

These arrangements have in view convenience either to advance against certain positions of the enemy or to oppose any offensive move on his part.

Excepting your own division, the troops are not strictly under your command, but they will become so, unless otherwise ordered in case any advance of the enemy toward Nashville renders their concentration or united action necessary, and they will be so instructed.

Besides the troops above enumerated there will be a regiment near the city, on the Murfreesborough road, a regiment at Franklin, and one at Columbia, with about a regiment of cavalry distributed at different points as guards to depots and roads.

It is not necessary to point out to you how this force can be concentrated either for an advance or for defense, if necessary. It can by marches of from 25 to 35 miles over good turnpikes concentrate at Shel-

byville or at Columbia or Pulaski; or, still farther in advance, at Huntsville or Decatur. These points are of more or less importance in consequence of the routes they command, and some of them are on streams—Duck River and Elk River—which in high water would have some strength as defensive lines, though in the dry seasons they are fordable at many points. Fayetteville is also important, as affording by the branch railroad from Decherd a good depot for operations against any position south of it on your line.

I do not think it necessary to do more than suggest these general features to you. You will understand well how to take advantage of them or guard against them, according to circumstances.

Move one of your brigades, with a battery and the principal part of your cavalry, at once to Shelbyville, to which point it is desirable to complete your railroad transportation. As soon as the bridges you are at work on are so far advanced that you can leave them, carry forward the principal part of your division to that point, and throw a brigade and strong force of cavalry forward to Fayetteville. From this position the railroad at or beyond Decherd must be carefully watched, and so must all the routes in front of you. Endeavor, in connection with these movements, to secure some of the stock on the roads north of Decherd by a rapid movement of cavalry through Manchester to that point. Inform yourself by all possible means of the position, movements, and strength of the enemy.

Preserve thorough discipline and instruction in your command, and keep it in readiness at all times for any service. Purchase your supplies in the country as far as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *March* 28, 1862.

Colonel SYMINGTON,
U. S. Arsenal, Pittsburgh:

General Halleck desires that the 32-pounders and the 10-inch shell guns be not shipped down the river. You will therefore not ship them, but will forward the other large guns.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 28, 1862.

General STRONG or Lieutenant LYFORD, *Cairo:*

The columbiads and rifled guns, with carriages and ammunition, now at Fort Donelson, will be immediately removed to Columbus, and mounted in position best for iron-clad gunboats; also heavy guns, if any, to be removed to same place. Several columbiads and rifled guns are on the way from Pittsburg to Cairo. They will be sent to Columbus and mounted. Colonel Callender is preparing carriages for them. This must be done without delay. The quartermaster will afford all facilities.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your letter of the 24th instant is just received. Surgeon Hewitt is my acting medical director, and is the senior surgeon within this district, according to the Army Register. I never ordered any sick to New Albany, nor have I received orders to send any to Cincinnati. In the absence of orders on the subject, sick and wounded men have been sent down the river to be disposed of. They could be sent from Paducah to any other point. I ordered no sick to Saint Louis. The medical director may have done so, however. In regard to colonels or others than myself giving furloughs, all my orders on that subject are most stringent. Steamboats also are forbidden to carry soldiers or citizens without a pass approved by my order.

This army is mostly new to me, and it is impossible that I should correct all irregularities or know of them at once, especially as I receive such feeble support from many of the officers.

A few days ago a soldier who was about leaving on a furlough given by his colonel was stopped here and sent back and orders given for the arrest of the colonel.

I find great difficulty in getting my orders disseminated, though all in my power has been done to insure it.

The sick here have been entirely out of some important medicines for a week, although requisitions purposely made and properly signed by a commissioned acting medical director were forwarded in time to procure them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Since the receipt of your letter this morning I have caused boats leaving here to be visited and all persons leaving on them to be required to show their passes.

This course led to the discovery that a number of persons were going North without my authority, on leaves and passes given, in one instance, by a brigadier-general, in one by a captain, and all the others by regimental commanders. As this course of procedure is in violation of my orders, I have ordered the arrest of all the parties, and will prefer charges against them.

I acknowledge the justness of your rebuke in this respect, although I thought all proper measures had been taken to prevent such abuse, and will see that no such violation occurs in future.

As I shall prefer the charges myself in these cases, it will be necessary to forward the charges to you to order the court. I forward herewith the names of officers proposed to compose the court, should you deem fit to order one. I would respectfully recommend, however, that these officers be released with a reprimand, which will probably do more good than to try them by court-martial.

News received here from a Union man who has been a prisoner at Corinth shows that the rebels have been evacuating Island No. 10 for

the last eight days and concentrating at Corinth. I give this for what it is worth. One of the gunboats makes daily trips as far down the river as Perryville, the point on the river where there is the most probability of a battery being established to annoy our transports.

The conduct of the Twenty-first Missouri on their way up here has been reported to me as infamous. A constant fire was kept up all the way on the trip, and in some instances the citizens on shore were fired at. I caused charges to be preferred against the colonel, and the court is now in session trying him.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Forts Henry and Heiman, March 28, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of West Tennessee, Savannah:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this [post] of a gentleman who left Memphis on the morning of the 26th instant. He brings some information with reference to the position and movements of the rebel troops that may be of service to the general commanding. He says that there were not more than eight regular regiments in the vicinity of Island No. 10, and that the people of Memphis had no hopes of being able to hold the place any length [of time]; in fact, they looked for the city itself to be taken in the course of a week or ten days. From all the information he could gather he comes to the conclusion that they are bringing all their energies to the concentration of a larger force at Corinth, where they expect to make a desperate stand. They are even bringing to that point some forces from Virginia. Beauregard is in command.

Since my last communication the scouting parties of my regiment have captured 15 additional prisoners. Among them are lieutenants. Citizens continue to arrive here daily from the interior to avoid imprisonment. It is likely to prove very unhealthy, now that the water is falling rapidly, inside the post of Fort Henry. I should like permission to move the companies now there to the Fort Heiman side, sending over daily a sufficient guard. Several citizens here wish to ship tobacco and other articles down the river. From whom can the license be obtained? Will you be kind enough to furnish me with a copy of Department General Orders, No. 3, series 61, with accompanying orders based thereon from district headquarters?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN.,
March 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have received your dispatch of the 26th. The failure of a telegram twice repeated, and of my letter of the 14th, giving information in regard to the strength and disposition of my command, is so remarkable, that I think it deserving of investigation, and I telegraphed to the post-office agent and the assistant manager of the telegraph on the subject.

I mailed another copy of my detailed report to you on the 25th, and have given the same information to the Secretary of War. Shall I repeat it to you by telegraph? It may be advisable not to do so.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., *March* 28—1.30 p. m.
(*Via* NASHVILLE, *March* 28, 1862.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have received your dispatch of the 26th. My letter of the 23d explains more in detail the dispositions I have made. I have studied pretty much every contingency, and have kept the object of concentration, wherever necessary, constantly in view.

Fayetteville is on as good a line for Decatur as Columbia is, and at the same time guards the route to Nashville from the East.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Columbia, March 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: I have assigned you to the command of the column in front of Cumberland Gap, with an increase of force, which will be organized into a division of three brigades. Three regiments of this force have just returned from active service in Eastern Kentucky, and are now at Bardstown. They will require some fitting up with clothing and equipments to make them efficient.

Go first to Louisville and inspect them, and see them put in preparation for active service; then join the force at Cumberland Ford as soon as possible; take command; inform yourself of the strength, position, and plans of the enemy; get your command there in condition for efficient service, and call up your re-enforcements in such order as you may think advisable.

The additional battery is at Louisville, one regiment is at Somerset, and one at Lexington. The conduct of disorderly and mischievous men may make it necessary to retain that regiment at Lexington; at least a portion of it must be kept there to guard your depot. Most of your stores will be drawn from there; but you may sometimes find it convenient to draw from Nicholasville or Louisville through Lebanon.

The original orders to this column were to take Cumberland Gap, and for its further progress be governed by circumstances in East Tennessee. The strength of the enemy there, it is pretty well ascertained, has since been increased, but the object is the same, and you are of course expected to pursue it with zeal and discretion, or hold the enemy in check if your force should be insufficient to advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March* 28, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The Sixth Division, Brigadier-General Wood commanding, will put itself *en route* on the Columbia turnpike to-morrow, the 29th instant. Colonel Barnett, with the reserve artillery, will report at once to Brigadier-General Wood, and will accompany the Sixth Division.

III. The Seventh Brigade, Brigadier-General Negley commanding, will move to-morrow, the 29th instant, at sunrise, to take its position as indicated in Special Orders, No. 8, from these headquarters, of 22d instant.

IV. The Twenty-third Brigade, Colonel Duffield commanding, will march to-morrow, the 29th instant, to take its position as indicated in Special Orders, No. 8, from these headquarters, March 22.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr., Esq.,
Monongahela House, Pittsburgh:

Unless for imperative reasons, do not confine your work to one locality. Give a portion to Cincinnati and New Albany, so as to avoid the imputation of local favoritism, and also to bring out the whole mechanical energy of the Ohio Valley. Proceed as speedily as you can to Cincinnati. The Board of Trade there are ready to act energetically with you. Confer with Mr. Butler, the president of the board, at Cincinnati, with whom I am in communication. Report daily to me.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *March* 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

This place, as I conceive, has almost been left defenseless by General Buell. There are a few regiments left in detached positions without one single piece of artillery. There are one or two regiments at Camp Chase, Ohio, and one at Lexington, Ky., that might be forwarded to this point. In addition to the forces here there should be one brigade complete. In this opinion Brigadier-General Dumont, left in command, most fully concurs.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CAIRO, ILL., *March* 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Columbus must be fortified, to provide for any mishap at points below. Ten heavy columbiads and ten Dahlgren rifles should be sent

to Cairo immediately. General Halleck has ordered all the heavy guns from Donelson and Fort Henry, but they are not enough to make the position strong against land and water attack.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 29, 1862.

General BUELL, *Columbia:*

There is no danger of the enemy's moving in the direction of Nashville from Decatur or Stevenson. I wish he would. I wish you to concentrate everything possible against the enemy's center. Don't fail in this, as it is all-important to have an overwhelming force there. You will find provisions and forage.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 29, 1862.

General BUELL, *Columbia:*

It seems from all accounts that the enemy is massing his forces in the vicinity of Corinth. You will concentrate all your available troops at Savannah, or Pittsburg, 12 miles above. Large re-enforcements are being sent to General Grant. We must be ready to attack the enemy as soon as the roads are passable.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *March* 29, 1862 (*via Nashville*).

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of the 28th received. We will waste no time. I rely on finding provisions and forage at the river. Am taking only enough to last us that far.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

Steam-rams are rapidly being prepared under the direction of Engineer Ellet at Pittsburg, and he proceeds immediately to Cincinnati to fit up some there. They are the most powerful steamboats, with upper cabins removed, bows filled in with heavy timber. It is not proposed to wait for putting on iron. This is the mode in which the Merrimac will be met. Can you not have something of the kind speedily prepared at Saint Louis also?

EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURGH, *March* 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I wish to give you my views as briefly as possible.

It is said that the enemy have eleven gunboats below Island No. 10, and, as I understand, they are supposed to have others, fitted up as rams, ascending the Mississippi, one of which has reached Memphis.

I propose to strengthen the hulls of some of the swift, strong, coal tow-boats—which I am told can only be obtained here—and fit them up, as speedily as possible, to be used as extempore rams, to go down to Island No. 10, or any other stronghold of the rebels, and at a proper time, during the contest, when the rebel gunboats seem to be in a favorable position, run down before the batteries and drive our rams at full headway into the rebel boats—doing what I can, by preliminary preparations, to save the men if our own boats should be sunk.

These boats, the rivermen here say, will all make 18 or 20 miles an hour down the Mississippi. It will be very difficult to hit them at that speed, and I will try to protect the engines and boilers against any ordinary shot.

It is not impossible that I can so strengthen our own hulls as to sink any Mississippi boat we can hit fairly and yet save our own.

I seek good boats, and do not intend to make alterations which will injure them materially for future use, if they are not lost in the service.

If successful in sinking the rebel gunboats at Island No. 10, I would proceed down the river and lay our boats up under General Pope's guns.

I shall need a few strong and swift tow-boats of a smaller class, and these would then be used as pickets, to watch the approach of the rams or other hostile boats below New Madrid.

I may need, also, one or two large old boats, to shelter our rams in running under the enemy's batteries.

This is about my plan to meet the present condition of things, though the conditions may change materially before I am ready.

To carry out the plan we ought to have at least as many boats as there are boats to be run down. Indeed we ought to have more. No boat can stop to strike twice, and some may not hit their adversaries fairly or may get the worst of it.

The men must take service with a full knowledge of the dangerous nature of the duty—the enemy's fire being the least of the dangers.

I would like to be authorized to assure them that their names will be reported to the Secretary of War, who will recommend them, if they do well, to the President and Congress. I think this will be valued more than specific rewards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

Abstract from field return of the Second Division of United States forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles F. Smith, March 29, 1862.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.			20-pounder rifled pieces.	10-pounder rifled pieces.	6-pounder rifled pieces.	12-pounder howitzers.	6-pounder smooth bore.	Total number of pieces.
First Brigade, Colonel Lauman commanding.	135	2,756	2,891	3,561	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6
Second Brigade, Colonel McArthur commanding.	124	2,734	2,858	3,623	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Third Brigade Colonel Sweeny commanding.	88	1,872	1,960	2,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major Cavender's three batteries.	8	170	178	213	6	6	.....	.....	.....	12
Grand total.....	355	7,532	7,887	9,629	6	6	4	2	6	24

WASHINGTON, *March* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

This Department has just received information that Nashville "has almost been left defenseless by General Buell." Governor Johnson and General Dumont, in command, are of opinion that the force is inadequate to the security of that city, and that there should be one complete brigade in addition to the force now there. It is said that regiments are left in detached positions without a single piece of artillery, and that there are two regiments at Camp Chase and one at Lexington that might be ordered to Nashville. You can appreciate the consequence of any disaster at Nashville, and are requested to take immediate measures to secure it against all danger.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *March* 30, 1862.
(*Via Nashville*—1 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

Your dispatch of the 29th received. Please refer to my letter of the 23d and inform me what part of the arrangement explained in it I shall alter or what force you will spare in front of Nashville. My present arrangement is to strike the Tennessee with four divisions certainly, and, if necessary, take also the division from this route, making five divisions. I have not apprehended an advance upon Nashville in great force, but a dash with 15,000 men I think it proper to guard against.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, March 30, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL,
Columbia, Tenn.:

Yours of to-day just received. Only one letter from you has been received this month, dated 14th. No letter of the 23d. No informa-

tion whatever as to number of your troops advancing on the Tennessee. Your report says 90,000 troops south of the Cumberland, but I have no information as to their disposition. Of course Nashville must be properly secured. This under no circumstances must be neglected. There must be some defect in mail arrangements. Yours of the 14th received; 26th and 23d not yet received. Please number your telegrams and give hour of starting.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 30, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Some half dozen deserters from Corinth came into Pittsburg to-day. One represents the number of troops there at seventy-five regiments, and the others say the whole number is usually represented at 80,000 men. They describe the discontent as being very great among the troops and rations short. Many men will desert if an opportunity occurs. The rebels are burning cotton and gins, without regard to the proclivities of owners on the Union question. I permitted some 40 bales to be shipped to Louisville to-day on account of owners, 17 of which are the property of a secessionist. There is no evidence, however, of his having given aid and comfort to the enemy, and he now pledges himself not to do so. The majority belongs to a Mr. Cherry, a prominent citizen, and one who has taken a prominent stand for the Union from the start. The secessionists have already burned some 60 bales for him, and will likely burn much more, as the greater part of it is some 8 miles west of the river and below here. Under the instructions I have, I could not give all the protection to this species of property that seems needful.

The health of this command is materially improving under a genial sun and influence of good water. I would respectfully ask for instructions as to privilege to be allowed citizens in shipping their produce North. If I have done wrong in this matter the necessary correction can be made, as this will or should reach Saint Louis before the cotton arrives at Louisville. The cotton was shipped on the steamer John Raine.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *March* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I wrote you last evening, but no mail leaves until to-morrow morning. Your orders respecting the fortifications at Columbus going on expeditiously under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Lyford, who has gone down to Columbus to-day to commence preliminary work there. Good deal of heaving about of the enemy in the rear of Columbus and Hickman. Their force at Union City supposed to be 3,000 or 4,000. Have ordered a battalion of cavalry to go by land to-day from Paducah across to Columbus. Have instructed Colonel Buford to keep his force on hand, ready for any emergency. There should be another regiment of infantry at Columbus well armed. The one now there is

poorly armed and badly disciplined. I have sent General Pope this morning two more light-draught steamers, making seven boats in all now there for his use, besides three or four barges. Everything he has ordered has been promptly supplied. Colonel Scott came up this morning from No. 10; no news. Heavy cannonading heard in the neighborhood of New Madrid.

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General.

[MARCH 30, 1862.—For Halleck's summary of the strength of his command, see Series I, Vol. VIII, p. 649.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Columbia:*

It is necessary, to determine operations here, that this Department should know: 1st. What operations are designed for Morgan's (late Garfield's) and the force in that command. 2d. Whether you intend to occupy any, and what, point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and at what time that object will be accomplished. Please answer without delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Columbia:*

I am anxiously waiting your answer to my questions of yesterday. Disposition of forces here is depending upon your contemplated movements. Time is urgent.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *March* 31, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The force assigned to General Morgan consists of ten regiments of infantry, two batteries, and five companies of cavalry, besides two regiments of Tennesseeans, now about organized and received by General Carter. Further re-enforcements will no doubt be obtained in the same way. He has orders to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy; to advance upon him, and penetrate East Tennessee if his force is sufficient, and, if not, to hold the enemy in check, and take advantage of the first opportunity. The superior facilities of the enemy for re-enforcing in East Tennessee render it impossible to give more positive instructions with the force we have in Kentucky. Two regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry at ——— are intended to guard

against incursions from Virginia into Eastern Kentucky. Morgan's force is the only one at present whose operations look to the occupation of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The movements of the enemy, and in fact the plans of General Halleck, require every man that can be had for Middle Tennessee and the Tennessee River.

D. C. BUELL,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding on Tennessee River:

The question of rank between Generals Smith and McClernand has been referred to the Secretary of War, and will probably be answered to-morrow. I know nothing about it, except that General McClellan directed me to place General Smith in command of the expedition until you were ordered to join it.

I hope to get most of the troops fitted out and forwarded so as to reach you about the time Buell's main force gets within supporting distance. Give me more information about enemy's number and positions. Your scouts and spies ought by this time to have given you something approximating to the facts of the case. A pontoon train will probably be shipped to-morrow or the day after. A number of regiments have been sent without the usual means of transportation. It is supposed that you may be able to supply them there from those sent from Cincinnati. If not, they will serve to guard the depot till transportation can be sent from here. We have completely exhausted present supply.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 31, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Two soldiers from the head of General McCook's column came in this evening, bearing General Halleck's dispatch of the 24th instant,* but no other message. Some of the command crossed Duck River on the 29th, and established guards 8 miles out that night. This is the sum and substance of information collected from the messengers sent. The telegraph will probably be through from here to Columbia this week. This is what the superintendent says. The armored gunboat from Nashville arrived here this evening. I have ordered her, with the two others, up the Tennessee to-morrow, to take and destroy the batteries established near Chickasaw. General Sherman accompanies, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one section of artillery. General Sherman's instructions are not to engage any force that would likely make a stand against him, but if the batteries are unsupported by other than artillery troops, to take or destroy them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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* To Buell.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, March 31, 1862.

General McCOOK,
Commanding Advance Forces:

The two cavalrymen sent by you have arrived. I have been looking for your column anxiously for several days, so as to report it to headquarters of the department, and thinking some move may depend on your arrival.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

Have you control of any point or points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and what are your designs with respect to that road?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have possession of no point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. My present purpose is to attack it somewhere in the vicinity of Corinth.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURGH, *March* 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I made but little progress Sunday, but am doing much better to-day. Mechanics are scarce. I have no reply from you to my letter of Saturday. Your last instructions to the special quartermaster limit me to one more boat here, and I do not wish to exhaust my authority until one of the best boats arrives. My plan is to run by the enemy's batteries and sink their transports and gunboats below wherever we can find them. With all my care the machinery will be much exposed to the enemy's shot. Some of the boats will probably be crippled. I ought to have enough for the work and for contingencies.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr., *Pittsburgh, Pa.:*

Your letter just received. Your plan is approved. I do not mean to impose any improper limit, but wish the work not confined to one locality, but distributed, so as to get the utmost possible vigor, and therefore recommend immediate inspection at Cincinnati and New Albany, where an immense amount of mechanical industry may work at the same time with the force at Pittsburgh. You need not consider

yourself restricted to one more boat at Pittsburgh, but I wish to know by telegraph what extent is proposed beyond that before contracts are made.

The crew is of great importance. I will give honorable reward, and also prize-money, for successful courage, in large and liberal measure.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENL.'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 31, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah will repair to Saint Louis, Mo., and report to Major-General Halleck for duty in the Department of the Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENN., *Savannah, March* 31, 1862.

The headquarters of the District of West Tennessee is hereby changed to Pittsburg. An office will be continued at Savannah, where all official communications may be left by troops having easier access with that point than Pittsburg.

By command of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Extract from return of the Department of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck commanding, for March, 1862.**

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District of West Tennessee (Grant)	11	.....	11	11
First Division (McClernand)	343	6,564	8,153	10,780
Second Division (C. F. Smith)	408	8,311	10,618	13,068
Third Division (Lew. Wallace)	312	7,222	8,960	10,556
Fourth Division (Hurlbut)	268	6,231	8,013	9,821
Fifth Division (Sherman)	378	8,150	10,620	11,966
Sixth Division (McKean)	174	3,744	4,914	5,491
Savannah	91	1,992	2,381	2,893
Fort Donelson	39	673	969	1,779
Fort Henry	69	1,390	1,698	1,810
Total	2,093	44,277	56,336	68,175
District of Cairo (Strong):				
Cairo, Ill	24	298	560	1,000
Paducah, Ky	144	3,021	3,900	5,415
Columbus, Ky	34	691	949	1,111
Hickman, Ky	19	415	509	540
Total	221	4,425	5,918	8,066
Grand total	2,314	48,702	62,254	76,241

* District of the Ohio not reported in the original return.

Abstract from return of the Third Division, Army of the Ohio, Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel commanding, for the month of March, 1862.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Eighth Brigade	93	2,253	2,676	3,428	.....
Ninth Brigade	92	1,531	2,679	3,484	.....
Seventeenth Brigade	91	2,259	2,812	3,618	.....
Total infantry	276	6,043	8,167	10,530	.....
Artillery (three batteries)	12	331	366	429	18
Engineers (two companies)	4	130	153	197	.....
Cavalry (one regiment)	32	569	734	901	.....
Total	324	7,073	9,420	12,057	18

Organization of the Third Division, Army of the Ohio, March 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL commanding.

Eighth Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

19th Illinois, Col. J. B. Turchin.
24th Illinois, Col. G. Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Lieut. Col. C. Gazlay.
18th Ohio, Col. T. R. Stanley.

Seventeenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

42d Indiana, Col. J. G. Jones.
15th Kentucky, Col. C. Pope.
3d Ohio, Col. J. Beatty.
10th Ohio, Col. W. H. Lytle.

Ninth Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA W. SILL.

2d Ohio, Col. L. A. Harris.
21st Ohio, Col. J. S. Norton.
33d Ohio, Col. J. W. Sill.
10th Wisconsin, Col. A. R. Chapin.

Artillery.

Capt. CYRUS O. LOOMIS.

5th Indiana, battery, Capt. P. Simonson.
1st Michigan, battery A, Capt. C. O. Loomis.
1st Ohio, Battery E, Capt. W. P. Edgarton.

Miscellaneous.

1st Michigan Engineers (two companies), Capt. J. B. Yates.
4th Ohio Cavalry, Col. John Kennett.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *April* 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

My advance is two days' march from here. I shall be with it in two days. The rear starts to-morrow. I expect to concentrate at Savannah Sunday or Monday. The telegraph will keep up with us, but I apprehend some difficulty in keeping it open; the enemy's cavalry will have somewhat easy access to it from Florence. I would suggest the employment of a fleet steamer, to be used as an express boat. Our mail cannot come securely by any other route than the river.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
April 1, 1862.

General J. S. NEGLEY,
Commanding at Columbia:

GENERAL: Your command extends to all troops in and about this place and Mount Pleasant.

Post two regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery, and two companies of cavalry near Mount Pleasant under your most reliable officer; one company at the bridges at this place to guard and keep them in order; one company in the town as a provost guard, and one company where the cars come to the river.

Establish the rest of your command about 2 miles out, between the Mount Pleasant and Pulaski roads. The convalescents at the barracks will be organized into companies and battalions under officers and noncommissioned officers; will be required to drill from one to three hours a day, according to their condition; perform regular guard duty and observe all the requirements of a regular garrison; and will be employed for defense in case of an attack.

No officer or soldier will, under any circumstances, be allowed to enter the town or leave their camp ground or barracks except on duty, and any one so offending will immediately be arrested and tried.

Keep out strong advance guards and observe the strictest vigilance and precaution against an attack. Inform yourself carefully of every movement of the enemy. If threatened by a greatly superior force, concentrate your whole force at this place to meet an attack, and if you are still not strong enough to resist it, advise General Mitchel and General Dumont of your situation.

Enforce the strictest discipline and attention to duty in every part of your command. I shall hope to hear of no depredations upon the persons and property of citizens, and if any occur, I shall expect to hear that they have been dealt with in the most prompt and rigorous manner. The efficiency and discipline of your command cannot otherwise be preserved. Your position is a very important one, and will require the utmost vigilance and discretion.

Send back to Nashville in the cars all the sick that can be moved and are not likely to be fit for duty soon. The convalescents are to be sent forward to their regiments when called for or when a force is required to move over the road for any purpose. Keep open the communication with the advance both by courier and by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, April 2, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Your letter of 23d March just received. Something wrong in mails. It is said that there are troops still at Camp Chase; if so, why not bring them to Nashville? Your disposition for defense of that place seems judicious. I leave the matter entirely to your own judgment. I have sent twenty pontoons to General Grant. Will send more if required.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHERMAN'S DIVISION,
April 2, 1862.

Colonel STUART,
Commanding Second Brigade:

SIR: I wish you to send Colonel Smith's regiment to-night, under cover of darkness, along up Lick Creek to the vicinity of Greer's; to keep well under cover, and to take prisoners all they encounter, especially all who would give notice of them being there. Let them be careful to take a good guide, and not return by the road they go.

I will order out a cavalry force, whose direction will drive any of the enemy's pickets down in that direction. They must keep close and not straggle and be at Greer's at daylight; if nothing happens, to return after the sun is an hour high.

Send me word back when they return.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHERMAN'S DIVISION,
April 2, 1862.

Colonel TAYLOR:

SIR: I want you to start about midnight as strong a party as you can mount to go out the Corinth road about 6 miles, and there turn to the left or south, to drive any of the enemy's pickets toward Greer's. Don't cross Lick Creek unless in pursuit. I send an infantry regiment, under cover of night, to Greer's to catch any party, they may find.

Bring in every suspicious person. Order the officer in charge to return, unless he encounters some party, when the sun is an hour high. The movements must be rapid. I send an aide to explain.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
No. 33. } *Savannah, April* 2, 1862.

The artillery and cavalry of this command will hereafter form a part of divisions and not be attached to brigades. The following assignments are hereby made:

To the First Division, Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand commanding, four independent companies of cavalry, one battalion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Schwartz's, McAllister's, Burrows', and Dresser's batteries.

To the Second Division, Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith commanding, two companies regular cavalry, two companies of Second Illinois Cavalry, and third battalion of Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Willard's battery, and three Missouri batteries under Major Cavender.

To the Third Division, Maj. Gen. L. Wallace commanding, Bulliss', Thompson's, Stone's, and Markgraf's batteries, and the third battalion of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

To the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut commanding, Mann's, Myers', and Ross' batteries, and the first and second battalions Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

To the Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding, Taylor's, Waterhouse's, and Bouton's batteries, and two battalions of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

To the Sixth Division, Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss commanding, the Fifth Ohio, Powell's and Munch's batteries, and two battalions of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

All transfers and changes necessary to comply with this order will be immediately made.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Savannah, Tenn., April 2, 1862.*

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5. The following assignments of brigadier-generals is hereby made:

Brig. Gen. R. J. Oglesby to command the Third Brigade, First Division.

Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace is assigned to the Second Division, and will be assigned to a brigade by Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, commanding the division.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman will report to Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Fourth Division, and be assigned by him to a brigade.

As a general rule brigadier-generals should be assigned to brigades commanded by the junior commanders within the division to which they are attached.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS SHERMAN'S DIVISION, *Camp Shiloh, April 2, 1862.*

For the purpose of review and inspection the division will form as follows:

1. McDowell's First Brigade along the Purdy and Hamburg road, facing southwest. Battery unlimbered, looking toward Purdy and nearly in front of McDowell's headquarters. The infantry in line, right resting near the battery.

2. Buckland's brigade (Fourth) along the same Hamburg and Purdy road, right next McDowell's left. Battery in advance, unlimbered, in battery looking toward Corinth.

3. Hildebrand's (Third) on the left of Buckland's, on the same road, Purdy and Hamburg; right near left of Buckland; cavalry in column of companies on the drill ground. Head of column facing the Purdy road.

4. Stuart's on the same road, facing southwest. Battery on extreme left unlimbered, in battery looking down the road toward Hamburg.

Brigades will not attempt to dress on each other, but form a general line on the east of the road, looking toward Corinth or the enemy.

Each regiment will be correctly alligned on its colors, ranks opened, arms stacked, and brigades will take arms, and after presenting arms will stand at the shoulder while General Grant passes the lines. Colors will salute him as he passes, and bands play as he passes each regiment's front.

In the same brigade there should be an interval of twenty-two paces between regiments. Between brigades there should be an interval of about fifty yards, depending on the ground.

Colonels and field officers in front of their regiments mounted, and brigadiers in front of their brigades near the center.

The Purdy and Hamburg road herein indicated as the line of battle is the plain road which leads from McDowell's to Stuart's brigade.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, *April* 3, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Dispatch of yesterday received. The troops at Camp Chase are only fragments, and scarcely more than enough to guard prisoners. I am taking along the division which I designed to have provisionally in front of Columbia. I am not altogether satisfied to do it, but have diminished the force nearer Nashville to remedy it.

D. C. BUELL.

CAMP SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF COLUMBIA,
April 3, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

My troops all on the march. I move ahead to join the leading division, now 40 miles from Columbia. General Sturgis is in Nashville. I have telegraphed him to report to you in Saint Louis. If General Stanley is sent to me I shall be pleased to have him.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. Unless it conflicts with special instructions he may have received or may hereafter receive from the Postmaster-General, Col. A. H. Markland, special agent Post-Office Department, will continue with and take general supervision of the mails for the Army of the Ohio until further orders.

By command of Major-General Buell:

[OLIVER D. GREENE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, April 3, 1862.

General WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division, Buell's Army:

Your advance has arrived here. All difficulties in our neighborhood will be remedied before your arrival.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHERMAN'S DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, April 3, 1862.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Steamboat Tigress:

SIR: I inclose herewith report of Colonel Taylor of his scout last night,* and send, in charge of a guard, with one of my aides, Captain Taylor, the two prisoners—one prisoner of the First Alabama Cavalry, and the other a citizen, Dr. Parkes. Colonel Taylor is a most intelligent officer, and is fully impressed with General Grant's views relative to the unjust arrest of citizens. My orders to him were to molest no citizen, farmer, or mechanic whom he found at home or engaged in his usual legitimate pursuits. But this Dr. Parkes he found at a farm-house on his way out, and afterward found him beyond, with attending circumstances to show he had given the other pickets warning whom I expected near Greer's.

My plan was to post in ambush Colonel Smith's regiment of Zouaves at Greer's, on Lick Creek. They started at 8 o'clock p. m. last night, with two excellent guides. The cavalry of Colonel Taylor was to take the Corinth road and turn toward Greer's.

He executed his orders, capturing one of the enemy's pickets, whom I send forthwith for General Grant to question, as he is pretty intelligent. The Dr. Parkes I also advise should be held prisoner for having given important information to the enemy.

I have yet no reports from Colonel Smith, and expect him back momentarily, when I will communicate the result of his scout.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, April 3, 1862.

Colonel BUCKLAND,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

SIR: You may march your entire brigade to-day forward on the Corinth road about 3 miles, by way of drill and instruction. When you reach the hill, send companies as skirmishers to the right and left a mile or so.

Do not molest people quietly at their usual occupation as farmers, mechanics, but all persons armed, uniformed, or suspicious bring in as prisoners.

Keep your men together, unless detached as companies, and allow no firing unless you encounter an enemy.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Crump's Landing, April 4, 1862.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General:

The news of the re-enforcement of the rebel troops at Purdy is confirmed. There are now eight regiments of infantry and 1,200 cavalry

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* See Part I, p. 86.

at that town, with an equal if not larger body at Bethel, 4 miles back of it. The object of the movement is not known. As a measure of precaution I would respectfully ask the general to hasten down to me the batteries newly assigned to my division, to wit, Stone's and Markgraf's.

Be pleased also to send me such blanks of every description as you can conveniently spare.

LEW. WALLACE,
General, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE,
Commanding Second Division:

Please send out order immediately to have Stone's and Markgraf's batteries join Maj. Gen. L. Wallace's command at Crump's Landing at an early hour to-morrow.

These are new batteries, that have been sent up recently, and I do not know where they have been temporarily assigned. It is believed that the enemy are re-enforcing at Purdy, and it may be necessary to re-enforce General Wallace to avoid his being attacked by a superior force. Should you find danger of this sort, re-enforce him at once with your entire division.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 4, 1862.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

Information just received would indicate that the enemy are sending in a force to Purdy, and it may be with a view to attack General Wallace at Crump's Landing. I have directed General W. H. L. Wallace, commanding Second Division temporarily, to re-enforce General L. Wallace in case of an attack with his entire division, although I look for nothing of the kind, but it is best to be prepared.

I would direct, therefore, that you advise your advance guards to keep a sharp lookout for any movement in that direction, and should such a thing be attempted, give all the support of your division and General Hurlbut's, if necessary. I will return to Pittsburg at an early hour to-morrow, and will ride out to your camp.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP THREE MILES WEST OF WAYNESBOROUGH,
April 4, 1862.

General GRANT, *Savannah:*

I shall be in Savannah myself to-morrow with one, perhaps two, divisions. Can I meet you there? Have you any information for me that should affect my movements? What of your enemy and your

relative positions; what force at Florence or Corinth? We will require forage as soon as we arrive and provisions in two or three days after. Has a steamer arrived with a bridge for me?

D. C. BUELL,
Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY IN THE FIELD, *April* 4, 1862.

I. In case of alarm, night or day, regiments and brigades should form promptly on their parade grounds and await orders. Of course, if attacked, the immediate commanders present must give the necessary orders for defense.

II. In case of an attack on the advance pickets they should fire and fall back on the guard posted between them and the main brigade guard. This guard should hold their ground, and, if necessary, be re-enforced from the nearest regiment by the brigadier; but in no event should a brigadier go beyond his advance pickets without orders of the division commander. By being thus drawn forward we lose the advantage of position and artillery. The brigade commander should remain with his brigade and direct its movements.

III. The regiment to-day went out in gray flannel shirts, which at a distance of 100 yards resemble the secession uniform. Commanders of regiments must never leave their camps for action unless their men wear the blue coat, jacket, or blouse.

IV. Detachments should be made as seldom as possible, and then chiefly to guard points along a plain road. There is more danger in sending a single company off to the right or left of a marching column than in receiving the fire of a regiment. These conclusions were illustrated by the events of to-day.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS FIFTH DIV., ARMY IN THE FIELD, *April* 4, 1862.

In pursuance to Orders, No. 33, Headquarters District of West Tennessee, April 2, 1862, the following changes are made in this division:

1. All batteries and detachments of cavalry now attached to this division or hereafter to be attached will not be reported with brigades, but will make separate morning reports direct to division headquarters.

2. Colonel Taylor, commanding Fifth Ohio Cavalry, now attached to this division, having been transferred to the Fourth Division, will report his command to Brigadier-General Hurlbut.

3. Capt. Emil Munch, Minnesota battery, having been assigned to the Sixth Division, will report forthwith to Brigadier-General Prentiss.

4. Capt. Stone, commanding battery in the Second Brigade, will report forthwith to his immediate commander, Major Cavender, and through him to Major-General Smith, commanding Second Division.

Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, Morton's Indiana battery, and two battalions of Fourth Illinois Cavalry, having been assigned to this division, will constitute separate commands, under the charge of the

senior officers respectively, who will report in person daily and receive orders from the division commander.

Captain Taylor is announced as chief of artillery of this division. He will make an immediate personal inspection of the artillery of this command and report its condition for service, and make such suggestions as his judgment and experience may suggest to increase the efficiency of this command.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, April 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Near Waynesborough:

Your dispatch just received. I will be here to meet you to-morrow. The enemy at and near Corinth are probably from 60,000 to 80,000. Information not reliable. Have abundance of rations here and some forage. More arriving daily. Pontoon bridge arrived to-day.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 5*, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will order the Seventeenth Iowa immediately into the field. Want every man we can get. We have in front of us a large part of the Manassas army. It is probable that the great battle of the war will be fought in Southwest Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.,
April 5, 1862.

General GRANT:

SIR: All is quiet along my lines now. We are in the act of exchanging cavalry, according to your order. The enemy has cavalry in our front, and I think there are two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery about 2 miles out. I will send you 10 prisoners of war and a report of last night's affair in a few minutes.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April 5*, 1862.

General GRANT:

Your note is just received.* I have no doubt that nothing will occur

*Not found.

to-day more than some picket firing. The enemy is saucy, but got the worst of it yesterday, and will not press our pickets far. I will not be drawn out far unless with certainty of advantage, and I do not apprehend anything like an attack on our position.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAVANNAH, *April* 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The main force of the enemy is at Corinth, with troops at different points east; also at Bethel, Jackson, and Humboldt are small garrisons. The numbers at these places seem to constantly change.

The number of the enemy at Corinth and within supporting distance of it cannot be far from 80,000 men. Information obtained through deserters place their force West at 200,000. One division of Buell's column arrived yesterday. General Buell will be here himself to-day. Some skirmishing took place with our outguards and the enemy's yesterday and day before.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, *April* 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Nelson, of Buell's column, has just arrived. The other two divisions will arrive to-morrow and next day. Some skirmishing took place last night between our advance and the enemy, resulting in 4 wounded and 4 or 5 men and 2 officers of our side taken prisoners. Enemy lost several killed and 8 prisoners taken.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April* 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The rank of major-general is granted Buell, Pope, McClernand, C. F. Smith, and Wallace. General Buell's force will concentrate at Waynesborough. You will act in concert, but he will exercise his separate command, unless the enemy should attack you. In that case you are authorized to take the general command.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, April 5, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

You are right about concentrating at Waynesborough. Future move-

ments must depend upon those of the enemy. I shall not be able to leave here till the first of next week. I will write to you to-day, via Fort Henry and Savannah.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, April 6, 1862.

General WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Division:

An attack having been made on our forces, you will move your entire command to the river opposite Pittsburg. You can obtain a guide easily in the village.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 6, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER ADVANCE FORCES (BUELL'S ARMY),
Near Pittsburg:

The attack on my forces has been very spirited from early this morning. The appearance of fresh troops in the field now would have a powerful effect, both by inspiring our men and disheartening the enemy. If you will get upon the field, leaving all your baggage on the east bank of the river, it will be more to our advantage, and possibly save the day to us. The rebel forces are estimated at over 100,000 men. My headquarters will be in the log building on the top of the hill, where you will be furnished a staff officer to guide you to your place on the field.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, April 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Division U. S. Forces in Field:

You will move your command with the utmost dispatch to the river at this point, where steamboats will be in waiting to transport you to Pittsburg.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 6, 1862.

General NELSON, *Savannah, Tenn.:*

I am directed by Major-General Grant to say to you that you will hurry up your command as fast as possible. The boats will be in readi-

ness to transport all troops of your command across the river. All looks well, but it is necessary for you to push forward as fast as possible.

CLARK B. LAGOW,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
April 6, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Division:

SIR: Hurry forward your troops. Bring your ammunition and three days' rations. Leave your baggage, and leave the brigade now escorting your train to protect it, and leave guards at all the principal bridges.

By order of General Buell:

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Savannah, April 6, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Commanding Division:

SIR: Instead of leaving your train, push forward with your troops and train as rapidly as the condition of the roads will permit.

By order of General Buell:

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General THOMAS:

You will move your command with the utmost dispatch to the landing at Savannah, where steamboats will be in waiting to transport you to this place. Let your cavalry proceed overland to a point on the river opposite Pittsburg, and leave your transportation and baggage, &c., to follow you to Savannah.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Commanding:*

When I left the field this evening my intention was to occupy the most advanced position possible for the night with the infantry engaged through the day, and follow up our success with cavalry and fresh troops expected to arrive during my last absence on the field.

The great fatigue of our men, they having been engaged in two days' fight and subject to a march yesterday and fight to-day, would preclude the idea of making any advance to-night without the arrival of the expected re-enforcements. My plan, therefore, will be to feel on in the

morning with all the troops on the outer lines until our cavalry force can be organized (one regiment of your army will finish crossing soon) and a sufficient artillery and infantry support to follow them are ready for a move.

Under the instructions which I have previously received, and a dispatch also of to-day from Major-General Halleck, it will not then do to advance beyond Pea Ridge, or some point which we can reach and return in a day. General Halleck will probably be here himself to-morrow. Instructions have been sent to the different division commanders not included in your command to be ready in the morning either to find if an enemy was in front or to advance.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding First Division:

I have instructed Taylor's cavalry to push out the road toward Corinth, to ascertain if the enemy have retreated; and, if so, to return the information to you and General Sherman. Should they be retreating, I want all the cavalry belonging to the entire command to follow them, supported by three or four brigades of infantry. It will not, after the rain of last night, be practicable to move artillery. You will furnish one of the brigades.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 8, 1862.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

I have instructed Taylor's cavalry to push out the road toward Corinth, to ascertain if the enemy have retreated; and, if so, return the information to yourself and General McClernand, who would support him with sufficient infantry (the roads will not be practicable for artillery) to enable him to push the reconnaissance into the Bad [Bark?] road between here and Corinth.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

In making the reconnaissance ordered for this morning none of the cavalry belonging to your command was directed to take part. I have

directed that if the enemy are found retreating, information will be at once sent to Generals McClernand and Sherman, who will immediately advance with a portion of their force in support of the reconnaissance. It will not be practicable to move artillery. If the enemy are retreating, and can be made to hasten across the low lands between here and Pea Ridge, they will probably be forced to abandon their artillery and baggage. Will you be good enough to order your cavalry to follow on the Corinth road and give two or three of your fresh brigades to follow in support.

P. S.—Information has just reached me that the enemy have retreated.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April* 8, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General Pope has crossed the river. Captured all enemy's works, including Island No. 10, which is now in our possession, and also the enemy's large floating (14-gun) battery. Our victory is complete. No details yet received. I leave to join you to-morrow. Send this to General Buell.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

(Similar dispatch to Buell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, April 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: My telegram of to-day will have informed you of the capture of Island No. 10 and the enemy's batteries in that vicinity. This opens the Mississippi River to Randolph, and General Pope is of opinion that he can land and take that place, and then proceed to Memphis. Whether this plan will be adopted, or whether General Pope's main force will be transferred to the Tennessee River, cannot be decided till I can obtain better information as to the enemy's strength in the vicinity of Corinth. General Grant's dispatches [do not] give me any satisfactory information. I am *now* of opinion that General Pope, by moving on Memphis, will produce a powerful diversion in favor of our attack on Corinth, and I shall therefore have transports prepared to move General Pope's army down the river, changing its destination to the Tennessee, if I find it necessary on my arrival there.

Van Dorn's force at last account was at Yellville, moving on Jacksonport or Pocahontas, and Price's army was marching from Dover in same direction. General Curtis was following on their flank in direction of Salem, Ark. General Steele has been halted at Pitman's Ferry, and directed to hold himself in readiness to co-operate with Curtis. Their joint forces are about 30,000. Those of the enemy are estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000. Many of their troops have been pressed into service and are not very willing to fight. I therefore think that, with the troops scattered through the different counties, Missouri may be regarded as safe, or at least not seriously threatened. If we take Mem-

phis, I can throw a force across the river from that place and threaten Jacksonport by the old military road. I have made all necessary preparations for putting in the field the expeditions to New Mexico and Fort Laramie, and General Sturgis has been directed to have the trains prepared as early as possible. General Denver is assigned to the Indian Territory, and will provide for the defense of the friendly Indians.

As the telegraph line will soon be completed from Nashville to Savannah, I shall be in communication with nearly every important point in the department. Should we take Memphis, I purpose to remove my headquarters to that place as soon as the telegraph line can be extended. In the mean time the office of the adjutant-general of the department will remain in Saint Louis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

I have no instructions to give you. Go ahead, and all success attend you. An order of thanks to you has been issued. Send frequent reports of your operations and full details of recent success.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, April 9, 1862—11 a. m.

General GRANT, *Savannah, Tenn.:*

Received your dispatch of the 7th about battle at Pittsburg last night. Dispatched a hospital boat early this morning and will have more on the way to-day. Preparations are making at Cincinnati to accommodate some 10,000 sick and wounded.

I leave immediately to join you with considerable re-enforcements. Avoid another battle, if you can, till all arrive. We then shall be able to beat them without fail.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: There is little doubt but that the enemy intend concentrating upon the railroad at and near Corinth all the force possible, leaving many points heretofore guarded entirely without troops. I learn this through Southern papers and from a spy who was in Corinth after the rebel army left.

They have sent steamers up White River to bring down Van Dorn's and Price's commands. They are also bringing forces from the East. Prisoners also confirm this information.

I do not like to suggest, but it appears to me that it would be demoralizing upon our troops here to be forced to retire upon the opposite

bank of the river and unsafe to remain on this many weeks without large re-enforcements. The attack on Sunday was made, according to the best evidence I have, by one hundred and sixty-two regiments. Of these many were lost by killed, wounded, and desertion. They are at present very badly crippled, and cannot recover under two or three weeks. Of this matter you may be better able to judge than I am.

There was one act of the rebels on the battle-field on Sunday which cannot be justified. I have the evidence of officers who say, and could not be deceived, that a brigade dressed in black, and with the Union flag unfurled, passed through an open field in front of one of our batteries, thereby regaining a position that could not otherwise have been attained without loss of life.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

P. S.—I inclose herewith invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores shipped from Fort Henry, together with notes explaining the condition of it.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Pittsburg, April* 9, 1862.

1. All persons are prohibited from passing beyond the pickets without special authority from these headquarters, or on duty, as hereinafter specially provided.

2. Officers so offending will be arrested and charges preferred against them. Enlisted men will be confined and charged with desertion.

3. Citizens attempting to pass in or out without proper authority will be arrested and sent before the provost-marshal, Col. David E. Wood, office near the Landing.

4. Pickets or outguards of cavalry will be stationed on all the approaches to camps, under the supervision of division commanders, each guarding their own front and one-half of the space on each side.

5. A cavalry force will be sent out each day from each division for purpose of executing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this order.

6. As soon as possible sanitary regulations will be made by different division and brigade commanders, and, if necessary, camps may be moved either to the front or rear, but not to change the effectiveness of the present line.

7. All firing by the troops is positively prohibited in camp. Where it is necessary to discharge fire-arms, it will be done under proper regulations, made by division commanders, and such men as are to discharge their pieces will be marched in an orderly manner to the front of the outguards for that purpose and back to their camps.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Pittsburg, Tenn., April* 9, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. John McArthur will assume temporary command of the Second Division of this army.

2. Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith is hereby temporarily appointed to the com-

mand of the post of Savannah. If deemed advisable, troops arriving may be detained in sufficient numbers to relieve the present garrison of their now too heavy fatigue duties.

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10. Brig. Gen. John Cook will report for duty to Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commanding Sixth Division, who will assign him to a brigade.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Pittsburg, Tenn.:

In the emergency of Sunday an order was sent to General Thomas, of your command, to leave his transportation to follow, and to move his effective force with dispatch to Savannah. Part of his command could not comply with the order, and as the emergency has passed, it would be well to have the order of Sunday countermanded so far as they are concerned, so that the force now on the way should move with transportation.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

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7. Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean is hereby assigned to the Sixth Division of the army in the field, and will assume command of the same accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I forwarded some time since a statement of Brigadier-General Spears in regard to military operations at Cumberland Ford. I hope the Secretary will place General Spears at once in command of Tennessee troops at that place. This ought to be done. Lieutenant Carter, of the Navy, has been acting as general, as I conceive without proper authority. The Tennesseeans there and others on the way wish to return under the leadership of General Spears. Will the Secretary telegraph me his action? Things are moving on right in Tennessee.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Pittsburg, Tenn., April* 11, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. John A. Logan will report for duty to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Fifth Division, army in the field, who will assign him a brigade.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 12, 1862.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

I am just instructed by General Halleck to detail two regiments to go on board a steamer this evening to proceed up the river to Florence and destroy a portion of the bridge there and return, and, if practicable, cut the bridge over Bear Creek. The two gunboats will accompany. You can select regiments from your command to execute this work.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Pittsburg, Tenn., April* 12, 1862.

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2. The commanding officers of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers will report at once to Brigadier-General McKean, commanding Sixth Division, army in the field, for orders.

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7. Special Orders, No. 51, current series, from these headquarters, directing Brig. Gen. John A. Logan to report to Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, is revoked, and he will report to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding First Division, army in the field, who will assign him to the command of a brigade.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 20. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, *Camp Shiloh, April* 12, 1862.

Each brigade of this division will detail daily three companies, one from each regiment of their brigade, as a grand guard. These guards will be so posted as to cover their brigade fronts.

II. The cavalry of the division will furnish daily a picket of 1 officer and 25 men, to be always posted well in advance of the infantry guards, the officer to receive his orders from the commanding general before being posted.

III. The First Brigade will keep a strong guard at the Purdy Bridge,

over Owl Creek, with pickets extending forward as far as prudence will admit.

IV. The Fourth Brigade will post a guard of at least one company about a mile in front, with pickets half a mile farther in the woods south of Owl Creek, and near the large field where the Confederate hospital was situated.

V. The Third Brigade will keep a guard of at least one company at the Lee place, with pickets out along the main Corinth road as far as the hospital and beyond.

VI. The Second Brigade will keep a guard near the extremity of the open ground to their left front, with pickets out connecting with those of the Third Brigade.

VII. All false alarms must be avoided. In case the enemy's cavalry approach, the pickets should take shelter, fire on the cavalry, and drive them back. If threatened by superior force or by the enemy's infantry, then fall back slowly, taking advantage of all shelter, on the main guard. The main guard should send word back to their respective brigade commanders and hold their ground, to give time for the formation of the main line of defense.

VIII. In case of a renewal of attack by the enemy our front line of defense must be held at all hazards, and no regiment should fall back without orders from the division commander. Supports of infantry and artillery close at hand, and will always be brought up from the rear as fast as necessary.

IX. The commanding officer of each brigade guard will permit no person, citizen or soldier to pass their lines, out or in, without the written authority of some superior, unless it be cavalry pickets and escorts sent out for some specific purposes. All soldiers or citizens attempting to pass the lines, out or in, must be kept as prisoners, and sent in under escort to their brigade commanders. A written report of each brigade guard must be made and sent by the brigadiers to these headquarters.

X. The muskets of the men must be kept clean and unloaded. The advance guard and pickets will load on being posted, and discharge the muskets by volley on being relieved, about 10 a. m., and at no other time.

XI. Each brigade commander will examine carefully his immediate front, fell trees to afford his men a barricade, and clear away all underbrush for 200 yards in front, so as to uncover an approaching enemy. With these precautions we can hold our camp against any amount of force that can be brought against us. The experience of the last battle must convince the wavering that in organization is safety, and any officer or soldier who is out of his place in the ranks is worse than an open enemy, and must be shot. Colonels of regiments must see that their file closers are instructed on this point, and that they execute summary punishment on any miscreant that dares break his ranks.

XII. Men must not leave the ranks to remove the wounded. The wounded will be looked to as soon after the cessation as the colonel may order, and any man who leaves his ranks on the plea of sheltering or relieving the wounded while his company or regiment is engaged must be treated as a fugitive and summarily punished. The safety of this army and the only chance of success is in our keeping our brigades and regiments compact and in good order, and any colonel who allows his regiment to fall into disorder from any pretext whatever shall be disgraced.

XIII. Each regiment will keep on hand cartridges at the rate of 100 per man, 40 always in the cartridge boxes, and from 40 to 60 near at

hand or in the pockets and haversacks of the men. Also more care must be given to instruct the men never to fire without seeing the enemy. When the smoke hangs low or bushes intervene the men must be cautioned to fire low. All discharges of muskets at the moon or tops of trees are not only wasted, but they deceive the generals, who have a right to judge of the execution by the fire of their men.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, April 12, 1862—p. m.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

Communications with Generals Halleck and Buell being extremely uncertain, I have the honor to forward the following dispatch for the information of the War Department, dated Headquarters Third Division, Huntsville, Ala., April 11, to Capt. J. B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general, chief of staff:

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 noon, my advanced guard, consisting of Turchin's brigade, Kennett's cavalry, and Simonson's battery, entered Huntsville this morning at 6 o'clock. The city was taken completely by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, fifteen locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box and platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails. We have at length succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April* 12, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A telegram received from Mr. Bruch, assistant superintendent United States Military Telegraph, dated Nashville, 12th, states that—

Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday by General Mitchel without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners taken, fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock. The Savannah line got O. K. to Columbia this morning. It had been cut in several places and wire destroyed. The line is now interrupted south of Columbia. We are doing our best to keep it up, but the roads are nearly impassable south of Columbia, and the wire is cut down as fast as we put it up.

A. STAGER.

WASHINGTON, *April* 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to my inquiry as to further information from Pittsburg Landing, Mr. Stevens, operator at Cincinnati, says:

General Halleck gave orders to General Grant some days previous to the battle that

in case he was attacked not to pursue the enemy. Consequently pursuit was not kept up for any distance.

General Halleck having left Saint Louis no information is sent to that point. General Halleck has arrived at Pittsburg by this time, and we ought to hear from him soon.

A. STAGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, April 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Savannah:*

I have reliable information from Pocahontas that all the rebel forces in Arkansas are moving to Memphis. Van Dorn is already there. Price was at Des Arc, 75 miles below Jacksonport by water, about to embark. I think it certain that the whole rebel force in Arkansas has gone to re-enforce Beauregard. The rebels report Buell and 6,000 men of our troops captured.

FRED'K STEELE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Pittsburg, Tenn., April* 13, 1862.

1. The major-general commanding the department thanks Major-General Grant and Major-General Buell and the officers and men of their respective commands for the bravery and endurance with [which] they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which on the 7th instant they defeated and routed the entire rebel army. The soldiers of the great West have added new laurels to those which they had already won on numerous fields.

2. While congratulating the troops on their glorious success, the commanding general desires to impress upon all officers as well as men the necessity of greater discipline and order. These are as essential to the success as to the health of the army, and without them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we can march forward to new fields of honor and glory, till this wicked rebellion is completely crushed out and peace restored to our country.

3. Major-Generals Grant and Buell will retain the immediate command of their respective armies in the field.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding District and Army in the Field:

Immediate and active measures must be taken to put your command in condition to resist another attack by the enemy. Fractions of batteries will be united temporarily under competent officers, supplied with ammunition, and placed in position for service. Divisions and brigades should, where necessary, be reorganized and put in position, and all stragglers returned to their companies and regiments. Your army is

not now in condition to resist an attack. It must be made so without delay. Staff officers must be sent out to obtain returns from division commanders and assist in supplying all deficiencies.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEW MADRID, *April* 14, 1862.

J. C. KELTON:

General Pope received message about Van Dorn and Price. Do you want his army to join General Halleck's on the Tennessee? His men are all afloat. He can be at Pittsburg Landing in five days. Fort Pillow strongly fortified. Enemy will make a decided stand. May require two weeks to turn position and reduce the works. Answer immediately. I wait for reply.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Pittsburg, Tenn., April* 14, 1862.

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II. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, having reported for duty to Major-General Grant, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Division of the army in the field.

By order of Major-General Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *April* 14, 1862.

H. A. WISE, *Navy Department:*

Will inform you when to send the men. I have been directed by flag-officer to arm and equip and man the steam rams building at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh when they are ready. We have no official information thus far respecting them, and cannot act understandingly until that is furnished. Yesterday at 7 a. m. squadron under way and expected to arrive off Fort Pillow in four hours. Five rebel gunboats in sight. Unofficial information says squadron opened fire on them, when they retreated.

A. M. PENNOCK,
For Flag-Officer Foote.

NEW MADRID, *April* 15, 1862—10 p. m.,
(*Via Cairo*—11 p. m).

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I left New Madrid at 12 o'clock Saturday night with General Pope. Arrived within 4 miles of Fort Pillow Sunday, 2 p. m. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning six rebel gunboats appeared 40 miles above Pillow. Our boats fired upon them and they retreated in great haste. The enemy

have a strong position at the fort, with heavy batteries on the river. Commodore Foote cannot reduce them without incurring the risk of losing most of his boats. Our mortars will be placed to-day and open fire. I believe the enemy have about 10,000 men in their works—which extend 5 miles—fully intrenched, for the attack, and will contest as they did at No. 10. The country on the Tennessee shore is overflowed and impassable for 40 miles above the fort, leaving no chance to turn their position with land forces on that side. The Arkansas shore will be examined to-day and some means found by General Pope to get around the enemy, which will probably require a canal and two weeks' time. General Pope may be ordered up Tennessee River by General Halleck. His men are all afloat, and could join General Halleck within five days from time notice was received. We have positive information that Van Dorn had reached Memphis, and General Price was loading his forces 50 miles below Jacksonport, on the Arkansas River—both on their way to re-enforce Beauregard. General Halleck has been advised of this, and may need General Pope's army to join him immediately, unless you have sent forces west from the Potomac. I arrived here at 9 o'clock by steamer to give you information and with dispatches for General Halleck. He cannot be reached by telegraph. If General Pope finds, after careful examination, that he cannot capture Fort Pillow within ten days, had he not better re-enforce General Halleck immediately, and let Commodore Foote continue to blockade below until forces can be returned and the position be turned by General Halleck beating Beauregard and marching upon Memphis from Corinth? Will you advise upon this subject and immediately? I will remain at New Madrid for answer. Your message of yesterday received. All my time has been fully occupied, and I believe with benefit to operations here. My clerk has been very ill. Started him East Friday last. I will endeavor to write you to-morrow evening from the fleet.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1862.

General HALLECK,
Commanding, Savannah, Tenn.:

Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, telegraphs from New Madrid, April 14, 11 p. m., that General Pope's army is all afloat. He asks if he shall re-enforce you. Can be at Pittsburg Landing in five days. Fort Pillow strongly fortified. The enemy will make a decided stand. May require two weeks to turn the position and reduce the works.

I answered that you had intimated no change in General Pope's destination, and said I thought you relied on the re-enforcements General Buell could give you.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 15, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Mississippi River:

Move with your army to this place, leaving troops enough with Com-

modore Foote to land and hold Fort Pillow should the enemy's forces withdraw.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 15, 1862.

Flag-Officer FOOTE,
Mississippi River:

I have ordered General Pope's army to this place, but I think you had best continue the bombardment of Fort Pillow, and if the enemy should abandon it, take possession or go down the river, as you may deem best.

General Pope will leave forces enough to occupy any fortifications that may be taken.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 15, 1862.

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4. That part of Special Orders, No. 43, current series, from these headquarters, assigning Brig. Gen. R. J. Oglesby to command of Third Brigade, First Division, is revoked, and he will report to Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, commanding Second Division, army in the field, who will assign him to command of a brigade.

5. General L. Wallace is hereby directed to move the forces of his command now at Crump's Landing, together with their garrison and camp equipage, to Pittsburg, to rejoin their division.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Mitchel has taken Huntsville and Decatur, and by last advices was moving on Tuscumbia. Intercepted dispatches from Beauregard to Richmond request that Pemberton's army be sent to re-enforce him at Corinth.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 16, 1862.

Col. RODNEY MASON,
Commanding Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers:

You will proceed with your command to Fort Donelson, Tenn., and relieve Colonel Fouke and his command of the garrison duty of that place. In the command of said place, you will prevent all marauding

and destroying of private property. The citizens are not to be molested by our troops. Make severe examples of company commanders whose companies are guilty of such conduct. If necessary, ship them to headquarters, with charges, and request that they be mustered out of service. You will make, or cause to be made, requisitions upon the quartermaster and commissary at Paducah, Ky., for such supplies as you may need for your command, being careful to have at least fifteen days' rations and eight days' forage on hand at all times. You will see that the telegraph line at Dover is properly guarded and that all public property is taken care of.

Colonel Fouke will turn over to you any instructions he may have received relative to the duties of post commander for your future guidance. And your particular attention is called to general orders from headquarters of the department, No. 3, series of 1861,* and to accompanying orders from these headquarters.†

All information you may obtain that in your judgment would be beneficial to be known at these headquarters you will immediately forward. Six companies of your command will be stationed at Clarksville for the purpose of garrisoning that place, to be governed by same instructions as above.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT HENRY, *April* 17, 1862.

J. C. KELTON:

Yesterday a detachment of my command, under Maj. Shaeffer de Boernstein, captured near Paris Confederate army supplies valued at $15,000, consisting of corn, wheat, oats, flour, sugar, butter, and molasses.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding Curtis' Horse.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Pittsburg, April* 17, 1862.

Constant guards must be kept around the different camps of this command, and no officer or soldier permitted to leave his brigade grounds without the authority of brigade commanders, except on duty.

Special pains will be taken to instruct sentinels in their duty. Officers will not be permitted to visit the steamboat landing except on duty.

Most of the command being deficient in drill and discipline, division commanders will see that as many hours per day as is consistent with the health of the men be devoted to drill, and that company commanders excuse no soldier from any part of his duties.

By command of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Series I, Vol. VIII, p. 370.
†Probably a file of the district orders.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, April 17, 1862.

Col. E. C. WILLIAMS,
Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Springfield, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you designate four companies from your regiment to proceed, under command of the most competent field officer, to the northern border of Tennessee (more especially to Clinton County), to patrol and protect that section of country from roving bands of marauding troops, horse thieves, and outlaws, which he is informed infest it, acting on both sides. All such parties, whether acting under the name of Union or rebel, will be equally considered enemies to the peace of the country and will be treated accordingly. You will designate the companies with reference to the necessity for troops at the points at which they are now stationed, the rapidity with which they can be assembled, and their peculiar fitness for the trustworthy duty on which they are sent.

Furnish the commanding officer with a copy of this letter, which will enable him to draw supplies from any commissary department within his reach.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1862.

General ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor of Tennessee:

The President having delivered to me your telegram of the 12th to be answered, I would state that the troops at Cumberland Gap, being within General Halleck's department, it is not deemed proper for the War Department to change the command, which is now held by General Morgan.

Carter has been nominated and is now before the Senate for confirmation as brigadier.

Campbell's regiment has been ordered to Nashville to report to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *April* 17, 1862,
(Received Washington, April 18, 1862, 1.40 a. m.)

LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General:*

Your dispatch has been received. A line running north and south through Knoxville, which is, as I understand, according to the orders recently made by the War Department, the western boundary of General Frémont's department. Cumberland Gap, and the forces in that vicinity were east of that line, and I supposed the disposition of the forces would be under his control or that of the War Department.

The intention was simply to give General Spears the command of a brigade, embracing the Tennessee regiments, without reference to who should command all the forces constituting the expedition into East

Tennessee. This would not interfere with the command of General Morgan or any general command. The whole force there has been [under] an acting brigadier-general by the name of Carter, who is a lieutenant in the Navy, and was sent to that region of country on special duty.

Spears was made a brigadier-general in fact, and contributed more men in the first instance to the organization of Tennessee troops than any other man, and ought to have the command of them as brigadier upon their advance into Tennessee. The regiments desire it should be so. Justice demands it. He is a brave and patriotic man, and will lead them successfully. The acting general (Carter) has been in the way from the beginning, and it would be much better for him to return to the naval service than to remain where he is. We need no more brigadier-generals [at] present, and there should be no more made, especially for the East Tennessee expedition. Generals Morgan and Spears are sufficient; more will be in the way. For fear I am mistaken I have telegraphed General Halleck on this subject.

Hope General Thomas will at once bring this subject before the Secretary of War and forward to me an immediate reply. This matter should be at once attended to.

All is working well in this part of Tennessee, beyond my most sanguine expectations. As soon as we drive the rebel troops beyond the border of the State, Tennessee will be for the Union 70,000 votes.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On Friday, the 11th, I entered Huntsville, capturing a large number of engines and cars. On Saturday expeditions were dispatched by rail east and west, seizing Stevenson and Decatur. Decatur was at once occupied. On Sunday we advanced cautiously upon Tuscumbia and Florence, and found the enemy had burned the railroad bridges. These were repaired and reconstructed. On Monday night I threw forward a strong force by rail to within 15 miles of Tuscumbia, and ordered them to advance prudently, in the hope of opening our communication directly with General Buell. From deserters we learn that the enemy had burned just in advance of us the bridge at Florence across the Tennessee and railway bridge between Tuscumbia and Corinth, thus manifesting their alarm at our approach. My point of operations extended from Stevenson to Tuscumbia. My entire effective force on that line scarcely exceeds 7,000 men. One of my regiments is at Fayetteville, another at Shelbyville, protecting my line of communication and supplies. Had I sufficient force I would deem it my duty to advance promptly upon Tuscumbia and throw myself in the rear of the enemy to Jacinto, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I send this directly to the Secretary of War, as I am uncertain whether any of my dispatches reached General Buell. None of them have been answered. I deem the line I occupy one of vast importance, and a heavier force is required for its defense and protection.

Very respectfully,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

CAIRO, *April* 18, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am here with my whole force on our route to the Tennessee River. I have left all of our wagons, some 450, and mules, not having means for transporting them at New Madrid. Please hurry a sufficient number of boats down to New Madrid for the purpose of forwarding them to the Tennessee River, as I cannot leave the river without them, and there are also corps of the army there that need them. There are no accommodations nor surgeons at New Madrid for the establishment of hospitals. The sick, some 1,500 or 1,600, are now in farm-houses and such accommodations as could be found. There are houses and surgeons enough in Saint Louis for hospitals, and, in accordance with General Halleck's order, the sick will be sent up there. Please send down three boats for their transportation.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding

PITTSBURG, PA., *April* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My dispatch from Cincinnati of the 17th, asking authority for Mr. Butler to purchase the Monarch for $14,000 and send her to New Albany to be prepared for service, has not yet been answered. Please inform me whether the authority has been granted.

I now report that three boats at Pittsburgh and one and possibly two at Cincinnati will be ready as soon as I can man them. I respectfully request authority for the committee here to purchase 100,000 bushels of coal and the barges to carry it, so that I may take thirty days' supply with me down the Mississippi. The contract for this coal should be made forthwith; also authority to me to engage the crews and to promise them fair current Mississippi River wages in their several departments, with stipulated allowances for extraordinary dangers and enterprise. The engagement will be very short. What we do with these rams will probably be accomplished within a month after starting the first boat. Success requires that the steamers should be run below the batteries, after which they will be isolated, unable to return, and compelled to command the Mississippi or be sunk or taken. I think if I can get my boats safely below Memphis I can command the river. A month's wages is no adequate compensation for the volunteer crew. I propose therefore that, in addition to their current wages, they all be allowed an extra month's pay for every fortified rebel position they pass below; also, as you have suggested, prize-money, if they capture prizes in accordance with existing regulations; but as the arrangements of this expedition are not favorable to taking and holding prizes, but are calculated essentially to destroy the enemy's floating war property and cripple his means of transportation, that for all services of this character which may be rendered such compensation shall be allowed as in the judgment of the Secretary of War is equitable. If these suggestions are not approved, I ask to be instructed as soon as possible on these points. I propose to furnish each steamer with a military guard of 12 to 20 men, under a lieutenant, with an officer of higher grade in command of the whole, in addition to the ordinary crew of the boat, to do guard duty

at all times and assist in the defense of the boats when necessary. This military guard should of course be composed of volunteers drawn from the Army. If this suggestion is approved I would ask permission to nominate the officer who would select and command the guard. The total force on board all the seven steamers and two picket tenders will be, including guards and crew, about 350 men. I wish to have in the fleet two small but swift coal tow-boats as tenders and pickets, which can be purchased here for about $10,000 each, and I would be obliged to you, if the suggestion is approved, to authorize their purchase by the committee. I propose to provision the boats, as is customary on river steamers, at the owner's (in this case the Government's) expense. I ask to be relieved of all financial cares, and to be furnished with a clerk to make the needful purchases and keep the accounts. After the expedition sets out a volunteer surgeon and assistant (if competent men can be had) would be desirable. I will designate the few arms that are needed in a subsequent dispatch.

Respectfully asking for an early answer,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

CAIRO, *April* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On the evening of the 16th General Pope received an order from General Halleck to move his army immediately to Pittsburg Landing, leaving with gunboats force enough to garrison Fort Pillow, if evacuated by the enemy. Our fleet left Fort Pillow next morning at daylight, and will all pass Cairo during this night. Two regiments were left with gunboats. I report fully by mail, and will go up Tennessee, reporting daily by telegraph and mail, if possible.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

CAIRO, *April* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have reason to know that Commodore Foote has written to the Secretary of the Navy, stating the condition of his wounded limb, with an opinion from three surgeons. As a change may be effected, please have it deferred until you receive a report by mail from me in regard to reorganization.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

CAIRO, *April* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Before leaving the fleet Commodore Foote desired me to ascertain whether steamers were being converted into rams or gunboats at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis; also the number at each place and the time they will be ready. If he is to provide commanders and crews he must be getting ready. Please telegraph me at Cairo.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: A steamer starts for Tuscumbia this morning with provisions for Colonel Turchin's brigade, a communication having come from him last night asking for them. I did not expect that you would attempt to occupy Tuscumbia in force. The destruction of the Florence bridge deprives that position of its main advantage and of its security also, leaving you only the railroad to fall back upon. The principal effect of occupying it now is perhaps to give the enemy some uneasiness; but then he will soon learn whether you are dangerous to him, and may be able to concert measures to counteract you.

If you feel assured that your forces are not jeopardized by their present position, it is desirable now to hold the position as an outpost.

I telegraphed to you several days ago in regard to the importance of destroying the bridge over the Tennessee River beyond Stevenson and also the Decatur bridge as soon as you should leave it. By that means you could be withdrawn almost entirely from that line. I hope you will be able to accomplish the former without great difficulty or delay.

What are your difficulties in the way of your communication with Nashville by the Chattanooga road?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEVENTH DIVISION, *Cumberland Ford, April* 19, 1862.
(Received Nashville, April 22, 1862.)

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are 3,600 effective troops at the Gap. Deserters from Morgan's regiments come in constantly. The Gap is defended by seventeen guns, varying from 64 to 6 pounders. I was close enough to count their guns, tents, and huts on this face of the mountain. Their position is strong, but can be taken. I need large cannon; I will take the Gap if you will give them to me. I wish to dismount their 64-pounder. It occupies the key-point to the entire position, and once in my possession, the Gap is ours. The enemy depends with too much confidence upon his guns. Kirby Smith is now at Knoxville, with 4,000 men. He went toward Chattanooga, but has returned.

East Tennessee is in an uproar. Yesterday 1,000 fugitives tried to come over, but were attacked and 100 taken prisoners. They will be impressed. Yesterday Stevenson sent from Cumberland Gap two cannons and a small force of infantry to prevent their coming over.

Our scouts are in the neighborhood of Woodson's and Big Creek Gaps, and I have ordered Colonels Cooper and Shelley to Powell's Valley, with orders to try and bring over the refugees. I trust that you will give me the 20-pounders. You cannot understand the enemy's position without having seen it. I have two regiments at Boston. Five prisoners captured near Clinton were brought in yesterday.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

APRIL 22, 1862.

General BUELL, *Pittsburg Landing:*

The above dispatch just received. The 20-pounders were sent him by Lieutenant Edson the next day after I sent you the former dispatch from General Morgan. I ordered them sent with all possible dispatch. I leave to-morrow morning with prisoners, and if I find Lieutenant Edson has a heavy rifled gun which can probably reach General Morgan in time to be of service will order it on.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala., April 19 (*via Philadelphia, April* 21, 1862).

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE:

Your letter of the 6th just received.* I had supposed that the slaves of masters in arms against the Government were confiscated. I now hold Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Tuscumbia to Stevenson. I spared the Tennessee bridges near Stevenson in the hope I might be permitted to march on Chattanooga and Knoxville, but am now ordered to burn the bridges. I do not comprehend the order, but must obey it as early as I can. This entire line ought to be occupied, in my opinion, and yet I fear it will be abandoned.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Headquarters Camp:

I think Tuscumbia should be held as an outpost, if Mitchel has the means of withdrawing its garrison in case of an attack.

I agree with you that his main force should be kept north of the river.

H. W. HALLECK.

SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
On board Steamboat W. Graham, April 20, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding District:

SIR: The day you left my scouting parties in the direction of the Lanier farm were fired upon by the enemy's pickets. Subsequent to that none of their pickets have been discovered advanced over 400 yards from the river, and that only at the same farm. In the buildings of that farm are encamped from one to three regiments (rebel), supported by a gunboat at mouth of bayou. The river has risen so much that most of that farm is under water. At the present stage of water, with the necessary means, within four days a channel for stern-wheel boats and tugs can be made from nearly opposite where the Perry lay to the mouth

* Not found.

of bayou at the Lanier farm. The water next the levee at this end of the bayou is 3 feet 2 inches deep and 3½ feet lower than the river level, giving a depth here, if the levee were cut, of about 6½ feet, which increases down the bayou to from 7 to 10 feet. Herewith find rough diagrams of the rebel batteries below and of the direction of the larger levee from the Craighead farm down to opposite their gunboats, below which my pickets have yet been unable to reach in the levee. These diagrams probably convey to you no new information, yet I thought proper to forward them.

The firing of the mortar boats ceased yesterday morning from some reason of which I am not advised, although from the reports of the rebel deserters it appears to have been quite effective. They report that Battery No. 1 of the diagram is inundated and useless and the guns about being removed. Could you have remained, I am confident that Fort Pillow would have been in your possession to-day or to-morrow.

Lanier has burned the most of his cotton and his mills, and the gunboat now lying there appears to be taking what remains on board. Part of Mr. Taylor's cotton that was on the levee and exposed to destruction from the high waters has been taken on board this boat and awaits reshipment above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Just arrived with General Pope's army. They will land early to-morrow. All quiet here to-night. Roads in terrible condition.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The operator adds that it has rained incessantly for four days.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg Landing, April 21, 1862.

Companies and regiments having a variety of caliber of arms will exchange and transfer from one company to another, so as to secure but one caliber in a company. This is highly essential to convenience in issuing ammunition.

Where necessary, arms may be returned to the ordnance officer on the steamer Rockett and an exchange effected there.

This matter should receive the immediate attention of division commanders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL (*via Nashville*):

Your dispatch to Mr. Chase* has been shown to this Department, and

* See p. 115.

inquiry has been made of General Halleck as to the meaning of his order.

You will please report daily to the Secretary of War. Much interest is felt in your operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 22, 1862.

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

No orders, to my knowledge, have been given to General Mitchel to destroy railroad bridges. On the contrary, he has saved some which were fired by the enemy. We shall be ready to move as soon as our transportation arrives.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding, Hamburg, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a sketch of the country between the Tennessee River and Corinth, giving approximately the position of the roads and streams, the distances, &c.* It is proposed that your army take position on the Farmington road, its right connecting with General Buell on Lick Creek and its left covered by Chester Creek. As soon as your troops are in position and properly supplied you will repair and construct roads in advance for a forward movement. Your heavy artillery should be established for the protection of your depot, and pickets should be thrown out well in advance, to give notice of any movements of the enemy. The fords of Lick Creek should be examined and arrangements made for sending couriers to General Buell's headquarters, from which place information can be telegraphed to me. As you advance, direct communication will be established from you to these headquarters by telegraph. By these means I hope that you will keep me fully informed of everything that takes place on your line. In order that there should be a concert of action between the three armies, a constant communication must be maintained with these headquarters.

General Grant's army will form the right wing, General Buell's the center, and yours the left. General Grant's right will rest on Owl Creek, and General Buell's left on Lick Creek until he advances to the crossings.

Further instructions will be given before a general advance is made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, April 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

You will advance with your command to-morrow and take position

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*Not found.

on the right, in front of Shiloh Church, your right resting on Owl Creek. You will guard the bridge and fords over this creek and send out cavalry to reconnoiter the road to Purdy. Strong guards will be kept up in front of your new position.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are two Tennessee regiments complete and in service at Cumberland Ford; four others nearly complete. There is one being formed at that place and rapidly filling up, contrary to the expectations of everybody. As soon as order can be received there will be a report made to the Department. Colonel Campbell's regiment has just reached here. Decided reaction is going on in the public mind. All will come out right.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division, Huntsville, Ala.:

GENERAL: I received your dispatch of the 20th last night. This morning I received a communication from Colonel Turchin, dated yesterday, in regard to his position. The officer who brought it repeated pretty much the information conveyed in your dispatch, but said that the advance of the enemy from the direction of Stevenson was ascertained certainly. Whether this will throw you on the defensive will of course depend on circumstances, the force of the enemy, &c., of which I have no knowledge now. I hope it will not, because that might involve the necessity of your falling back to Shelbyville. If it should, you will of course destroy the enemy's communications as much as possible, the Decatur bridge without fail, and all others of consequence, rolling stock, &c. I hope it may not be true, though it is a thing that has always entered into my calculations as being not improbable, and hence the importance of destroying the Bridgeport Bridge. The railroad would hardly be a proper line of communication for us against Chattanooga at any rate.

If the reported advance on you be not true, and you find yourself able to hold your present line, it may be desirable to preserve the Decatur bridge, with an outpost at Tuscumbia, as you have already arranged; but you will of course take good care that no part of your force is jeopardized.

If you have to fall back, perhaps Shelbyville will be the proper position for you to assume ultimately, and the enemy must not be allowed to advance farther. In that case you will call together all the force that can possibly be spared from the roads and the neighborhood of Nashville. There will soon be three more regiments from Ohio and one from Louisville. These should be put on the roads and the older regiments called to the field. I have ordered two regiments from Columbia to Shelbyville to start to-day. The cavalry (two regiments) between Co-

lumbia and Savannah should not be removed from there if it can be avoided, and the force near Murfreesborough should only be reduced when the enemy has fully developed his plans.

It will not be advisable to re-enforce you from here unless the danger should be very great. At present the gunboats can cover communication with you while you occupy Tuscumbia, but if the water falls they cannot get above Eastport. Lighter boats can go if the enemy does not prevent them. Communicate with me daily by some means. It will always be possible to do or suggest something for you if you become very much straightened. Use one of the telegraph ciphers in the absence of any other.

General Morgan reports on the 19th that Kirby Smith had been at Chattanooga, but had returned to Knoxville, where there were 4,000 or 5,000 troops; 3,000 or 4,000 at Cumberland Gap, which he will very soon attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAG-STEAMER BENTON,
Off Fort Pillow, April 23, 1862.

Quartermaster-General M. C. MEIGS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I inclose a letter just received from Commander Porter, in Saint Louis, who makes application for funds immediately, as being necessary to the prompt and economical equipment and readiness of the Essex for sea service or to join the flotilla.

At this distance from Saint Louis and Cairo, and in my state of health, which is very feeble, resulting from the great inflammation in my left foot and leg, arising from my wound at Fort Donelson, preventing my stepping on the ground for the last sixty-four days, and keeping my whole system in a febrile state, with weakness and loss of appetite, greatly debilitating me, I have been unable almost to attend to the pressing duties of the flotilla here. I have therefore done comparatively nothing toward expediting the fitting out of the Essex, especially as Commander Porter is in communication with the War Department, and has authority to fit out the rams for the flotilla, but as an increased force at the earliest possible moment is essential to us toward counteracting the large number of gunboats now nearly completed by the rebels, I hope that means may be devised to dispatch with all possible haste the completion of such gunboats to re-enforce us as the Department may have directed.

Unfortunately for us, a few days after our arrival here, and when General Pope and myself had made such arrangements which, humanly speaking, must have resulted in the capture of Fort Pillow, he (General Pope) was suddenly ordered to leave with his army of 20,000 men to re-enforce General Halleck near Corinth. He immediately left with his army, leaving but two regiments of infantry, without proper implements for mounting guns and opening bayous to blockade the river below, while the gunboats, or a part of them, could be placed in a commanding position below the forts and the remaining gun and mortar boats attack the rebels above. As it is, we have been doing, although not very successfully thus far, all in our power to accomplish good results with our feeble means.

As you are aware, our gunboats are not well adapted to fighting downstream, for want of steam power and other causes, while the exposed state of the river above in case of defeat would prove extremely disastrous. The fall of this stronghold was predicated upon the fall of Memphis or our having a large land force to co-operate with us, and now we are left without means hardly commensurate with the work we are expected to accomplish; we have not troops enough to occupy, even if we take, this place.

I have to-day, as well as previously, informed the Secretary of the Navy of the state of things here, and from the most reliable authority I can command the rebels have at least 6,000 men in their fortifications and eleven gunboats. The latter we keep mostly below the forts with our mortars. It is reported that the heavy iron-clad steamer Louisiana is daily expected, with several other gunboats, from New Orleans. We are as well prepared as possible, with our means, for an attack, offensive or defensive, and I shall do all in my power to secure the great object of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer.

P. S.—In a picket skirmish yesterday the rebels lost 1 killed and 1 or 2 wounded; no loss on our side.

[Inclosure.]

SAINT LOUIS, *April* 20, 1862.

Flag-Officer ANDREW H. FOOTE:

SIR: The Essex will be off the dock on Tuesday next. I have only received in money a little over $3,000, and in consequence of delays, under your order to postpone the work for a time, my expenses have increased. At the time you required my estimates, and the delay caused by the time required to furnish them, I could have purchased timber for $27 per thousand, but in the mean time this material was bought up for private purposes, and I was therefore compelled to pay a higher price; and, besides this, the want of funds placed me completely at the mercy of the dock company, as I was compelled to take their materials very much against my own inclination.

I purchased the Alec Scott for the sum of $8,500. The hull of this vessel I had examined before making the purchase. Her machinery, with some little repairs, as well as boilers, are good enough. Besides, she is fast, and has a spacious hold. I expect her here next week, when I will at once get to work on her. I have already opened negotiations for another, which will be closed in a day or two. The War Department informs me the funds will be supplied here.

If you want the services of the Essex, funds must be at once supplied to complete her. At present we must pay for labor or stop the work; if so, she will be a serious loss to the squadron. The materials are all here. We now only want money for labor. This is indispensable. I have done all in my power to push the work, and no doubt the mental anxiety which I have undergone has retarded my recovery, but at present I am improving rapidly and am out of the hands of the doctor.

You are well aware I do not seek personal aggrandizement, but only aim to be useful to the Government, and hence when I complain it is not on my own account, but it is that the affairs of the vessel that I command or am attending to should progress rapidly and be made

useful to the country. For myself I have nothing to ask, but for the benefit of the public service everything. Grant me only that which will add to the efficiency of the vessel, which will enable me to join the squadron at an early date and be of service, and it is all that I desire.

I have had two spies among the rebels. One has reported to me at this place; the other, by the name of Tressel, was sick at Island No. 10 when captured. I hear he is at Cairo; if so, he may be able to give you some valuable information. I sent you a tracing of Fort Pillow and its surroundings. I have a person who is getting information among the prisoners here, and will send you such information as may be of service.

Last, not least, may I again beg of you to have forwarded $5,000 or $6,000 at once.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. PORTER,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, April 24, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

Owl Creek, opposite General Wallace's position, will be bridged, and a strong reconnoitering party sent out on the Purdy road to feel the enemy and ascertain his position and force in that direction, and especially on the road to Crump's Landing.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hamburg, April 24, 1862.

The following organizations of brigades and divisions is established for this army:

First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine, to consist of—

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer: The Forty-second, Twenty-seventh, Fifty-first, and Twenty-second Illinois; Houghtaling's battery.

Second Brigade, Col. James D. Morgan: The Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan, Yates Sharpshooters; Hescock's battery.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, to consist of—

First Brigade, Col. John Groesbeck: The Twenty-ninth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-third, and Sixty-third Ohio; Dees' Michigan battery.

Second Brigade: Infantry hereafter to be designated; F Company, Second Artillery.

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, to consist of—

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. B. Plummer: The Twenty-sixth Illinois, Eighth Wisconsin, Forty-seventh Illinois, and Eleventh Missouri; Spoor's Iowa battery of artillery.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford: The Fifth Iowa, Fifty-ninth Indiana, Tenth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri; Sands' Ohio battery.

The First and Second Divisions will constitute the battle corps, and the Third Division the reserve of this army.

Cavalry Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, to consist of—

First Brigade, Col. W. P. Kellogg: The Seventh Illinois and Third Michigan.

Second Brigade, Col. W. L. Elliott: Second Iowa and Second Michigan.

Division commanders will take immediate steps to have their commands, both of artillery and infantry, fully supplied with ammunition, keep their men within the limits of their camps, and will be prepared to move forward at short warning.

As directed heretofore, division commanders will report in person to the major-general commanding this army at 9 o'clock every morning, as will also the chief of artillery, the chief quartermaster, and chief commissary on duty at these headquarters. Adjutants-general, chief quartermasters, and chief commissaries of divisions will report at 9.30 o'clock every morning to the chiefs of their respective departments at these headquarters.

Division commanders will be held responsible for the condition of their transportation, and will see that it is at all times in the best condition for service.

Habitually the order of march and encampment will be in two lines, as follows:

Paine's division on the right, with his Second Brigade in rear and opposite the intervals of the First. Stanley's division on the left, disposed in like manner, so that the First Brigade of the First and Second Divisions shall constitute the first line, the Second Brigades of those divisions the second line, and in this order this army will be engaged in battle, modified of course by circumstances of ground.

The Third Division, with the reserve artillery, will take position in the rear, and as nearly opposite the center of the two divisions which precede it as possible.

As nearly as practicable the cavalry division will occupy by brigade a position on the right and left of the reserve.

When ground is unfavorable for this purpose the mass of the cavalry will march and encamp in rear of the reserve.

Such details of cavalry as may be necessary to accompany the advance of the army or division will be designated hereafter. The commander of the cavalry division will detail immediately 20 orderlies, to report to each of the division commanders. These three detachments, of 20 men each, will be commanded by a commissioned officer, or by some discreet and trustworthy non-commissioned officer, and will carry with them their rations, cooking utensils, camp equipage, and baggage.

The baggage trains of divisions will follow in rear of their respective division, in the order of rank of the brigade commander; in all cases the ammunition wagon being at the head of the train.

The two 20-pounder and the four 30-pounder Parrott guns and the four 24-pounder guns will constitute the heavy siege artillery, to be commanded by Capt. George A. Williams, First Regular Infantry, and manned by the companies of that regiment. Captain Williams will report immediately to these headquarters.

By order of General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Hamburg, April* 24, 1862.

This whole command will move forward to-morrow morning. The front will occupy a position 2 miles in advance of the point now occupied by Colonel Morgan's brigade. The First Division will occupy the right of the Corinth road; the Second Division the left, leaving the road free.

The reserve will encamp 1 mile in rear of the second line. For the present the heavy batteries, with the exception of the section of 20-pounder Parrotts, will remain at this place, will throw up intrenchments, and place the guns in battery so as to cover the store-houses.

The section of 20-pounder Parrotts will accompany the reserve.

The cavalry not already sent forward will, in its march and encampment, conform to General Orders, No. 38, from these headquarters.

Capt. G. A. Williams, First Infantry, will remain in command at this place for the present, and will afford every assistance with his command in getting the quartermaster and commissary subsistence stores under shelter.

Captain Taylor will go forward with the general commanding, leaving some officer in charge of his depot.

No tents nor baggage, except knapsacks of men, will be carried. Two days' cooked rations will be carried in the haversacks and at least three days' in the regimental wagons. One wagon of each regiment will be assigned to carry ammunition. The cartridge boxes will be filled, and 50 rounds extra for each man will be carried in the wagons designated for the purpose by regimental commanders.

Division commanders must see carefully to the execution of each paragraph of this order, as no excuse for any deficiency will be received after the movement is commenced.

For the present and until the arrival of the Second Brigade of Stanley's division the brigade of General Plummer will be attached and will form his second line.

The tents will be left standing, with a small guard from each regiment in charge. Any officer or soldier thus left in charge who shall leave his post or neglect his charge will be subjected to the severest punishment the laws allow. The whole of the tents, baggage, and supplies will be brought forward as soon as the wagons reach here, not later than day after to-morrow.

These headquarters will for the present remain at this place.

By order of General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURGH, [PA.,] *April* 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In accordance with the authority given in your dispatch of yesterday the committee have purchased two small and swift boats for tenders—one for $9,000 and the other for $11,000; also 80,000 bushels of coal, in eight barges, all to be delivered by Wednesday next. The high water has caused some delay, but it is now falling rapidly, and the boats in preparation here, which are too long for the locks, must be run down below the falls at an early day.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram directing me to report daily is received. My front now extends from Tuscumbia to Stevenson. The bridge destroyed by me between Stevenson and Bridgeport still intervenes between my troops and the enemy. The heavy rains and high waters have thus far prevented me from destroying the Tennessee bridge, as ordered. I have constructed the telegraph line, and am now in connection with Bellefonte. My cavalry scouts are in Stevenson. I have nothing from General Halleck or General Buell later than the 16th, though two transports, with supplies for my division, and a gunboat reached Tuscumbia on the 22d. The transports were unloaded, and left before I could communicate with them. I learn from my outposts at Tuscumbia that the enemy is concentrating troops at Iuka and at points west of that place. They burned the bridges between Tuscumbia and Iuka, and cannot, therefore, surprise me with any large force at Tuscumbia; but it is utterly impossible for me, with so small a force, to safely protect and defend so extended a line. I have now held my position for two whole weeks. For safety I have been compelled to keep all my force on the north side of the Tennessee. The deep responsibility resting upon me, added to the fact that I am compelled to be in motion day and night, is too much for my physical health. I did hope that as soon as it was known we had driven the enemy from Tuscumbia and Florence those places would be promptly occupied by a large force from the main army. I deem them of great importance, as their occupation gives us the opportunity of striking a fatal blow at the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the enemy's rear. But for the fact that I have sixteen engines, and cars in proportion, it would be madness to attempt to hold my position a single day.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 24, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

On the night of the 22d, by carrier and telegraph, I learned from Colonel Turchin, in command at Tuscumbia, that 100,000 rations had arrived, and that the enemy was fortifying at Eastport, Bear Creek, or at least concentrating troops in that direction. I at once ordered Colonel Turchin to have our stores unloaded above Florence, on the north side of the river, in case there was any danger, but owing to an accident to the engine my dispatch did not reach him until after the departure of all the boats. I followed my messenger in person to the burnt bridge, 15 miles from Tuscumbia, and made all arrangements for moving these rations as rapidly as possible. The high water has prevented the reconstruction of the bridge, and all our teams, for safety, are on this side of the river. I have ordered teams to be hired in the country, and on last night sent a strong force to aid in guarding the road from Decatur to the burnt bridge. I will go down myself to-day, and will not restrain my efforts to hold safely my front of operations, now extending over 120 miles.

I had hoped that a heavy force would have been sent to Tuscumbia, which I deem a point of the utmost importance to occupy, as it gives

us the command of the line to Decatur and affords us the opportunity of striking a blow at the enemy's great line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

My intelligence from Bellefonte up to last evening gives no change. My cavalry scouts are in Stevenson, and report the Tennessee bridge to be guarded by about 1,000 infantry and cavalry. I am trying to seize a small steamer, said to be on the river somewhere below Bridgeport. If successful, I think the Tennessee bridge must fall into my hands. I hope to-day to be in telegraphic communication with Jonesborough; the line is now working to Bellefonte. We have just received our first message. I will push the line to Tuscumbia as rapidly as possible, but, general, no amount of activity can protect in safety so long a line with so small a force.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala., April 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On yesterday, the 24th instant, it became manifest the enemy was attempting to surround my advance guard at Tuscumbia. They were attracted probably by the hope of securing 100,000 rations, received by steamer the day before. By great activity we have saved our stores, and they are now on the north side of the river, coming into Huntsville by cars. I have ordered my troops to fall back to Jonesborough, on the hither side of the burned bridge, up to which point the cars run and telegraph communication is open. As the main army has failed to occupy Tuscumbia, and I am not led to expect re-enforcements, I have decided to withdraw my troops to the north side of the river, and, if necessary to our safety, to destroy the Decatur bridge. We can easily join the main army, if necessary, by a two days' march from Athens to Florence. We hold Stevenson, and have information from Chattanooga to the 21st, at which time not more than 1,000 troops occupied the place. The same person giving this information reports a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry at Bridgeport. Should the rains ever cease and the roads become practicable I will force the enemy to abandon Bridgeport, and will either hold or destroy the bridge, as may be ordered.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 25, [1862].

Major-General BUELL:

Your dispatches of the 19th and 23d have reached me over the wires from Jonesborough, opened by my order there, and telegraphed by Colonel Turchin, now at that place. He reports the enemy under General Price in force threatening Tuscumbia, and has fallen back to Jonesborough, and will probably retreat to Decatur. All caution and prudence has been exercised and without accident to the brigade. I only occupied Tuscumbia as an outpost, but will jeopardize [nothing]. Brigade is south of the river, and trains in readiness to move the troops

more rapidly than any enemy can advance. I have information from Chattanooga up to the 20th. There was at that time only about 1,000 troops at the town, some 1,500 at the bridge.

The bridge I destroyed is still a wreck. The enemy tried to rebuild it to get over one or two old locomotives at Stevenson, but the bridge gave way and the engine was lost. I will now withdraw the Eighth Brigade from the south side of the river. The bridge at Decatur is ready to fire. Colonel Turchin has sent up a small steamer ordered forward by me; with their boat and artillery, I hope to obtain possession of the Bridgeport Bridge.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 25, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Pittsburg Landing:

The President desires that the following telegram, received from Governor Johnson, should be communicated to you for such action as you deem proper:

NASHVILLE, *April* 24, 1862.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD:

I have this moment been advised that the Third Minnesota Regiment, stationed here, and forces at Murfreesborough and Lebanon, have been ordered south by Buell. This is substantially surrendering the country to the rebels. My understanding was that I was sent here to accomplish a certain purpose. If the means are withheld it is better to desist from any further efforts. You are well aware of General Buell's course in regard to Tennessee from the beginning to the present moment. These forces ought to be detained where they are. I hope you will see the Secretary of War at once. The effect of removing the troops is visible in the face of every secessionist. Secession was calming down and great reaction in favor of the Union was taking place.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and state what order, if any, is made by you on the subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Nashville, April 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Col. Lewis D. Campbell's regiment, the Sixty-ninth Ohio, had hardly landed here before General Buell ordered it away. Your dispatch of the 17th said they were ordered to report to me. I have before pressed the propriety of a brigade in addition to the forces at this place, and do most earnestly hope that Campbell's regiment will be permitted to remain at this place. Please send an immediate reply, as the regiment is ordered to leave to-morrow.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD BRIGADE,
Murfreesborough, April 25, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE:

I have received the following message from General Mitchel:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville.

Colonel DUFFIELD, *Murfreesborough:*

I must depend upon you to send forward troops immediately to hold Wartrace and Shelbyville. I have requested General Negley to send a regiment to Shelbyville. My regiment must come forward, even if I give up my line of supplies. I have received 100,000 rations by Tuscumbia.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

Four squadrons of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry now at Wartrace. The Forty-second Indiana, which is attached to General Mitchel's division, at Shelbyville; the Ninth Michigan, Eighth Kentucky, Fifth Squadron Seventh Pennsylvania, and First Squadron Fourth Kentucky, and Hewett's battery, here; detachments at Lebanon and Nashville ordered here, but no report of their departure yet received. Verbal orders from Captain Fry were to re-enforce Mitchel promptly if attacked. No orders to relieve him. What shall be done?

DUFFIELD,
Colonel.

PITTSBURGH, [PA.,]
April 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I think your instructions of to-day, just received, will serve to secure a crew of the right stamp. Personally I have two points to submit to you. I would prefer not to hold a military rank unless you deem it indispensable, and, in that case, even though it will be only a temporary appointment and for a special duty, I would much prefer that it should be a grade higher. To command the military guard and to stand second to myself in command of the fleet I would ask leave to name my brother, Capt. Alfred W. Ellet, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, now in Southern Missouri, a man of dauntless energy and devoted patriotism, who will carry this enterprise through if he survives and I am disabled. It would be well, I think, if this suggestion receives your assent, in communicating the commands of the Department to Captain Ellet to authorize him to bring a limited number of reliable men of his own selection from his regiment.

The clause in your instructions requiring the concurrence of the naval commander of the Mississippi might embarrass me much. That officer may not have confidence in my mode of warfare. My purpose has been not to remain with the gunboats or even to show my fleet there until ready to rush or pass the batteries, and drive my rams against the enemy's armed vessels and transports wherever they can be found, relying much on the suddenness and audacity of the attack for its success. It is not my purpose either to stop voluntarily anywhere and give the enemy below me time to prepare, but to push on with the current and the high flood as rapidly and as far as I can go. I fear that the naval commander might not concur in the propriety of such a movement, which is not in accordance with naval usage, and that he might compel me to lie idle above some fortified position until the flood abated and the opportunity to surprise the enemy in my own

way would be lost. I trust you may think proper to reconsider this limitation of my authority and leave me free to act on my judgment, but of course with respectful deference to the opinion of the gallant officer in command of the Mississippi, by whose good advice I certainly shall not fail to profit. The work on the boats here has been much retarded by the flood, but they will all be ready as soon as I can engage their crews and get their outfits aboard. I will put a captain and engineers on the Mingo immediately. I wish to consult each captain in the choice of the crew for his own boat. I have no reason to doubt that the boats in preparation at the cities below will be ready as soon as I can proceed down the river from point to point and man and equip them.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 25, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Ford:

Your telegram received. Medary has been ordered to join you. Please report to me your plan of operations, and keep me advised daily of your movements, if possible. I shall be glad to aid you in everything within my power. Send me by mail your instructions and plan of operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, April 26, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I inclose a telegram just received from Washington.* I have answered the Secretary that we require every available man on this line, and that to send troops back to Nashville to accommodate Governor Johnson would be releasing our grasp on the enemy's throat in order to pare his toe-nails. However, I will leave the disposition of your troops east of the Tennessee River to your judgment.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING,
April 26, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegraph of yesterday is received. Will consult with General Buell to-day about Governor Johnson's dispatch. Troops cannot be detached from here on the eve of a great battle. We require every man we can get. We must act in mass or we shall be defeated. We cannot hunt

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* See Stanton to Halleck, April 25, p. 126.

up disloyalists at present. We are now at the enemy's throat, and cannot release our great grasp to pare his toe-nails.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
April 26, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

A few days since I dispatched to you some of the reasons why I desired the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Campbell commanding, should be transferred to this place. I received a reply from Secretary Stanton stating that it had been done. Immediately upon the arrival of that regiment here it was ordered to another point, where it is not needed. I hope you will send an order at once, being the Commander-in-Chief, that the regiment remain at this place. Petty jealousies and contests between generals wholly incompetent to discharge the duties assigned them have contributed more to the defeat and embarrassment of the Government than all other causes combined. If I can be sustained in carrying out the object of the administration in restoring Tennessee to her former status in the Union, and in not being dependent upon staff officers and brigadier-generals, it can be accomplished in less than three months. I want a reply from the President. I hope that you will send for Mr. Maynard, and consult with him as to how matters have been managed since I reached this place in connection with the military.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
April 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The disposition I have made of troops in Middle Tennessee is absolutely necessary for its defense and to support Mitchel. I consider this a matter of far greater moment than the gratification of Governor Johnson, whose views upon the matter are absurd.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HAMBURG, *April* 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

One of the enemy deserted from his advanced vedettes and delivered himself up to my cavalry pickets. He is an intelligent man. Says that the enemy's force at Corinth and vicinity does not exceed 30,000, probably much underestimated; that they are much dispirited; that no considerable force is this side of Corinth; that lines of intrenchments are completed about one mile this side of town; many heavy guns, but very few mounted; that only small force at Monterey, from which all pickets in this direction are sent out. Enemy is fortifying many places along railroad to Memphis. It is probable that enemy's line of retreat will be toward Memphis.

My two advanced divisions are camped 6 miles in advance of this

place, center on Farmington road, right extending across Corinth and Monterey road in the direction and somewhat in advance of Greer's; pickets connect with Elliott's; order of encampment precisely as it was here. Reserve, Hamilton's division and artillery reserves, will occupy their ground, one mile in rear of center, early to-morrow. I move my headquarters to Bennett's, near right of my line, to-morrow.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg Landing, April 26, 1862.

Mrs. C. F. SMITH,
No. 191 *East Fourth Street, New York:*

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of your lamented husband, Maj. Gen. Charles F. Smith. He died at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, at Savannah, Tenn. In his death the nation has lost one of its most gallant and most able defenders. It was my fortune to have gone through West Point with the general (then captain and commander of cadets) and to have served with him in all his battles in Mexico and in this rebellion, and I can bear honest testimony to his great worth as a soldier and friend. Where an entire nation condoles with you in your bereavement no one can do so with more heartfelt grief than myself.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Shiloh, April* 26, 1862.

1. Division commanders will detail daily 10 mounted men, under commissioned officers, to patrol the entire grounds within the limits of the Army of the Tennessee, who will arrest personally all officers and men guilty of discharging fire-arms in violation of paragraph 2 of General Orders, No. 38, current series, issued from these headquarters, and report them to their division commanders, who will cause enlisted men to be punished and officers to be tried before court-martial for such violations.

2. All enlisted men and company officers (not on duty) without the lines of their respective divisions will be arrested and reported to their division commanders, who will see that they are properly punished and dealt with, and all citizens found without passes or permits approved by the general commanding department or general of an army corps will be arrested and delivered into the custody of the provost-marshal.

3. Division commanders will assign to said patrol guard such other duties as may be necessary to enforce obedience to existing orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 26, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr., Esq., *Pittsburgh, [Pa.]*:

In answer to your telegram of the 25th instant I proposed the rank of colonel of the staff because I thought it important, and still think that

you should have some legal authority to command; and I named the highest rank in my power to give without the action of the Senate, which would involve delay. If this is acceptable to you, your brother can be appointed lieutenant-colonel in the staff, as your second in command, and he shall have the authority you request to take with him a limited number of reliable men from the regiment in which he is now serving. The peculiarity of the enterprise which you have undertaken induced the expression "concurrence," instead of placing you distinctly under the command of the naval commander. There ought not to be two commanders on the same element in war operations; but as the service you are engaged in is peculiar, the naval commander will be so advised, and will be desired not to exercise direct control over your movements unless they shall manifestly expose the general operations on the Mississippi to some unfavorable influence; which is not, however, anticipated.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURGH, [PA.,]
April 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have received your dispatch of to-day, and think I understand your views perfectly. I will accept the temporary appointment of colonel of the staff, and thank you for placing my brother by my side with the rank you propose. Let me request that he be instructed to return immediately to Saint Louis, with such limited number of officers and men as he may select to bring with him. Time is very pressing. I wish to go down the Mississippi on the present flood. Good men are scarce, but I am using every exertion to send off the Mingo on Tuesday and the Lioness on Wednesday, with the coal barges, if they are delivered. If there is any prescribed form of agreement which should be signed by the crews of the boats I will be glad to receive a copy of it. An officer has just arrived with instructions from Commodore Foote to obtain information of what I am doing here, all of which I will give him. I would communicate directly with my brother if I knew to what officer at Saint Louis to address my dispatches.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 27, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received, as also, in due course, was your former one. The former one was sent to General Halleck, and we have his answer, by which I have no doubt he (General Halleck) is in communication with you before this. General Halleck understands better than we can here, and he must be allowed to control in that quarter. If you are not in communication with Halleck, telegraph him at once, freely and frankly.

A. LINCOLN.

NASHVILLE, *April* 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have just received a dispatch from President Lincoln in answer to a dispatch in which I pressed the importance of a force at this point sufficient to exert not only a military but a moral power throughout Tennessee, which would be most satisfactory upon the public mind. I also pressed the propriety of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Campbell, being located at this place, and which was ordered by the Secretary of War. There were many reasons given for this request.

The President informs me that the substance of this dispatch has been transmitted, and by this time it is expected you would be in communition with me. If the dispatch has been received, I hope and trust that General Halleck will find it consistent with the public service to grant the request made. In regard to the amount of force to be left at this point, to be disposed of as circumstances may require, I simply ask that at least Colonel Campbell's Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment may remain here, not only for reasons of public consideration, but for reasons peculiar to myself. The President requested that I should at once telegraph you thus freely. Please favor me with an early reply. I wish you complete success in the coming contest. Accept assurances of my high esteem and respect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

PITTSBURG LANDING,
April 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith died at 4 p. m. on the 25th. His remains have been sent to Saint Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army. I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will wait your orders.

Transportation is rapidly arriving, and as soon as the roads can be made passable we shall move. The enemy has been strongly re-enforced since the last battle.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Pittsburg Landing:

This Department has learned with deep regret the decease of the patriotic and gallant General C. F. Smith, and requests that military honors be paid to his memory.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Pittsburg Landing:

Assistant Secretary Fox informs me that Commodore Farragut has

orders to push up to Memphis immediately from New Orleans, without waiting for anything. The capture of New Orleans is confirmed this evening by other intelligence.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CUMBERLAND FORD,
April 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thanks from my heart for the cordial encouragement of your telegram. With God's protection you shall not be disappointed. Between the point of attack and the base of my supplies I have 90 miles of road, washed into deep chasms or belly-deep in mud. Seven hundred men are repairing the worst portions. The few officers of my staff labor with incessant and undying devotion. If without detriment to the service you can spare me an ordnance officer, I shall be glad. He will relieve me of details, which occupy time which should be otherwise devoted. On Monday and Tuesday next reconnaissance will be made of the enemy's front and flanks. On Thursday I will send you rough diagrams. I will write to you to-morrow.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 27, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Ford:

Your telegram just received. We have not a single ordnance officer, I regret to say, that can be sent immediately, but you shall have one as soon as possible. We have taken New Orleans, and hope soon to have Yorktown and Corinth.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 27, [1862].

Major-General BUELL:

Yours of the 22d received; the first which has reached me since the 16th. I have sent you a dispatch nearly every day; very full one left this morning. The Florence bridges burned. Our officers and soldiers have been to Florence, and this is certain. I had hoped and expected a large force to be sent to Tuscumbia from the main army. The enemy is threatening my advance guard. The ten days' rations sent is a strong temptation. We have already removed the portion of them from Tuscumbia. The Eighth Brigade is encumbered with baggage of every kind, and I have sent a strong reserve to Jonesborough and have ordered cavalry scouts in every direction. Have just returned myself from the burned bridge.

I again beg you to send us re-enforcements to Tuscumbia, unless you prefer to have us fall back and leave the south of the river entirely.

Matters unchanged about Bridgeport. My cavalry are in Stevenson. Infantry at Bellefonte. Telegraphic communication with Bellefonte. Please answer about re-enforcements at Tuscumbia. Send the Tyler up river, if possible, to Decatur. I am ordered to report daily to the Secretary of War.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 27, [1862].

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

My troops are all withdrawn from the southern side of the Tennessee River. I am informed that the enemy, unable to provide forage at Corinth, is sending his cavalry in large bodies away from the army. They are said to be going to the mountain region of Tennessee, opposite Chattanooga, and will probably give as much trouble on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway. Decatur Bridge is destroyed. I have posted one regiment—the Eighteenth Ohio—at Athens, and have sent a company of cavalry as scouts along the road to Florence. I will run a train regularly hereafter to Athens, and if a steamer be sent to the landing above Florence your communications will be brought forward by my cavalry. I have decided to attempt to occupy Stevenson in force. The backwater of the Tennessee now covers that entire region of country. To reach Stevenson requires the building of two bridges, each 300 feet. The first across Mud Creek, 7 miles from Stevenson, was commenced on yesterday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and at 4.20 this afternoon two regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and a piece of artillery had passed the bridge. It is a floating bridge, built upon cotton bales captured from the enemy. The other bridge will be built to-morrow, in case we find no enemy at Stevenson, from which place for two or three days our scouts have been excluded by the high stage of the water.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, April 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

You will push forward one division on the Purdy road to Veatche's or Stantonville, to hold the cross-road to Monterey, while the cavalry pushes forward and destroys the railroad near Bethel. The wing officers of the division will be directed to protect his flank from any movements from the direction of Monterey. The movement should be made as soon as possible.

I have a telegram from the Secretary of War confirming the capture of New Orleans by Commodore Farragut.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi:

The expedition ordered this morning from general headquarters to go out the Purdy road and destroy the railroad near Adams' has started, with three days' rations in haversacks. The expedition consists of Major-General Wallace's entire brigade, with the exception of artillery. But one battery is taken. All the cavalry belonging to my forces fit for duty and not otherwise employed accompany the expedition.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Third Division:

Your note from Stantonville is just received (10 o'clock p. m.).* The object of the expedition being to cut off the railroad, and you, being with the command to do it, can tell better whether any change from the plan laid down should be made, and will be at liberty to do so. Cut the road, if possible, but do not engage a force that you are not certain of success over, and if possible an engagement should be avoided altogether.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Fourth Division:

You will move your entire command to-morrow morning, with three days' rations and forage, to the point on the Corinth road where the hospital is located, and near the point where the skirmish of the 15th occurred. From that point pickets will be thrown out upon every approach to prevent surprise. Heavy details will be made to repair the roads and bridge the streams. Not to exceed two tents to each company will be taken along, nor more than one to the field and staff of each regiment. Brigade and division commanders will be limited in proportion. You will see that 100 rounds of cartridges per man are provided to all the regiments, and require your acting ordnance officer to supply an equal amount more to follow in wagons. You will be preceded by McClernand's and Sherman's divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, and supported by the other divisions, who will move with like instructions, McClernand being in advance, occupying the position where the skirmish of the 24th occurred, and Sherman occupying the position where the skirmish of the 15th occurred, and in advance of the position assigned to you.

By order of Major-General Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Aide-de-Camp.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
First Division:

Move your camp to-morrow forward to the point where General A. J. Smith had the skirmish on the 24th instant. You will recognize the place by a white frame house on the right of the Corinth road. This is a permanent move of your camp. On arrival throw out guard on all the approaches, and as soon as possible repair the roads in front of you as far as practicable and build bridges over the runs. Not to exceed two tents to each company will be taken along, nor more than one to the field and staff of each regiment. Brigade and division commanders will be limited in proportion. You will see that 100 rounds of cartridges per man are provided for all the regiments, and require your acting ordnance officer to supply an equal amount more to follow in wagons. Leave orders for your cavalry to follow as soon as they return. Take with you all the sick that can be moved. The remainder may be left in hospital where they are, with proper medical attendance. Sherman's and Davies' divisions will follow you.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN,
Sixth Division:

Move your entire command to-morrow morning, with three days' rations and forage, to the point on the Corinth road where there is an open field, now occupied by our advance pickets. You will be preceded by the First, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions, occupying positions in advance of the road, and who move with like instructions. From that point pickets will be thrown out upon every approach to prevent surprise. Heavy details will be made to repair the roads and bridge the streams. Not to exceed two tents to each company will be taken along, nor more than one to the field and staff of each regiment. Brigade and division commanders will be limited in proportion. You will see that 100 rounds of cartridges per man are provided for all the regiments, and require your acting ordnance officer to supply an equal amount more to follow in wagons.

By order of Major-General Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

Move out in the morning on the Purdy road to Veatche's or Stantonville, to the support of General Wallace, who left this afternoon for the purpose of destroying the railroad at or near Bethel. Two brigades and one company of artillery will be sufficient to take, and one day's rations, the men having breakfast before leaving.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Fifth Division:

You will move your entire command to-morrow morning, with three days' rations and forage, to the point on the Corinth road where the skirmish occurred on the 15th instant. From that point pickets will be thrown out upon every approach to prevent surprise. Heavy details will be made to repair the roads and bridge the streams. Not to exceed two tents to each company will be taken along, nor more than one to the field and staff of each regiment. Brigade and division commanders will be limited in proportion.

You will see that 100 rounds of cartridges per man are provided to all the regiments, and require your acting ordnance officer to supply an equal amount more to follow in wagons. You will be preceded by General McClernand's division, which will occupy the position where General A. J. Smith had a skirmish with the enemy on the 24th, and you will be supported by the other divisions of the Army of the Tennessee following with like instructions. Your cavalry will join your command as soon as they return from the expedition toward Purdy.

By order of Major-General Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp, April 28, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general has received your note of this morning,* and directs that you hold your division in readiness to move promptly forward to the front line of your vedettes, and if occasion requires check the enemy. Report any news during the morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 27 (*via Nashville, Tenn., April* 28), 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My forces are all withdrawn from the southern side of the Tennessee River. The bridge at Decatur is destroyed. My line now extends westward by rail to Athens and my cavalry outposts to Florence. Thus my communication with the main army remains unchanged, while I am relieved from any apprehensions on my right. On yesterday I commenced operations for occupying Stevenson in force. The whole country in that region flooded by backwater of Tennessee River. To advance requires the building of two bridges across Mud and Crow Creeks. The length of each, 300 feet. The first of the bridges was commenced yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. On this afternoon at 4.20

* Not found.

two regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one piece of artillery had already crossed the bridge. It is a floating bridge, built on cotton bales captured from the enemy. The other bridge will be built in about the same time if we find no enemy at Stevenson. The high waters have kept our scouts out of Stevenson for two or three days.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
April 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your several dispatches have been received and acted upon. No efforts are spared to get the gunboats under way. The Mingo will leave to-morrow noon; the Lioness to-morrow evening; both with coal barges. The Samson, I think, will start Wednesday. The tender Dick Fulton can overtake the tows before they reach Louisville. The other tender will wait for the sheltering barge, but I think will come up in time. Will the Department supply the clerk who is to act as paymaster or shall the committee appoint one? Can arrangements be made to enable the wives of the men to draw a part of their pay if they should be detained below? This I find to be important. I will instruct my brother to meet me at Cairo. He will assuredly come rapidly.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Pittsburg Landing:

The steam-rams constructed by Col. Charles Ellet at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati are reported to be completed. The Mingo starts from Pittsburgh to-morrow noon; the Lioness in the evening; the Samson will start Wednesday. Two others are at Cincinnati and one at New Albany. They are under command of Colonel Ellet, specially assigned to that duty. He will be subject to the orders of Commodore Foote, and will join him immediately. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, now in Arkansas, has been detailed to join his brother as second in command. I hope this arrangement will be acceptable to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg Landing, April 28, 1862.

I. The troops on the Tennessee River will retain their present organization of three distinct army corps, viz: The First, of the Tennessee, commanded by Major-General Grant, which will constitute the right wing; the Second, of the Ohio, commanded by Major-General Buell, which will constitute the center; and the Third, of the Mississippi, commanded by Major-General Pope, which will constitute the left wing. The reserve will be formed of detachments ordered from the several army corps.

II. Each general commanding an army corps will be charged with its organization, discipline, and preparation for service in the field, as well as police in camp. Having his own staff and chiefs of administrative corps he will be held responsible that his troops are properly provided for through the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments. The commanding general will interfere in these matters only in cases of negligence or abuse.

III. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith is chief of cavalry; Col. F. D. Callender, chief of ordnance; Col. J. V. D. Du Bois, chief of artillery; and Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, inspector general of the entire army. Surg. Charles McDougall is chief medical director of the army in the field, and the medical directors of each army corps will report to and receive their orders from him. Maj. J. J. Key is provost-marshal-general in the field.

IV. In advancing into the interior the amount of transportation must be reduced as much as possible. To this end the commanders of army corps will regulate the number of wagons to each division, brigade, and regiment according to its effective force, not more than two tents being allowed to any company, and a corresponding reduction being made for all officers of the staff. The usual allowance of wagons per regiment will be thirteen, one for each company, two for field officers, staff, and surgeons, and one for extra ammunition. Where a regiment is greatly reduced the number of wagons will be diminished in proportion. All surplus regimental transportation will be turned over to the quartermaster's department for the general supply train.

V. Care will be taken that each regiment and battery is fully supplied with ammunition. In addition to the 40 rounds in the cartridge boxes, each man in going into a battle should carry upon his person 60 additional rounds, making 100 in all, a further supply being kept at a convenient distance in the rear. The chiefs of army corps and divisions will be held responsible for any want of ammunition, and the inspector-general and chief of artillery will report any neglect of preparation in this respect. When the cartridge boxes of the men are found unfilled, the commanding officer of the company will be arrested for neglect of duty.

VI. The commanding general is satisfied, from his own observation and from reports of others, that the sick list is greatly increased by the defective cooking of the soldiers' food. A company officer will be detailed to inspect the food at each meal and to see that it is properly cooked, and field and general officers will give this subject their particular attention. The soldier's health and comfort depends in a great measure upon the care and attention of his company and regimental officers, and those who neglect to provide and care for their men are unworthy to command. Medical officers should also give particular attention to the condition of the soldiers' food, and should instruct them in the manner of cooking it whenever they observe a want of knowledge in this respect.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, Shiloh, April* 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. D. C. Anthony, of Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, is

hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Tennessee, and will at once enter upon his duties as such, and relieve Colonel Wood, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, now acting.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Third Division:

Push on with your forces. I will re-enforce you with at least two brigades of infantry.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Third Division:

Return to the railroad and do the work thoroughly. General McKean is on the road to support you. Three divisions of my forces, several of General Buell's, and some of Pope's have been advanced to near Pea Ridge. You can be in but little danger of an attack from Monterey. The front is to be most guarded against.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, Tenn., April 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN,
Commanding Sixth Division:

You will return with your command without delay. Similar orders are sent to General Wallace.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, Tenn., April 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

You will move your column as soon as practicable in the morning beyond McClernand, and occupy the position assigned to him by yesterday's orders. General McClernand has been directed to remain where he is.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, Tenn., April 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Commanding Second Division:

You will move on your column as soon as practicable in the morning, passing beyond General McClernand and encamping in the rear of General Sherman.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. S. HILLYER,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, April 29, 1862.

Division provost-marshals will immediately collect and turn over to the chief quartermaster all horses which have been heretofore captured, and are now held by officers, soldiers, servants, or other persons.

No officer not entitled to forage will be allowed to keep a private horse on any account whatever. Where officers not entitled to forage have horses which they claim as their own they will be required to make a certificate of the fact, stating when and how they obtained them, and if the evidence is satisfactory that the horses are their property a permit will be granted to ship or dispose of them.

No horse or other property once captured and afterward sold will be considered private property, and to avoid possible error, when property has been purchased south of the Ohio River, evidence must be adduced to show that it was not captured.

Division commanders will see that this order is promptly executed.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, April 29, 1862.

1. The execution of all orders, whether from these or general headquarters, will be promptly reported.

2. Where sufficient time has elapsed to comply with an order, and no report is received, the division commander will be required to make a written explanation for the neglect.

3. Commanders of divisions will be held responsible for the good order and police of their camps and for the drill and discipline of their men.

4. Where acting ordnance officers are not appointed to divisions, they will be at once, and such officers will be required to have on hand at all times ammunition equal to at least 200 rounds per man, including what may be in the hands of regimental commanders.

5. The execution of Special Field Orders, No. 21, from general headquarters, will be reported, and all orders subsequent to that date.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GREER'S, *April* 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am pushing this morning strong reconnaissance toward Farmington and toward Monterey, to see what is on my flank.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, April 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Reports of scouts are very contradictory. Five guns were withdrawn from Cumberland Gap and taken toward Knoxville three days ago, doubtless intended for Corinth. Two days before they were removed I arrested a woman, who had eluded our pickets and gained Cumberland Gap to see her husband. She reports that at that time there were twenty-seven guns. Morgan's disaffected battalion has been sent to Kingston and is replaced by a Georgia regiment. The enemy is building boats on the Powell, Holston, and Clinch. I doubt the truth of this rumor, but should not be surprised if the enemy abandons Cumberland Gap. On yesterday I sent out Carter and De Courcy, with considerable force, to enable my acting topographical engineers to make a thorough reconnaissance—take heights, distances, &c. Despite all obstacles my preparations are rapidly advancing. In forty-eight hours more a floating bridge will be completed over the Cumberland. The 20-pounders will reach here in seven or eight days, provided the rain does not continue. Late floods carried away bridges over little torrents. They are rebuilt. It rained all last night. I appreciate the importance of getting into East Tennessee, and will soon do so. I sent a letter to Kirby Smith, signed by General Carter, in order to ascertain his locality, but in reply he simply dated his letter Department of East Tennessee, April 19. I believe he is at Corinth. It is represented that the enemy has four regiments at Knoxville, two at Morristown, and one at Clinton, and a force at Kingston, as well as small parties along the railroad.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PITTSBURG, TENN.,
April 30, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Movements continue. Roads hard. Require a great deal of work for heavy trains. Reconnaissance to Purdy was successful. They destroyed two bridges on Mobile and Ohio Railroad and captured one locomotive and train men.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

NEAR GREER'S, *April* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Force sent in direction of Farmington just returned. Went within 2 miles, found trees felled across the road and one small bridge burned.

The road from here to that point now in good order, and one brigade of Hamilton's division with section of artillery posted within 4 miles of Farmington. I advanced two divisions to the creek, 4 miles this side of Farmington, and followed next morning with the remainder of my force. Enemy has one regiment of infantry and some cavalry at Farmington, but is calling in all his outposts. Captured several prisoners who left Corinth to-day. There are one hundred regiments altogether, probably 50,000 or 60,000 men. Very large number sick.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *April* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The advance toward Farmington was delayed yesterday by the destruction of the bridge over Chambers [Chester] Creek. Bridge will be finished this morning, and advance toward Corinth through Farmington made this morning. Will find out all possible about enemy this afternoon. Have ordered commander of expedition to destroy, if possible, the railroad south of Farmington, to cut off forces at Iuka, 20 miles east. I propose to advance this camp to-morrow morning to the line of Chambers Creek, 4 miles this side of Farmington, and if opportunity presents, to attack and cut off forces from Iuka if they attempt to retreat to Corinth. Line of Chambers Creek strong. I can maintain it against any force sent from Corinth. Have you sketch of defense of Corinth sent last night? Ground west of Corinth swampy; east and south hard and dry.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp No. 2, April 30, 1862.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order this morning to advance my division to the point designated in the order for General McClernand. I started at once, and two of my brigades, First and Fourth, are on the ground where General Smith had the cavalry engagement April 25. A large open field is on the summit of the hill. In this I will group the artillery; on the space westward will place my First Brigade; on the space leading to Monterey the Fourth Brigade; on the north line of the field the Third Brigade, and on the road to the rear the Second Brigade. I have no cavalry as yet, and trust to you to order it forward as soon as it is able to rally from the hard ride to Purdy. No enemy's pickets were seen on the road this morning, but Colonel McDowell reports that the pickets thrown forward from his brigade have seen a few on the road leading westward.

From this point I can move on Monterey, and, by a road 6 miles west, to a road leading south to Corinth.

We must use many roads. If we attempt so much on single road we will be jammed by scattered teams. McClernand or Hurlbut should move to the point indicated in your order for me, viz, where the Ridge road crosses the main road from Savannah to Monterey, known as the

White House or Chamberlain's—a kind of general center for cross-roads.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, April 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of to-day and your Special Orders, No. 35. The bridge at Greer's and the road to it, over some three-fourths of a mile of marsh, will be completed this evening; also the road over a marshy creek above Greer's. It will take two days at least to complete this road over Lick Creek. If it is possible to haul the supplies, forage and all, in the present condition of the road—though I think that somewhat doubtful—my command will be ready to march.

Your arrangement leaves me with three divisions, about 18,000 men. One of the divisions is composed almost entirely of new regiments and another a good deal of similar material. If it would meet with your approbation, I should be glad to exchange a brigade for one in Thomas' division. General Thomas has five divisions.

You must excuse me for saying that, as it seems to me, you have saved the feelings of others very much to my injury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April* 30, 1862.

I. Major-General Thomas' division is hereby transferred from the Army of the Ohio to the Army of the Tennessee, and General Thomas will take command of the right wing, which will consist of his own and the divisions of Brig. Gens. W. T. Sherman, T. W. Sherman, S. A. Hurlbut, and T. A. Davies.

II. The divisions of Major-General McClernand, Major-General Wallace, and one division from General Buell's army corps, to be designated by him, together with the heavy artillery, will constitute the reserve, to be commanded by Major-General McClernand.

III. Brigadier-General Hamilton's reserve division of Major-General Pope's army will remain under General Pope's direction until further orders.*

IV. Major-General Grant will retain the general command of the District of West Tennessee, including the Army Corps of the Tennessee, and reports will be made to him as heretofore, but in the present movements he will act as second in command under the major-general commanding the department.

* * * * * * *

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman is hereby assigned to the command of the

* See tabular statement of the two wings and reserve, under date of May 13, p. 185.

Sixth Division of General Grant's army, now commanded by General McKean.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN., *Camp No.* 1, *April* 30, 1862.

The officers and men of this division must now bear in mind that we are in an enemy's country; that at any moment we may be assailed, or be called upon to assail our enemy, or repair to the assistance of our friends. Officers and soldiers must stay in their regimental or company camps. The habit of wandering must be stopped, and all must bear in mind that we are not here to satisfy our individual pleasure, but to maintain the honor and character of a great nation, of which we must have just cause to be proud.

Arms will habitually be stacked in line of battle, a sentinel per company over them. In rainy weather they will be taken inside the company tents.

Every soldier must clean his musket, and see that its vent is clear, each day early. He must then see to his shoes, to his clothing, his haversack, and canteen. Every soldier should at all times have some meat and bread in his haversack, water in his canteen, and cartridges on his person besides those in the cartridge boxes.

Each brigadier must exercise his brigade at least once each day, and every colonel must drill his regiment daily, and every commander of a company must practice his men all the time at the manual; this not only gives instruction, but makes the men handy with their weapons. Our men want to obey their own will, but have sense enough to know that now one man, or ten, or a hundred can do nothing of service to the country. Results can only be produced by regiments or brigades; therefore officers and men must at all times be with their companies.

Immediately on reaching camp each colonel or commander of a regiment will select his spring or place for water, put a guard, and, if necessary, a chain of sentinels to it; and immediately on a halt for camp each captain, under the direction of the colonel, will cause a sink to be prepared for his company.

These are the first wants.

Regimental guards of at least one company per regiment will be detailed daily to guard each regimental camp, and a brigade guard of one company per regiment will be detailed daily and posted, under the direction of the brigadier or one of his staff, as soon as the brigade halts.

Regimental guards will be posted according to Regulations. (See Police Guards.) Brigade guards will be posted habitually on the exposed flank, viz, the right, as our division is the right wing of the grand army. These guards must have their belts and cartridge boxes on, and posted, according to the ground, at least 300 yards on the exposed flanks, with the sentinels thrown forward in groups like skirmishers. The enemy will doubtless endeavor to harass us and cause both real and false alarm. This can only be avoided by good guards and sentinels.

The Army Regulations contain perfect instruction for guards and sentinels. Officers in command of guards will be held responsible with their lives and honors that these instructions are given to their sen-

tinels, and the commanding general will call upon officers and sentinels frequently for their orders and instructions, and will not fail to notice the officers who instruct the men.

To prevent straggling the following rules will be observed:

On a march, each company will have two men, with their full equipments, with their company wagon; these men must be with the wagon, and never leave it except in case help is asked by some of the regimental train. All others must be with their companies. In camp, every soldier and company officer will be near his musket stack on the color line or in the company tent. No captain can send his men away. In case it is necessary to send a man away on business, the brigadier or colonel or one of their staff officers must give a written pass, explaining the object. This pass must be for the occasion, and may be in pencil. Soldiers found away from their camps may be arrested by any guard and put to work on roads, digging sinks, gathering wood, water, or any useful labor at once, and sent to his proper company at "retreat".

The three roll calls—"reveille," "retreat," and "tattoo"—must be strictly attended, and absentees punished as above. In flagrant cases regimental or brigade court-martial will punish by fines and more severe punishment. In case of alarm, night or day, regiments [will] form on their parades promptly and wait for orders, but any one who occasions false alarms must be promptly punished. Soldiers of other divisions or brigades found loitering in our camp must be arrested, put to work until "retreat," and then allowed to go to their own camps, and the commanding general will notify other division commanders that he will expect the same on their part.

When soldiers or teamsters are noisy or mutinous or abusive, any officer on the spot must summarily prevent it, by tying them up, and using such other means as he may think proper.

The commanding general believes all this will be unnecessary if company officers will explain to their men the importance of this order. If persuasion won't do, the honor and safety of this army will justify the most extreme measures.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. John Pope commanding, for the month of April, 1862.

Commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
First (Paine's) Division	272	5,626	6,541	7,718	10
Second (Stanley's) Division	222	4,732	6,064	7,455	12
Third (Hamilton's) Division	173	3,539	4,247	5,183	6
Cavalry (Granger's) Division	141	2,519	3,235	4,237	.....
Artillery Brigade	14	337	351	351	14
Miscellaneous	15	569	1,072	1,529	.....
Total	837	17,392	21,510	26,473	42

Organization of the Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. John Pope commanding, April 30, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. H. E. Hart.
27th Illinois, Lieut. Col. F. A. Harrington.
42d Illinois, Col. G. W. Roberts.
51st Illinois, Col. G. W. Cumming.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. H. Hescock.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES D. MORGAN, 10th Illinois.

10th Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. Tillson.
16th Illinois, Col. R. F. Smith.
64th Illinois, Lieut. Col. D. E. Williams.
10th Michigan, Col. C. M. Lum.
14th Michigan, Col. R. P. Sinclair.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. C. Houghtaling.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN GROESBECK, 39th Ohio.

27th Ohio, Col. J. W. Fuller.
39th Ohio, Col. J. Groesbeck.
43d Ohio, Col. J. L. K. Smith.
63d Ohio, Col. J. W. Sprague.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. A. W. Dees.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Capt. T. D. Maurice.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. PLUMMER.

26th Illinois, Col. J. M. Loomis.
47th Illinois, Col. J. Bryner.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. W. E. Panabaker.
8th Wisconsin, Col. R. C. Murphy.
2d Iowa Battery, Capt. N. T. Spoor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD.

59th Indiana, Col. J. I. Alexander.
5th Iowa, Col. W. H. Worthington.
10th Iowa, Col. N. Perczel.
26th Missouri, Col. G. B. Boomer.
11th Ohio Battery, Capt. F. C. Sands.

Second Brigade.

——— ———.

48th Indiana, Col. N. Eddy.
80th Ohio, ——— ———.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

7th Illinois, Col. W. P. Kellogg.
2d Iowa, Col. W. L. Elliott.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. S. H. Gorham.
3d Michigan, Col. J. K. Mizner.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. W. L. LOTHROP, 1st Missouri Light Artillery.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. C. M. Barnett.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M, Capt. A. M. Powell.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 5th Battery, Capt. O. F. Pinney.

UNATTACHED.

Missouri Engineers, Col. J. W. Bissell.
1st U. S. Infantry, Capt. G. A. Williams.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. E. W. Crittenden.

*Abstract from returns of the Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for the month of April, 1862.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks by compiler.
	Officers.	Men.				
First Division:						
1st Brigade	111	2,071	2,441	3,592	.....	From division return.
2d Brigade	104	2,075	2,433	3,519	.....	
3d Brigade	116	2,520	3,011	3,898	.....	
Artillery	11	313	360	422	16	
Total	342	6,979	8,245	11,431	16	
Second Division:						
4th Brigade	117	2,107	3,529	4,409	.....	From morning report of the District of the Ohio, April 30.
5th Brigade	111	2,615	2,879	3,491	.....	
6th Brigade	115	2,966	3,177	3,695	.....	
Artillery	13	473	527	583	24	
Cavalry	33	735	838	991	.....	
Total	389	9,896	10,950	13,169	24	
Third Division:						In North Alabama. Division return.
8th Brigade	100	2,258	2,649	3,395	.....	
9th Brigade	76	901	2,182	3,426	.....	
17th Brigade	107	2,328	2,794	3,552	.....	
Artillery	13	341	370	431	18	
Cavalry	34	536	695	890	.....	
Engineers	4	66	92	188	.....	
Total	334	6,430	8,782	11,882	18	
Fourth Division:						From division return.
10th Brigade	65	1,591	1,863	2,703	.....	
19th Brigade	55	1,205	1,764	2,624	.....	
22d Brigade	83	1,924	2,496	3,312	.....	
Artillery	13	320	349	467	18	
Cavalry	17	470	935	1,180	.....	
Total	233	5,510	7,407	10,284	18	
Fifth Division:						From morning report, District of the Ohio.
Infantry	142	2,500	3,005	4,127	.....	
Artillery	14	335	371	395	6	
Cavalry	31	647	878	926	.....	
Total	187	3,482	4,254	5,448	6	
Sixth Division:						From morning report, District of the Ohio.
15th Brigade	93	2,152	2,919	3,541	.....	
—— Brigade	60	1,191	1,506	1,622	.....	
Artillery	12	328	358	394	.....	
Cavalry	50	939	1,055	1,103	.....	
Total	215	4,610	5,838	6,660	.....	
Seventh Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Cumberland Gap. No returns.
Unattached to divisions	109	2,150	2,632	2,970	.....	From morning report, District of the Ohio.
Grand total	1,609	39,057	48,108	61,844	82	

* The original actually represents the condition of this command at earlier, and now unknown, dates.

The Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, consisting at Shiloh of the Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Kentucky and Thirteenth Ohio, not accounted for.

*Organization of the Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, April 30, 1862.**

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHOEPF.

12th Kentucky, Col. W. A. Hoskins.
17th Ohio, Col. J. M. Connell.
31st Ohio, Col. M. B. Walker.
38th Ohio, Col. E. H. Phelps.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY.

10th Indiana, Maj. A. O. Miller.
10th Kentucky, Col. J. M. Harlan.
4th Kentucky, Col. J. T. Croxton.
14th Ohio, Col. J. B. Steedman.

Third Brigade.

Col. R. L. MCCOOK.

2d Minnesota, Col. James George.
9th Ohio, Lieut. Col. G. Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Col. F. Van Derveer.
18th U. S., Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd.

Unattached.

4th Michigan Battery, Capt. A. F. Bidwell.
1st Ohio, Battery C, Capt. D. Kenny, jr.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Capt. O. A. Mack.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU.

6th Indiana, Col. T. T. Crittenden.
5th Kentucky, Col. H. M. Buckley.
1st Ohio, Col. B. F. Smith.
15th U. S. (battalion), Maj. J. H. King.
16th U. S. (batt'n), Capt. E. F. Townsend.
19th U. S. (batt'n), Maj. S. D. Carpenter.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. E. N. KIRK.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Amos Bosworth.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. D. M. Dunn.
30th Indiana, Col. S. S. Bass.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. F. S. Stumbaugh.

Sixth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON.

32d Indiana, Col. August Willich.
39th Indiana, Col. T. J. Harrison.
15th Ohio, Col. M. R. Dickey.
49th Ohio, Col. W. H. Grison.

Unattached.

Kentucky Battery, Capt. D. C. Stone.
Ohio Battery, Capt. W. F. Goodspeed.
Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. C. F. Mueller.
5th U. S. Art'y, Batt'y H, Capt. W. R. Terrill.
Indiana Cavalry, Captain Gaddis.
2d Kentucky Cav., Col. Buckner Board.
1st Michigan Engineers (detachment), Col. W. P. Innes.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL.

Eighth Brigade.

Col. J. B. TURCHIN, 19th Illinois.

19th Illinois, Col. J. B. Turchin.
24th Illinois, Col. G. Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Col. C. Gazlay.
18th Ohio, Col. T. R. Stanley.

Ninth Brigade.

Col. J. W. SILL, 33d Ohio.

2d Ohio, Col. L. A. Harris.
21st Ohio, Col. J. S. Norton.
33d Ohio, Col. J. W. Sill.
10th Wisconsin, Col. A. R. Chapin.

Seventeenth Brigade.

Col. W. H. LYTLE, 10th Ohio.

42d Indiana, Col. J. G. Jones.
15th Kentucky, Col. C. Pope.
3d Ohio, Col. John Beatty.
10th Ohio, Col. W. H. Lytle.

Unattached.

Indiana Battery, Capt. P. Simonson.
Michigan Battery, Capt. C. O. Loomis.
Ohio Battery, Capt. W. P. Edgarton.
4th Ohio Cavalry, Col. John Kennett.
1st Michigan Engineers (two companies), Capt. J. B. Yates.

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* See note on p. 148.

† Taken from monthly return of the division. The consolidated morning report of the District of the Ohio accounts for the first Ohio Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and a detachment of the First Michigan Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, as in this division.

‡ From monthly return of the division.

FOURTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON.

Tenth Brigade.

Col. JACOB AMMEN, 24th Ohio.

36th Indiana, Col. William Grose.
17th Kentucky, Col. J. H. McHenry.
6th Ohio, Col. W. K. Bosley.
24th Ohio, Col. Jacob Ammen.

Nineteenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN, 41st Ohio.

9th Indiana, Col. G. C. Moody.
6th Kentucky, Col. W. C. Whitaker.
27th Kentucky, Col. C. D. Pennebaker.
41st Ohio, Col. W. B. Hazen.

Twenty-second Brigade.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, 20th Kentucky.

31st Indiana, Col. Charles Cruft.
1st Kentucky, Col. D. A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky, Col. T. D. Sedgewick.
20th Kentucky, Col. S. D. Bruce.

Unattached.

7th Indiana Battery, Capt. S. J. Harris.
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. J. B. Cox.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D, Capt. A. J. Konkle.
2d Ind. Cav., Lieut. Col. E. M. McCook.
3d Indiana Cavalry (one company).

FIFTH DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN.

Eleventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

9th Kentucky, Col. B. C. Grider.
13th Kentucky, Col. E. H. Hobson.
21st Kentucky, Col. E. L. Dudley.
19th Ohio, Col. Samuel Beatty.
59th Ohio, Col. J. P. Fyffe.

Unattached.

Indiana Battery, Capt. Fred. Behr.‡
Michigan Battery, Capt. J. J. Dennis.
Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph Bartlett.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery M, Capt. John Mendenhall.
4th U. S. Art., Bat. H, Lieut. C. C. Parsons.
3d Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. S. Jackson.

SIXTH DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD.

Fifteenth Brigade.

Col. M. S. HASCALL.

17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. J. T. Wilder.
58th Indiana, Col. H. M. Carr.
13th Michigan, Col. M. Shoemaker.
26th Ohio, Col. E. P. Fyffe.

——— Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WARD.

28th Kentucky, Col. W. P. Boone.
11th Michigan, Col. W. L. Stoughton.

SEVENTH DIVISION.§

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Twenty-fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER.

49th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James Keigwin.
7th Kentucky, Col. T. T. Garrard.
1st Tennessee, Col. R. K. Byrd.
2d Tennessee, Col. J. P. T. Carter.

Twenty-fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. G. SPEARS.

3d Tennessee, Col. L. C. Houk.
4th Tennessee, Col. Robert Johnson.
5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
6th Tennessee, Col. James A. Cooper.

Twenty-sixth Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. DE COURCY.

22d Kentucky, Col. D. W. Lindsey.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Col. G. W. Bailey.
42d Ohio, Col. L. A. Sheldon.

Twenty-seventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

33d Indiana, Col. John Coburn.
14th Kentucky, Col. J. C. Cochran.
19th Kentucky, Col. W. J. Landram.

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* From monthly return of the division.
† From consolidated morning report of the District of the Ohio.
‡ Killed at Shiloh.
§ Taken from General Morgan's reports. No returns on file.

Unattached.

7th Michigan Battery, Capt. C. H. Lanphere.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. H. S. Wetmore.
1st Wisconsin Battery, Capt. J. T. Foster.
1st Kentucky Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Reuben Munday.
Engineer company, Capt. William Patterson.

UNASSIGNED TO DIVISIONS.

18th Kentucky, Col. W. A. Warner.
4th Indiana Battery, Capt. A. K. Bush.
11th Indiana Battery, Capt. A. Sutermeister.
12th Indiana Battery, Capt. G. W. Sterling.
Ohio Battery, Capt. C. Bradley.
Wisconsin Battery, Capt. L. H. Drury.

Abstract from the returns of the several divisions, Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant commanding, for April, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks by compiler.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Division:					
1st Brigade	72	1,743	3,117	.....	From tabular statement of "effective force," April 18. Aggregate present and absent not stated.
2d Brigade	63	1,167	2,987	.....	
3d Brigade	78	1,538	3,083	.....	
Artillery	5	135	219	.....	
Cavalry	14	225	432	.....	
Total	232	4,808	9,837	.....	
Second Division:					
1st Brigade	34	863	1,349	.....	From return for April 25. Aggregate present and absent not stated.
2d Brigade	37	1,262	2,825	.....	
3d Brigade	86	1,566	2,414	.....	
Artillery	13	230	304	.....	
Cavalry	16	388	569	.....	
Total	236	5,029	7,521	.....	
Third Division:					
1st Brigade	66	1,856	2,222	2,727	From field return for April 30.
2d Brigade	92	1,812	2,462	3,339	
3d Brigade	99	2,255	3,193	3,593	
Artillery	13	436	520	602	
Cavalry	10	214	294	326	
Total	280	6,573	8,691	10,587	
Fourth Division:					
Infantry	221	5,156	6,628	8,817	From return for month of April.
Artillery	10	263	308	358	
Cavalry	29	609	721	788	
Total	260	6,028	7,657	9,963	
Fifth Division:					
1st Brigade	63	1,215	1,684	2,352	From return for month of April.
2d Brigade	39	786	1,040	1,569	
3d Brigade	74	1,441	2,054	2,438	
4th Brigade	62	1,556	2,085	2,647	
Artillery	19	447	580	712	
Cavalry	23	420	646	797	
Total	273	5,865	8,089	10,515	
Sixth Division:					
1st Brigade	73	1,962	2,803	3,485	From return for month of April.
2d Brigade	35	957	1,758	2,165	
3d Brigade	80	2,329	2,933	3,502	
Artillery	16	490	617	742	
Cavalry	22	483	648	718	
Total	226	6,241	8,759	10,612	
Grand total	1,507	34,544	50,554	.....	

Organization of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant commanding, April 30, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

First Brigade.

8th Illinois, Capt. R. H. Sturgess.
18th Illinois, Capt. S. B. Marks.
11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William Hall.
13th Iowa, Capt. T. H. Miller.

Second Brigade.

11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. T. E. G. Ransom.
20th Illinois, Capt. Orton Frisbie.
45th Illinois, Col. J. E. Smith.
48th Illinois, Maj. Manning Mayfield.

Third Brigade.

17th Illinois, Maj. F. M. Smith.
29th Illinois, Col. C. M. Ferrell.
43d Illinois, Col. Adolph Engelmann.
49th Illinois, Maj. W. W. Bishop.

Not brigaded.

1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. G. S. Wood.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. G. L. Nispel.
4th Illinois Cavalry (battalion), Lieut. Col. William McCullough.
Independent Cavalry, Capt. Warren Stewart.

SECOND DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JAMES BAKER.

2d Iowa, Capt. R. H. Huston.
7th Iowa, Col. J. C. Parrott.
14th Iowa, Capt. R. W. Healy, 58th Illinois.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

9th Illinois, Col August Mersy.
12th Illinois, Col. A. L. Chetlain.
13th Missouri, Col. Crafts J. Wright.
14th Missouri, ———.
81st Ohio, Col. Thomas Morton.

Third Brigade.

Col. S. D. BALDWIN.

7th Illinois, Col. A. J. Babcock.
50th Illinois, Capt. John W. Smith.
52d Illinois, Capt. E. A. Bowen.
57th Illinois, Lieut. Col. F. J. Hurlbut.

Not brigaded.

1st Missouri Light Artillery (battalion), Maj. Cavender.
2d Illinois Cavalry (one company), Capt. J. R. Hotaling.
5th Ohio Cavalry (battalion), Maj. C. S. Hayes.
U. S. Cavalry (Companies C and I), Lieut. J. Powell.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.

First Brigade.

11th Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis.
24th Indiana, Col. A. P. Hovey.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. James Peckham.

Second Brigade.

23d Indiana, Col. W. L. Sanderson.
1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. R. R. Livingston.
58th Ohio, Lieut. Col. F. F. Rempel.
68th Ohio, Col. S. H. Steedman.

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* From field return April 18; brigade commanders not indicated.

† From field return April 25; regimental commanders reported from regimental returns for April 30.

‡ From field return; neither brigade nor regimental commanders indicated; the latter supplied from regimental returns.

THIRD DIVISION—Continued.

Third Brigade.

20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. M. F. Force.
56th Ohio, Col. Peter Kinney.
76th Ohio, Maj. Willard Warner.
78th Ohio, Col. M. D. Leggett.
11th Illinois Cavalry (battalion), ———.

Not brigaded.

1st Illinois Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. P. P. Wood.
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery F, ———.
Cogswell's (Illinois) battery, Capt. William Cogswell.
9th Indiana Battery, Capt. N. S. Thompson.
8th Ohio Battery, Lieut. J. W. Wellshear, 9th Indiana Battery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN.

28th Illinois, Col. A. K. Johnson.
32d Illinois, Maj. William Hunter.
41st Illinois, Col. I. C. Pugh.
53d Illinois, Col. W. H. W. Cushman.
52d Indiana, Capt. W. L. Guard.
3d Iowa, Capt. John B. Smith.

[Second] Brigade.

——— ———,

14th Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall.
15th Illinois, Col. T. J. Turner.
46th Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. J. Jones.
25th Indiana, Maj. John W. Foster.
53d Indiana, Col. W. Q. Gresham.

Not brigaded.

Bolton's (Illinois) battery.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Charles Mann.
15th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Spear.
5th Ohio Cavalry (two battalions), Col. W. H. H. Taylor.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

First Brigade.

Col. J. A. MCDOWELL.

40th Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. W. Booth.
6th Iowa, Capt. M. M. Walden.
46th Ohio, Col. Thomas Worthington.

Second Brigade.

Col. DAVID STUART.

55th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Malmborg.
54th Ohio, Col. T. K. Smith.

Third Brigade.

Col. JESSE HILDEBRAND.

53d Ohio, Lieut. Col. R. A. Fulton.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. A. V. Rice.
77th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wills De Hass.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. R. P. BUCKLAND.

48th Ohio, Capt. R. S. Robbins.
70th Ohio, Col. J. R. Cockerill.
72d Ohio, Capt. C. G. Eaton.

Artillery.

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR.

1st Illinois:
Battery B, Capt. S. E. Barrett.
Battery E, Lieut. J. A. Fitch.
Battery H, Capt. Axel Silfversparre.
Battery I, Capt. Edward Bouton.
6th Indiana Battery, Lieut. William Mussman.

Cavalry.

4th Illinois, Col. T. L. Dickey.
Illinois Battalion, Maj. C. Thielemann.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.

First Brigade.

Col. J. L. DORAN.

21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. H. M. Woodyard.
25th Missouri, Lieut. Col. R. T. Van Horn.
16th Wisconsin, Maj. Thomas Reynolds.
17th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. A. G. Malloy.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. M. OLIVER.

15th Michigan, Maj. Stephen Walsh.
18th Missouri, Lieut. Col. McDermott.
18th Wisconsin, Capt. C. H. Jackson.

Third Brigade.

Col. M. M. CROCKER.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William Hall.
13th Iowa, Capt. G. M. Van Hosen.
15th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William Dewey.
16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. A. H. Sanders.

Artillery.

Capt. A. HICKENLOOPER.

2d Illinois, Battery F, Lieut. C. D. Bliss.
1st Minnesota Battery, Lieut. William Pfaender.
3d Ohio Battery, Capt. W. S. Williams.
5th Ohio Battery, Lieut. L. C. Sawyer.
10th Ohio Battery, Capt. H. B. White.

Cavalry.

11th Illinois, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

PITTSBURG LANDING,
May 1, 1862—7 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Everything progressing well. Weather clear and pleasant. General Halleck has organized his army. General Thomas is in command of the right wing. General Grant as second in command of the whole force, but under Halleck. General McClernand is in command of reserved forces.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, Tenn., May 1, 1862.

In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 35, from general headquarters, the undersigned takes command of the Army of the Tennessee, including the reserve, under Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand.

All reports of the right wing and the reserve will be consolidated at the headquarters of each respectively, and forwarded to these headquarters. All orders heretofore in force will continue so until otherwise directed.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.,
In Field, Shiloh, Tenn., May 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean is hereby relieved from the com-

mand of the Sixth Division, and will be assigned to the command of one of the brigades of the same division.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp near Corinth, May* 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, having reported for duty to these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Second Division of this army, and will report to Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley accordingly.

By order of General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, May 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the island to the main shore, and captured two 6-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion. Were it possible, a dash would now draw them from Chattanooga. I dare not venture with so small force.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
Via Louisville, May 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires and attacked during the night one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head in person the expedition against Bridgeport. I started by train of cars in the morning, followed by two additional regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry. I found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets 4 miles from Bridgeport, and after a sharp engagement, in which we lost 1 man killed, drove them across a stream, whose railway bridge I had burned, with four regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery, dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry. At 3 p. m. we advanced to the burned bridge and opened our fire upon the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railway. This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The whole column now advanced at a very rapid pace. Our cavalry scouts attacked those of the enemy and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, deliberately forming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill, within 500 yards of the works con-

structed to defend the bridge. At our first fire the guards broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed. They then attempted to fire the farther extremity, but volunteers at my call rushed forward in face of their fire and saved the bridge. From the island to the main shore we could not save it. It is of small moment, its length being only about 450 feet. Prisoners taken report five regiments of infantry and 1,800 cavalry stationed at the bridge.

This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while all of Alabama north of Tennessee River floats no flag but that of the Union.

If my recommendations pass to the hands of the Adjutant-General I deem them lost.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

Your spirited operations afford great satisfaction to the President. The appointments you desire will surely be made to the utmost extent allowed by law, and without delay. News of the capture of Fort Macon by Burnside is just received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have not had time to write. The following extract contains the pith of my instructions from General Buell:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Columbia [*March* 28].

The original orders to this column [General Carter's column, now mine] were to take Cumberland Gap, and for its farther progress to be governed by circumstances in East Tennessee. The strength of enemy there, it is pretty well ascertained, has since been increased, but the object is the same, and you are, of course, expected to pursue it with zeal and discretion, or hold the enemy in check if your force should be insufficient to advance.

I wish General Buell's orders to be accompanied by my plan of attack, which, to be understood, should be accompanied by a diagram of the enemy's position and of what will be mine. I propose to attack the enemy on his right and front, and to turn his entire position by clearing the Baptist Gap of its obstructions and passing to his rear during the second night of the battle, and thus cut off his retreat. His force at Cumberland Gap is now 2,000 less than mine, and if Marshall joins him, as it is rumored, it will be 1,000 stronger than mine; but I am determined to attack in either event, and to do so successfully I must be prepared. Please direct Lieutenant Edson, ordnance officer at Louisville, to send me at once two 32-pounder Parrott guns, with 400 rounds of ammunition, and whatever else I may ask for. If he has no 32-pounders, let him send me two more 20-pounders. The enemy has three

64-pounder howitzers, three 32 and two 24 pounders. Cumberland Gap is the strongest position I have ever seen except Gibraltar. Give me whatever I ask for and it shall be taken. I do not wish to annoy General Buell as to the order to Lieutenant Edson.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have separately examined the three deserters from Latrobe's battery. They left Knoxville on Sunday, April 27. They differ but little in their statements, which are in substance that Kirby Smith, with a force of from 5,000 to 7,000 infantry and two batteries of artillery, occupies Knoxville; that Cumberland Gap has been re-enforced by two regiments of infantry, Anderson's Virginia battery, and 350 Cherokee Indians; and a man named White, said to be reliable, states that Humphrey Marshall, with a force variously estimated from 3,000 to 5,000 men, was at Jonesville, Va., 35 miles from Cumberland Gap, *en route* for that place. I hope to know the truth or falsity of this report by the 3d instant. The four Tennessee regiments now organizing number 1,470 men. They are but partially armed. Including them, my effective force is under 8,000. The two 20-pounder Parrotts will not reach here for twelve days, and within that time I hope to receive arms and ammunition for the Tennessee troops.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, May 2, 1862.

General JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Reserve Army Corps:

A note just received from General Halleck says that the enemy are moving toward Purdy, to operate on our flank. Have all the approaches by way of Owl Creek well watched, and to-morrow early, or to-night if practicable, a strong reconnoitering party toward Purdy. Cavalry alone will answer for this reconnaissance. I will direct General Wallace to use extra vigilance on the two roads leading from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, May 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Third Division:

It being reported that the enemy are moving a strong force from Corinth toward Purdy, with a view of operating on our flank, you will cause extra vigilance in that direction and increase the guards. I

have informed General McClernand that this order would be sent direct, to save time. Send out all your cavalry toward Purdy, to reconnoiter the country in that direction.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG,
May 3, 1862—9 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Paine's division made a reconnaissance to Farmington to-day. Found about 4,500 of the enemy. Drove them in handsome style, killing 30, wounding many, capturing some prisoners, their tents, camp equipage, &c. At dark our cavalry was in pursuit of their artillery and a baggage train beyond Farmington, in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the fight. Our men behaved splendidly. An artillery reconnaissance went to Glendale this morning, and destroyed two trestle bridges and some track of the Memphis and Charleston Road. It has been a splendid day's work for the left wing. Camp will be moved forward to Seven Mile Creek, within 1 mile of Farmington, to-morrow. Weather clear. Road becoming good.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Purdy, May 3, 1862.

Captain HOTCHKISS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Say to the general that I reached this place last evening in advance of my regiments, one of which has since arrived, while the others are momentarily expected.

My cavalry have been already sent forward to take possession of the Hatchie Bridge. They left for that purpose last night at 10 o'clock. Two citizens of Bolivar came in about midnight, sent to invite our forces to take possession of the town and protect it from the rebel cavalry, who are marauding in small parties, burning cotton, of which there is said to be in the county about $1,200,000 worth. There is an intense anxiety to have it saved, if possible.

The two citizens inform me that Grand Junction is unoccupied, and, save the marauding squads of cavalry, the entire army of Beauregard has gone southward, leaving no considerable body nearer than Holly Springs.

Communicate, if you please, with the general commanding, and inform me whether or not I shall send to take possession of Grand Junction, if I ascertain it unoccupied. I shall push on for Boliver instantly upon the arrival of a brigade.

My command was so scattered that the whole of it may not effect a junction at this place until toward evening.

My compliments to the general.

Very respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
General Third Division, Reserve.

HDQRS. RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
May 3, 1862.

Major-General LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding, &c.:

Your precautions against surprise and provision to meet any attack from Purdy are well conceived and satisfactory.

A reconnaissance to-day toward Purdy having been ordered for the purpose of avoiding the probable failure of the different attachments of cavalry to unite at the same time and place, I have deemed it best for your cavalry to join the remainder of the cavalry of the Army of the Reserve at these headquarters at 8 o'clock this morning. The cavalry will be supplied with one day's rations. The bearer hereof will guide your cavalry here.

By command of Major-General McClernand:

A. S. NORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
May 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT:

Owing to information received at these headquarters with reference to a supposed movement of a portion of the enemy's forces toward Purdy with a design of throwing themselves between Pittsburg Landing and our troops advanced on the Corinth road, I have sent out a strong cavalry force to make a thorough reconnaissance in the vicinity.

I would respectfully suggest that you send a regiment of infantry to the bridge across Owl Creek, northwest of your encampment, and instruct them to remain there until sundown.

I beg the pardon of both General Sherman and yourself for this informal mode of communicating with you.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding,
By E. S. JONES, *Aide.*

HDQRS. RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
May 3, 1862.

General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Accept my thanks for your prompt and obliging compliance with my request. I am also in receipt of orders to move forward in the morning, and to keep within supporting distance of the right wing, of which your division is a part.

I will start at 8 o'clock. We will be close together.

The information upon which my reconnaissance toward Purdy is based equally concerns both our commands. If you can have the regiment detached at the bridge until near sundown it would be well.

If the result of the reconnaissance should disclose a movement threatening your position I will advise you. I send an orderly along to bring any communication you may wish to make.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My scouts will be engaged on both sides of the Cumberland Mountains at the same time. Heavy fogs, which sometimes last half a day, render signals useless. I want sent to Quartermaster Brown, at Lexington, 30 miles of telegraph field cordage, with reel, to be there by the 8th instant. I can have a special messenger at that place to receive it. Can I have it?

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A contraband has just come in from the Gap. He reports the strength of the enemy at 5,500, and that in the affair of Monday Captain Phelps, of the Third Georgia Battalion (whose servant he was), and 5 privates were killed; also that he saw 8 wounded men. He says that 6 soldiers deserted with him, but on passing the enemy's pickets they were fired upon and scattered, and he alone succeeded in getting in. No news of Humphrey Marshall.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

GEORGE'S HOUSE,
May 4, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The reconnaissances toward Farmington found the bridge over Chambers Creek destroyed about 5 miles this side of Farmington. Road very bad through the creek bottom, requiring to be corduroyed. Enemy's pickets at Chambers Creek. They were on the same creek on the Corinth road yesterday. The reconnaissance on that road to-day has not yet returned.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Farmington, May 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My command has advanced and occupies strong position 1½ miles this side of Farmington, with bad creek in front and an impenetrable jungle and swamp on our left. Enemy has massed considerable force on railroad south of Farmington, evidently fearful of our crossing Memphis and Charleston and intercepting Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

He has some sort of work there; will see what it is to-morrow and probably dislodge him. I hope Buell's force will keep pace on our right.

I have a good many prisoners. What had I best do with them?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *May* 4, 1862.

Col. L. D. CAMPBELL,
Commanding, Franklin, Tenn.:

I have just received a dispatch from General Negley from Columbia, saying that it has been reported all day that a large force is near that point, both east and west. He has notified the guards on the railroad within 10 miles of him. Do the same on your part. I will immediately order the Eleventh Michigan Regiment, Colonel Stoughton, to report to you at Franklin.

STANLEY MATTHEWS,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *May* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT,
Murfreesborough and Shelbyville:

I have just received a telegram from General Negley, reporting a large force near Columbia, both east and west of him, and suggesting that re-enforcements be sent immediately by rail to Franklin. I have adopted the suggestion, and ordered Colonel Stoughton there by special train to-night.

STANLEY MATTHEWS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *May* 4, 1862,
(Received War Dept., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1862—2.20.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received.* A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1; advanced toward Chattanooga 12 miles; captured stores and a Southern mail carrier from railroad hands; that panic prevailed at Chattanooga; that the enemy are moving all property in the direction of Atlanta; that General Leadbetter had been chastised for cowardice at Bridgeport; not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga; they destroyed a saltpeter manufactory in a cave; returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper; found a strong Union feeling. On the same day a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being re-enforced the enemy retreated in the direction of Florence.

There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered

* Of May 1.

along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying. As there is no [hope] of an immediate advance upon Chattanooga, I will now contract my line.

Do I understand that my acting brigadiers will be promoted?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

SIR: You will have heard before this reaches you of Colonel Morgan's raid upon Pulaski, his capture of 15 officers (among them my son, Lieut. E. M. Mitchel), and about 250 privates. When ordered forward from Murfreesborough, General Buell having advanced to Savannah, I was greatly surprised to find that I was not permitted to have command of my own lines of communication with Nashville. The troops under General Negley and those under Colonel Duffield were not subject to my order. After reaching Huntsville I saw the necessity for change in the disposition of these troops, and urged it upon both commanding officers. I begged General Negley to throw forward a regiment to Pulaski, which he did not do; General Buell directing to the contrary. Why Tuscumbia was not occupied in force during the ten days it was held by me, and which I urged as strongly as I dared, I am unable to divine. I informed General Buell two weeks since that the enemy, unable to subsist their horses at Corinth, were sending off their cavalry, and would enter Tennessee in small bands and greatly annoy us by guerrilla warfare. While I was occupied with Bridgeport, Morgan crossed the Tennessee above Florence at the head of about 400 cavalry, and Scott with about 200 more. Scott attacked my outposts at Athens, and has been driven back across Elk River defeated and scattered.

On the same day Morgan entered Pulaski without resistance, and captured our returning sick as they came in unarmed in small numbers. Fortunately we have prisoners enough to effect an exchange, and for my son I hold Morgan's brother, first lieutenant and aide-de-camp to General Crittenden.

The chief difficulty growing out of the matter is the uncertainty with which my supply train moves and the alarm created among cotton buyers. I have taken the most active measures to prevent the crossing of the river by any considerable force without my knowledge. I am exposed on a river front of 120 miles. I have not under my command a cavalry force of more than 500 effective men. I am compelled therefore to resort to means which under any other circumstances I would not use.

The negroes are our only friends, and in two instances I owe my own safety to their faithfulness. I shall very soon have watchful guards among the slaves on the plantations bordering the river from Bridgeport to Florence, and all who communicate to me valuable information I have promised the protection of my Government.

Should my course in this particular be disapproved, it would be impossible for me to hold my position. I must abandon the line of railway, and Northern Alabama falls back in the hands of the enemy.

No re-enforcements have been sent to me, and I am promised none

except a regiment of cavalry and a company of scouts, neither of which have reached me. I should esteem it a great military and political misfortune to be compelled to yield up one inch of the territory we have conquered. With a few more troops, or even with a better disposition of them, supporting me, between my line and Nashville, I can bid defiance to the enemy. If he attempts to cross the river anywhere in force I shall learn the fact, and am able to prevent him.

But I believe this is the first instance in the history of war where a general has been deprived of the command of his own lines of supply and communication. When the time comes for the appointment of a military governor of Alabama, which I hope is not far distant, I would venture to suggest the name of the Hon. George W. Lane, of this city, who holds a commission of district judge under the President, who has never swerved from the path of strict duty and loyalty, and whose tattooed and faded flag still waves from the staff to which he nailed it on his house-top in sight of my camp. I know his appointment would give great satisfaction to the citizens of Huntsville and Northern Alabama.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, May 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have this day written you fully, embracing three topics of great importance—the absolute necessity of protecting slaves who furnish us valuable information; the fact that I am left without command of my line of communications, and the importance of holding Alabama north of the Tennessee. I have promised protection to the slaves who have given me valuable assistance and information. My river front is 120 miles long, and if the Government disapprove what I have done, I must receive heavy re-enforcements or abandon my position. With the aid of the negroes in watching the river I feel myself sufficiently strong to defy the enemy.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

CUMBERLAND FORD,
May 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The field wire asked for is to extend from the center to the flank of my line of battle, and possibly to the rear of the enemy. If the day were certain to be clear the wire would not be necessary, but if there be fog, it will be to secure concert of action. The tortuous character of the mountain defiles renders a great length necessary. The wire will also be useful in East Tennessee. If it cannot reach Lexington by the 8th, the 9th or 10th instant will do. Should the affair last no longer than a day and a half, the turning maneuver will not be made. I wish to be prepared for every event.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

MONTEREY, *May* 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Heavy rains for the last twenty hours. Roads bad. Movement progressing slowly. Enemy still concentrating forces at Corinth. Nomination of Sherman for major-general gives great satisfaction. It was nobly gained upon the field of Shiloh.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Farmington, May 5, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Deserter from enemy's lines just in; says he belongs to Hardee's division, now east of Corinth and quite near intrenchments; says that the troops are going into the works. Thinks they will not hold the whole army, mules and wagons, inside. No big guns mounted south of Memphis and Charleston road, but that intrenchments extend from Mobile and Ohio road round by the east to Memphis and Charleston road west of town. South side of town open.

Hardee's whole division has been laying on its arms in line of battle inside the intrenchments ever since skirmish day before yesterday at Farmington.

I am having a sketch of the ground east and south of Corinth made from his information, which I will send you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Farmington, May 5, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Another deserter just in from Bragg's command confirms everything said to you in my last telegram. Says that Mansfield Lovell is assigned to the defense of the Memphis side of Corinth, and is expected every moment with his forces. Says, as do all the other prisoners, that they are badly fed, and that there is much dissatisfaction in their army.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp No. 5, May 5, 1862.

Our situation from the rain and road has become difficult, and it becomes the duty of every officer and man to anticipate our danger and labor. Every ounce of food and forage must be regarded as precious as diamonds. Roads will be impassable and our bridges swept away. General Halleck and our superior officers will do all they can, but their power is limited by nature. We must do our part in full. Men must at once be limited in bread and meat. All live stock in our lines must be driven in and used, and all grass, wheat, and everything fit for forage

gathered. Horses will be allowed to browse on bushes, and such as elm, cottonwood, and sassafras gathered for this use at once. Particular attention must be given at once to our roads and defenses. Let every ax and spade be busy. At daybreak a party from each brigade will open a road by clearing the underbrush back to the Ridge road, following the highest ground back to the north and east. In front of the whole line underbrush must be cut to a distance of 300 yards, and heavy logs felled as a breastwork along the front of the artillery and camps; pickets, guards, and sentinels must be visited often, and the utmost vigilance maintained.

Monterey is the key point. We cannot be assailed by artillery, because the enemy cannot haul it up; but we may be assailed by hordes of infantry, night or day, and therefore vigilance must be kept at all times, and any neglect promptly punished. If any sentinel will not be wakeful and intelligent, he must be made to work.

Our right is the point of danger, and will receive the personal attention of the general, but he can do nothing unless his orders are strictly observed; and these are, that all articles of provisions and forage be put under guard and dealt out at half rations; that the guard to our front be prepared with log breastworks and defenses, and underbrush cleared to our rear, to admit of prompt and easy communications, not to retreat on, but to afford means of assistance if necessary, and to move regiments from one point to another of our lines if need be.

Orders heretofore issued cover the whole ground, and this is only meant to remind all of their importance. Maps will at once be prepared and sent to brigadiers, who should furnish colonels and subordinates with copies.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 5, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Your telegrams of the 3d and 4th have been received. No general in the field has deserved better of his country than yourself, and the Department rejoices to award credit to one who merits it so well. The Department is advised of nothing that you have done but what is approved. The assistance of slaves is an element of military strength which, under proper regulations, you are fully justified in employing for your security and the success of your operations. It has been freely employed by the enemy, and to abstain from its judicious use when it can be employed with military advantage would be a failure to employ means to suppress the rebellion and restore the authority of the Government. Protection to those who furnish information or other assistance is a high duty.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala., May 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The occupation of Huntsville and this railway line by my troops

seems to have produced among rebels the bitterest feeling. Armed citizens fire into the trains, cut the telegraph wires, attack the guards of bridges, cut off and destroy my couriers, while guerrilla bands of cavalry attack whenever there is the slightest chance of success. I have arrested some prominent citizens along the line of the railway and in this city. I hold some prisoners (citizens) against whom the negroes will prove charges of unauthorized war. Am I to convict on the testimony of the blacks? Have I your authority to send notorious rebels to a Northern prison? May I offer the protection of the Government to the negroes who give valuable information? Is it not possible to give me re-enforcements to cross the Osage at Grates' Ferry and march against Rome? That entire region is now comparatively unprotected and very much alarmed.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Last night the enemy attempted a surprise. I was forewarned by deserter and doubled my pickets. We were prepared to meet them both in front and rear. A cavalry skirmish took place, in which we captured one prisoner. Our scouts report that the enemy is retiring to the Gap. We are not in a condition to follow him.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Buell.)

MONTEREY,
May 6, 1862—3 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Weather clear this morning. Roads almost impassable. A number of deserters from Corinth came in yesterday. They report very large force well intrenched, and say that Beauregard is receiving re-enforcements every day. A few days ago forces began to arrive from South Carolina. General Lovell is expected to-day with the forces he had at New Orleans, numbering about 3,000 effective men. It is now believed the rebels will leave Virginia, and endeavor to save the Mississippi Valley by crushing our Western army. Beauregard, by concentrating troops from New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Fort Pillow, and intermediate points, will certainly add 60,000 effective men to the army he had ten days ago, and this without any force from Virginia, South Carolina, or Georgia. The troops from those States all to come by rail, by way of Montgomery or Meridian or Mobile and Ohio road, thence to Corinth. With all these facts, as we believe them here, it becomes a grave question for you to consider as to whether a column of 40,000 or 50,000 men should not be sent from the East. I submit the case as now understood by all parties here. Halleck is proceeding with his advance movements, and will in a few days invest Corinth, then be governed by circumstances. Halleck just got message about Yorktown.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Paine writes that Major Rawalt, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, who is with the advanced pickets, reports that, from all indications now, the rebels are leaving Corinth. I will ascertain the facts as soon as I can.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, *Camp No.* 3, *May* 6, 1862.

The division will move to the right about 2 miles to-morrow in the present order of encampment. All the ammunition and tools must be taken along. The ammunition of each regiment will follow immediately in the rear; everything else in the division train. Each brigade train will be under the direction of the brigade quartermaster. Those brigades requiring provisions may send one-half of their wagons to the river, provided they can carry everything needful in the other half; such trains will also observe brigade organizations.

The First Brigade will move at 8 a. m.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP TAYLOR,
Huntsville, Ala., May 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No answer has been received to my request for authority to send two or three notorious rebels to a Northern prison. Judge Lane and Senator Clemens believe it necessary. Would it avail anything for General Clemens to appear in Washington as the representative of the citizens of Northern Alabama, his object being to learn unofficially in what way the existing controversy might be ended? He will come if you approve it. Since the driving out of the regular troops, guerrilla warfare has been commenced, and advocated by the very men I wish to send to a Northern prison. The failure to occupy Tuscumbia, I fear, is to become a frightful source of trouble. Morgan is said to have crossed below Florence, and it is now said other cavalry, and even Price's infantry, are now crossing. I have not heard from General Buell or General Halleck in two weeks. No re-enforcements have reached me. If guerrilla warfare is to be waged, I must have a large force of cavalry. Am I to expect soon any addition to my command?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Ford, May 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

In pursuance of instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, I have from time to time notified him of the position of things in this line of operation, hence my suggestion as to the Home Guard.

A rebel cavalry force has been organized near Lexington with the avowed purpose of joining Humphrey Marshall. I have ordered the Home Guard to be organized at various points, in order to keep open my communications.

Kirby Smith is near Cumberland Gap, with 13,000 men, and threatening my flank and rear, in the hope of dividing my force, which he would if in front.

I have stationed Spears' brigade so as to cover London. I do not believe that Smith will attack; if he does, I have no apprehension as to the result. I have two lines of telegraph to London, so that if one should be cut the other will be serviceable.

The *morale* of my command is rapidly improving.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Ford, May 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The rebels are coming in the neighborhood of Lexington and a cavalry force is openly in the field. I have fears for the safety of a train of ammunition and guns coming this way, and have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Munday, with his entire mounted force, to proceed by forced marches to meet them. Kirby Smith is now in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, with a force of 12,000 or 15,000 men. It is said that he contemplates an attack upon our position. We are prepared. I strongly and respectfully recommend that the Kentucky Home Guard be called into immediate service to the number of 5,000 men. Otherwise communication with Lexington may be cut off.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON,
May 7, 1862—9 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

News from Corinth this morning is to the effect that Beauregard has been ordered by Jeff. Davis to change his position, and that re-enforcements on their way to Corinth have been stopped. Their new point for concentration is unknown. Reconnaissance in force will probably be made by General Pope this afternoon. I go with it, and will advise you from the field. All other movements progressing. Weather fine.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MONTEREY,
May 7, 1862—8 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No reconnaissance made this afternoon, as the other divisions of the army were not up to the advance here. Everything is ready for a movement on Corinth by the left wing—General Pope's army—by 10 or 11 o'clock to-morrow. Weather good. Roads improving.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEAR FARMINGTON,
May 7, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Reports from the pickets assume such a form and come so continuously that the enemy is evacuating Corinth, that I think an examination in force will be desirable. It is certain that as early as last Thursday trains were leaving on both roads of twenty and thirty cars each, loaded with supplies, and since that time men have not been permitted to go to the depot. A great quantity of subsistence stores have been carried off. I instructed General Paine to make as close an examination last night as possible, without moving his command, but have had no report from him. If one of Buell's divisions, say Nelson's, which is nearest to me, can be sent, with two days' rations in haversacks, to occupy my camps, I will make a reconnaissance to-day with my whole force. Please advise immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MONTEREY, *May* 7, 1862.

General POPE:

General Buell is in line and General Sherman on the Purdy road. General Smith's cavalry reached the Ohio Railroad without opposition. Push forward a strong reconnaissance to-morrow toward Corinth or on the left, and drive in their outposts. Do you want any aid from Buell?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEAR FARMINGTON,
May 7, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I only want Buell to watch my right carefully during the reconnaissance, that no force may interpose between us.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 7, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Nelson is considerably in rear of my right, and his advanced pickets are not as far to the front as my encampment. He is also far to my

right, with Chambers Creek between us. From my right to his pickets on Chambers Creek is a full mile and a half, and the country between is high and rolling, with a road leading to Nichols' Ford, of Seven Mile Creek. He must either cross Chambers Creek very early in the morning and advance as far as Seven Mile Creek on my right, or he can neither give me assistance in case of need nor even watch my right. There is entirely too much interval between us.

In view of my movement to-morrow, as Hardee's force is lying a mile and a half outside the intrenchments and along the railroad, a considerable force will be necessary to drive him, and my movement will carry me still farther from Nelson. If he cannot be moved across Chambers Creek early in the morning, I think perhaps my attack on Hardee had better be postponed until he can do so. Unless Hardee is driven into the works no satisfactory reconnaissance can be made, and it will require my whole command to do so.

Please let me know immediately what to expect. Command will be ready to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, with one day's rations.

My flag of truce has not yet returned.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Gap:

Your report of yesterday is received. It is presumed that you keep the general commanding the department advised of your position and of your wants, making use yourself of whatever discretionary power may be necessary for the security of your position, your troops, or your communications. General Halleck will be informed of the substance of your report.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Near Corinth, Tenn.:

General Morgan, by a telegram yesterday from Cumberland Ford, reports a cavalry rebel force openly in the field in the neighborhood of Lexington, and expresses some apprehension of danger to his communicating with that city. He asks that 5,000 troops of the Kentucky Home Guards be called into service. It is hoped that you may be able to meet his wants without an appeal to this resort. The subject is committed to yourself without special orders from this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MONTEREY, TENN.,
May 8, 1862—10 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Deserter in this morning, who left enemy's line after daylight, says they are expecting attack on their right from this command, and they

will undoubtedly remain at Corinth to give us battle. Re-enforcements are coming rapidly to them. Pope's column will be ready to march in thirty minutes, and will reach the enemy's line about noon. Weather clear.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FARMINGTON, MISS.,
May 8, 1862—9 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Forces all back in camp. We had 3 men killed and several wounded; drove the enemy within their works at Corinth, and obtained some information of value in regard to their defenses. I presume the several divisions of the army will move up close to Corinth to-morrow.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MONTEREY,
May 8, 1862—9.30 a. m.

General BUELL:

Be prepared to cover the retreat of General Pope's reconnoitering party if it should be driven back and pursued.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy's skirmishers have commenced to drive in our pickets beyond Farmington, and from reports are approaching in some force. I will advise you further very soon. I presume it is only a demonstration on the town. I have a brigade and battery on the other side of the creek to support the pickets.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MONTEREY,
May 8, 1862—11 a. m.

General POPE:

Avoid any general engagement. I can get no reply from General Buell, and he may not have received my orders to support you. Sherman's movement on the right shows enemy to be in force.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am not advancing to-day, but am working roads to my front, rear, and left. I am now in line in rear of Chambers Creek. Stanley on the left of the main Corinth, with my outposts and vedettes, within a half a mile of the enemy and 4½ miles of Corinth. I have thrown Nelson off to the left to support Pope's reconnaissance, in accordance with your instructions. The ground everywhere is intersected by creeks and marshy bottoms, over which corduroy roads have to be made, forming perfect defiles.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

BUELL'S [HEADQUARTERS],
May 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have been out all day, and only now received your dispatch. I find that Pope is reconnoitering with his whole force, 20,000 men, and has to march 7 miles. I will endeavor to cover his retreat if he should come to that, but it is proper to inform you that in doing so I must move some 3 miles to the left, and thus expose my camp and my right flank.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

NEAR FARMINGTON,
May 8, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Deserter just in that left enemy's lines about daylight, near Farmington. He says they are expecting attack on their right, and have over 100,000 men at Corinth, receiving re-enforcements daily, and there is no intention of leaving, but will make a defense. Pope will be ready to move in about thirty minutes and reach their lines about noon. Have column ready for his support, if needed. I will advise you frequently from the field. We are extending telegraph to Farmington.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FARMINGTON, *May* 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Slight skirmishing all afternoon. Our forces have pressed forward, and are now within 1 mile of enemy's works. Heavy cavalry and infantry force on the left, beyond the railroad. The woods appear to be full of rebels; they will not fight much outside of their works. A steady artillery fire in front for the past twenty minutes and still continues.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

We have pushed our reconnaissance to the enemy's works, and the position of his batteries on the east side pretty well defined.

There are bodies of the enemy all along the railroad on the south side.

It was too far for me to venture across the railroad, while support was so far distant and my flanks accessible by the three roads from Corinth.

I will send you a sketch of the enemy's batteries and the road early in the morning.

There seems no doubt that he is in force at Corinth, though it is hard to tell without assaulting the intrenchments.

I think my command ought to be advanced to this place, to clear the railroad and make me secure on the left. I will write you at length.

We have lost several men killed and wounded.

The troops are retiring to camp, but a brigade will occupy Farmington.

The enemy, it is evident, will not stand outside of his intrenchments.

All the roads are obstructed by felled trees.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I hardly know what to report to you, as my own opinion is not clear. Judging from the very feeble resistance offered to our advance on any of the roads leading to Corinth and the ease with which close reconnaissance was made, I am inclined to think either the enemy is evacuating or that he desires to draw us in on this road. His resistance was very feeble. Few troops could be seen, and the intrenchments were examined from a very near point. If he be in force, I am too far away from Buell to make such an advance as to demonstrate the true state of the case. To-day I had to use only one division in the close examination; one brigade held in reserve while the other was advanced toward the railroad, so as to secure the left flank of the first. I must again say that my mind is not yet made up.

I regret to report the loss of Major Applington, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, killed to-day.

I will write you my views to-night.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

I intend to move forward upon Corinth by the Farmington road, resting my left as near as possible upon the railroad. My reserve will occupy the high ground in front of Farmington.

My wish is that Nelson cross Chambers Creek, with his infantry at

least, and advance as far as the right and front of my camp, so as to cover the road by way of Nichols' Ford.

I shall leave in my camp one field battery and four 30-pounder Parrotts, with proper supports.

Will you please direct Nelson to report to me the exact position he takes up and to be ready in case of emergency, keeping behind Seven Mile Creek, unless a pressing necessity arises, of which I will notify him.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 8, 1862.

General D. S. STANLEY:

The general commanding directs that the second brigade of your command bivouac to-night near the creek and on the side toward Farmington, throwing out pickets, so as to inclose the town. They will be relieved in the morning.

General Buford, officer of the day, will post the pickets, and will be there for that purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. MORGAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP TAYLOR,
Huntsville, Ala., May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Since the Morgan raid I hear of no enemy except small bands of armed citizens, who still continue their outrages along the railway line and elsewhere. I hold under arrest a few active rebels, who refuse to condemn their illegal warfare. I am confident some of them should be sent to a Northern prison, and in this the best citizens have agreed with me. Unless prohibited, I think the Hon. John Bell and the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens will start for Washington in a few days. My quartermaster absolutely requires money. We must pay for many things we have obtained in cash, and without some money it is absolutely impossible to keep the cars in motion on the road. Our employés are good Union men, but very poor and very needy. The bridge destroyed on the day of Morgan's attack will be finished probably to-morrow. Our line will then extend from near Stevenson to Elk River—over a hundred miles. Cotton buyers are in the market, and I have agreed to transport their cotton by rail and wagon, charging for the Government the usual prices, using the empty supply train on its return. I trust this will meet the approbation of the Government.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Secretary of War absent for some days. You are authorized to send the two or three notorious rebels mentioned to Fort Warren, Boston

Harbor, if in your judgment the public safety requires it. Influential gentlemen like General Clemens can render far more service at home at present than they could by coming here. Re-enforcements cannot be sent until after General Halleck has fought the great battle with Beauregard. Will the country you are in supply cavalry horses and forage? You can communicate with General Halleck by telegraph by the way of Nashville.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MONTEREY, TENN.,
May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is not possible for me to re-enforce General Morgan at Lexington. Orders in regard to Home Guards should be sent to him direct from the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Above dispatch received from Halleck need create no apprehension, as Morgan labors under chronic alarm. I do not deem it expedient to call out Kentucky Home Guards. General Hitchcock concurs in this opinion.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I transmit inclosed some maps* exhibiting pretty fairly the condition of things in and about Corinth and also on my right as far as Nelson's division.

I will send you as soon as it is possible the sketch showing the position and character of the enemy's works and batteries on and near the roads leading from Farmington. You will see that the approaches from the east will be difficult, and that the difficulties probably increase as we proceed south across the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

I would suppose that the best position for Buell's line would be the Purdy and Farmington road. How far beyond Buell this road would be useful in this respect I do not know. By establishing Buell from the forks of the road from Farmington to Nichols and from Farmington to Purdy his left would rest on Farmington, while my force would be established with the right resting on Farmington and the left on the railroad. We should thus be secure on the left flank, be near enough to operate without difficulty or delay, and occupy a line along which communications would be direct and easy. I submit it for your consideration.

My command is all in rear of Seven Mile Creek except one brigade,

* Not found.

which is on the opposite side and one-half mile this side of Farmington, so as to support the pickets in advance of the town. This brigade is not camped, but bivouacked, and will be relieved every twenty-four hours.

I am not likely to be taken at a disadvantage and trust you will not be uneasy about us.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy is felling timber on my left and rear about where a road conducts across Seven Mile Creek to the high lands toward the railroad. I have a strong cavalry picket, a regiment of infantry, and a section of artillery on the road about 3 miles from my left.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy has advanced in such heavy force that the infantry command on opposite side of creek could not retain their position, and I did not wish to support them too strongly, as it would have brought on a general engagement. I have therefore withdrawn them to this side, and my whole command is in battle order. I have not heard from Nelson nor Buell and have no idea where they are. The enemy may attempt to follow us; but, if so, we are able to hold our own for a long time.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR FARMINGTON,
May 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

All is quiet. Our pickets occupy the bridge across Seven Mile Creek, which is half a mile in the swamp and near the farther side. My impression is that the enemy has retired, but he may possibly be massing forces on our left, as the cars have been very busy last night and to-day as far as Glendale. I shall have early notice if it is so.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MONTEREY, *May* 9, 1862.

Generals BUELL, POPE, and NELSON:

General Buell will move General Nelson's division to the support of the left wing.

H. W. HALLECK,

FARMINGTON, *May* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The movements of the enemy to-day have shown them to be in great force. I think there were certainly 30,000 men in front to-day when our forces retired. This army is exposed on the right. There is 2½ or 3 miles between Pope's right and Buell's left. This gap ought to be closed by another division to-night, if possible, or by moving Buell's division in this direction until they connect closely with Pope. The enemy will probably remain in our front to-night and mass forces for general attack to-morrow; if they do, a strong effort may be made by them to isolate this force.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MONTEREY,
May 9, 1862—8 p. m.

General BUELL:

You will make every effort to-morrow morning to close up the space between you and General Pope, and to protect his right in case of an attack. If General Wood is moved to the left, his position will be occupied by General Thomas' old division.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

MONTEREY, TENN.,
May 9, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, *in Field:*

General Buell has been ordered to support Pope's right to-morrow, and the space left by Buell's right will be filled by one of Thomas' divisions. Don't let Pope go too far ahead; it is dangerous, and effects no good.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Enemy is forming pretty strong line of battle at Farmington, having driven in our pickets. Please march Nelson's division in this direction immediately and be ready.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 9, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have sent two divisions over to support Pope's right flank, information having come to me that our pickets have been driven in at Nichols' Ford. If the enemy appears there in force I shall move my whole command there, as any success of the enemy which would intercept my

route across Chambers Creek, on the Farmington road, might be a serious matter. If I leave my position here it ought to be immediately occupied by three divisions.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

MONTEREY, *May* 9, 1862—9 p. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

If General Wood moves early to-morrow morning put General T. W. Sherman in his place, and have General McKean ready to move at a moment's notice.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *May* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Have just returned from pursuit of rebels. Was within few miles of them when I received your dispatch. Would have been able to attack them next morning. They are receiving re-enforcements from direction of Humboldt, and intend to occupy this portion of the country to secure forage and provisions for the army. Unless some assistance can be given I will be forced to leave the west side of the river. In connection with two regiments and a battery I can keep them in check and drive them to Jackson. Can I keep Fourth Minnesota Regiment? Shaeffer is probably dead; Capts. H. von Minden and Nott wounded; all in hand-to-hand conflict. Several killed and some captured.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 9, 1862.
(Received Washington, May 10.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received an order from General Buell placing the troops on the railways leading from Nashville to Decatur and to Chattanooga under my command. My trains are now moving to Bellefonte and to Elk River.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Cumberland Ford, May 9, 1862—10 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following telegram to J. B. Temple, president of the State Military Board, has just been sent to me:

NASHVILLE, *May* 8, 1862.

General J. W. FINNELL:

From all I can learn from Morgan's captured men and servants, I am satisfied it was his purpose to go to Lexington. There he was to meet a force of 1,500 from Ken-

tucky. His route to Lexington would be through Richmond. I feel confident it is true. He may be *en route* for Kentucky with a fragment to get his re-enforcements.

G. CLAY SMITH,
Colonel Fourth Regiment.

I have advised the organization of a force of 250 Home Guards at Lexington and twelve companies to be stationed at various points. I will now advise the organization of two regiments of mounted men. A smaller force would be of no service. Cavalry are necessary to protect my line of communication and to crush guerrilla parties. The rebel hatred to the Union is more intense than ever, and one single reverse on our part and the rebels would take the field in force.

I now cover London with Spears' brigade. To further reduce my force would render active operations on my part impossible. Smith's forces are still around Cumberland Gap.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MONTEREY, *May* 10, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

I have been through the right and center to General Nelson. Buell moves two divisions to the left. Enemy reconnoitering on the right, apparently in force, evidently disposed to dispute the passage of Seven Mile Creek.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

All quiet in my front. My pickets occupy Farmington, as usual, the grand guards being in the hills beyond the creek. I can cross without difficulty any day.

I had the whole country on my left, as far as the railroad, thoroughly scoured by cavalry to-day. No signs of any enemy or that he had been there recently.

I am making several crossings of the creek at different places and can readily pass it any day you name.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Farmington, May 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Deserter from Louisiana regiment in skirmish yesterday just in. Rebel force 35,000, under Bragg, Van Dorn, Hardee, and Price, with thirty-five pieces of artillery. Their purpose was to overwhelm my command and pursue to Tennessee River. We are supposed to number 10,000. Their loss was heavy, both in officers and men. Our loss I will report as soon as I can get returns. The country is clear to Farmington and beyond.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR FARMINGTON,
May 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy withdrew to Corinth last night. The field of yesterday is clear this morning. Would it not be well to-day or to-morrow, while we have this good weather, to move the whole army forward to the road leading from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Purdy? That road would form a good front line of communication between all the divisions. It is on a ridge, and for the first 8 miles from Farmington is said to be a good, hard road. All our forces would be in striking distance of Corinth and within supporting distance of each other. The roads in rear of columns could then be connected and repaired so that movements could be made with great facility. We must have possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to prevent them from throwing heavy force in rear to cut off supply trains.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have no answer to my dispatch asking leave to send to a Northern prison a few distinguished rebels now prisoners. Guerrilla warfare has been inaugurated along my entire line, and we are attacked nightly at bridges and outposts. I have just been placed in command of the troops stationed north of me up to Nashville, inclusive, but it will require some days to obtain proper returns and sufficient information to enable me to act wisely and prudently. Your last dispatch is an answer to mine of the 3d and 4th.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *May* 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am compelled to repeat and call the attention of the Secretary of War to my former dispatches in regard to amount of military force which should have been left in and about this place, to be disposed of as circumstances might require. The very fact of the forces being withdrawn from this locality has inspired secession with insolence and confidence and Union men with distrust as to the power and intention of the Government to protect and defend them. They have not arms; secessionists have. If there had been a military force left at this place sufficient to meet and suppress any uprising of disunionists, combined with returning troops from Corinth and other points and that fact being well known and understood through the whole country, there would have been no further difficulty and trouble in Tennessee. The whole moral power has been lost, and, in fact, we are here now almost in a helpless condition. Had my request been complied with, there would have been no Morgan raids through Middle Tennessee and Kentucky—no battles at Lebanon. This evening we hear of the capture

of a train at Cave City, Ky. If these things had [not] occurred, on to-morrow we would have one of the largest Union meetings ever held in the State. As it is, I think there will be a very decided demonstration, which will do much good. The people are in a condition when they are satisfied the Government will sustain them in their efforts to restore their former position in the Union. We are doing all we can, and think we have done much. May God crown your efforts to save the country with success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Farmington, May 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Our cavalry is in Farmington, and has scoured the country for a mile and a half beyond the town toward Corinth, without finding any sign of the enemy. He has evidently withdrawn his pickets from our front. I will reconnoiter to-morrow with cavalry.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Your former telegram was answered, authorizing you to send distinguished rebel prisoners to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. General Wright, in Florida, has stopped the assassination of his sentinels by issuing orders to them to shoot without challenge everything they saw approaching them at night. Summary dealing with guerrillas indispensable to enable you to maintain such an extended line.

By order of Secretary of War.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAMP, CUMBERLAND FORD,
May 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

This morning John Morgan, with 500 men, captured and destroyed three coaches and forty-seven other cars at Cave City, between Louisville and Nashville.

I would respectfully suggest that route should be guarded by a force of two regiments of cavalry and that a similar force should guard the road between this camp and Lexington. The president of the Military Board of Frankfort informs me that we cannot organize a cavalry force in the time designated. If there are cavalry regiments in Indiana or Ohio they should be ordered immediately to Kentucky.

This telegraph is also sent to General Buell, Governors Morton and Tod, and the president of the Military Board at Frankfort.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Ford, Ky.:

Secretary of War absent. If Kentucky is as strongly secession as you represent, the calling out of a regiment or two of Home Guards is too weak a measure to meet the case. It would at best be but a palliative, and would be more likely to increase than lessen your difficulties. If guerrillas were shot without challenge as enemies of mankind their bands would soon disperse, and the assassination of sentinels and teamsters and other barbarities practiced in irregular warfare would soon cease.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Ford, May 11, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I did not say that Kentucky was strongly secession, but that the rebels were more bitter than ever. In a few days Morgan will have cut off my supplies from Lexington. My force is of infantry and artillery, entirely powerless against the rapid movements of partisan cavalry. Two regiments of cavalry would give security to trains, and that is all I desire. Two days ago I gave directions along the line to shoot any man found tampering with the wires, but Morgan's guerrillas must be caught before they can be shot.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Monterey, May 12, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your position, as second in command of the entire forces here in the field, rendered it proper that you should be relieved from the direct charge of either the right wing or the reserve, both of which are mainly composed of your forces. Orders for movements in the field will be sent direct from these headquarters to commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades, or even regiments, if deemed necessary, and you will have no more cause of complaint on that score than others have.

I am very much surprised, general, that you should find any cause of complaint in the recent assignment of commands. You have precisely the position to which your rank entitles you. Had I given you the right wing or reserve only it would have been a reduction rather than increase of command, and I could not give you both without placing you in the position you now occupy.

You certainly will not suspect me of any intention to injure your feelings or reputation or to do you any injustice; if so, you will event-

ually change your mind on this subject. For the last three months I have done everything in my power to ward off the attacks which were made upon you. If you believe me your friend you will not require explanations; if not, explanations on my part would be of little avail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

MONTEREY, *May* 12, 1862.

Major General POPE:

The right wing will advance to a new position to-morrow. Don't change your position, but make all the fuss and demonstration you can to make the enemy believe you are about to attack him. This may serve as a diversion in favor of the movement on the right.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, near Monterey, Tenn., May* 12, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. The following changes and assignments of forces in the Army of the Tennessee are hereby made, to wit:

* * * * * * *

Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith is assigned to the Fifth Division, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding, and will at once report for duty to him.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS, *May* 12, 1862.
(Received May 14, 1862—9.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is great and immediate need of more cavalry in Kentucky and Tennessee. The warfare has already assumed a guerrilla character in Tennessee, and it is to be renewed in Kentucky by marauding bands organized in the State, assisted by a few rebel troops. Kentucky ought to have at least three more regiments and Tennessee two more, if they can be spared from the East. I would recommend that they be sent immediately. They cannot be had elsewhere.

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND FORD,
May 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

John H. Morgan is approaching Lebanon, *en route* for Richmond. He has captured Majors Helveti and Coffee, destroyed fifty cars and

one locomotive, and stolen $6,000 from an express agent. Colonel Dunham is said to be in pursuit of him. I have sent 300 infantry to occupy London and 300 more to escort a train of arms and ammunition.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, MISS.,
May 13, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The officer in charge of the advance pickets last night reports that he heard distinctly the arrival of a number of trains at Corinth during the night, with re-enforcements. Such trains were greeted with immense cheering on arrival. The enemy are concentrating a powerful army. Halleck has here and on the way all the force under his command, and I believe he ought to have more to insure success at Corinth. Our army is in good condition. The health is greatly improved since they left the river and have been encamped in this high and densely-wooded region.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

MONTEREY, *May* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Push forward your reconnaissance to Seven Mile Creek from Nichols' Ford west, preparatory to taking position as near to it as possible, and also to bridging it. Also select places for heavy batteries to cover crossings.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Farmington, May 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

In compliance with your directions, I displayed large force of cavalry and artillery this morning beyond Farmington, and in one direction advanced to the railroad and in the other toward Corinth, crossing the first creek 1½ miles below Farmington. Met no opposition toward railroad and only a few pickets in the other. Did the movement on the right encounter opposition?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Organization of the Right Wing, Left Wing, and Reserve, in front of Corinth, Miss., May 13, 1862.

RIGHT WING.—Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

SECOND DIVISION (Army of the Tennessee).

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

First Brigade.

58th Illinois.
2d Iowa.
7th Iowa.
8th Iowa.
12th Iowa.
14th Iowa.

Second Brigade.

9th Illinois.
12th Illinois.
13th Missouri.
Missouri Sharpshooters.
81st Ohio.

Third Brigade.

7th Illinois.
50th Illinois.
52d Illinois.
57th Illinois.

Artillery.

2d Michigan Battery.
1st Missouri, Batteries D, H, I, and K.

Cavalry.

2d Illinois (1 squadron).
5th Ohio (3d battalion).
4th U. S., Company I.

FOURTH DIVISION (Army of the Tennessee).

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

First Brigade.

28th Illinois.
32d Illinois.
41st Illinois.
3d Iowa.

Second Brigade.

14th Illinois.
15th Illinois.
46th Illinois.
25th Indiana.

Third Brigade.

53d Illinois.
52d Indiana.
53d Indiana.

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Batteries B and I.
1st Missouri, Battery C.
15th Ohio Battery.

Cavalry.

5th Ohio (1st and 2d battalions).

FIFTH DIVISION (Army of the Tennessee).

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

First Brigade.

6th Iowa.
40th Illinois.
46th Ohio.

Second Brigade.

55th Illinois.
54th Ohio.
14th Wisconsin.

Third Brigade.

53d Ohio.
57th Ohio.
77th Ohio.

Fourth Brigade.

48th Ohio.
70th Ohio.
72d Ohio.

Artillery.

1st Illinois, Batteries B, E, H, and I.
4th Indiana Battery.
7th Ohio Battery.

Cavalry.

4th Illinois (2d and 3d battalions).
Thielemann's (2 companies).

SIXTH DIVISION (Army of the Tennessee).

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.

First Brigade.

21st Missouri.
25th Missouri.
16th Wisconsin.
17th Wisconsin.

Second Brigade.

15th Michigan.
18th Missouri.
18th Wisconsin.

Third Brigade.

11th Iowa.
13th Iowa.
15th Iowa.
16th Iowa.

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Battery F.
1st Minnesota Battery.
Ohio Batteries, 3d, 5th, and 10th.

Cavalry.

11th Illinois Cavalry (1st and 2d battalions).

SEVENTH DIVISION (First Division, Army of the Ohio).

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

First Brigade.

12th Kentucky.
17th Ohio.
31st Ohio.
38th Ohio.

Second Brigade.

4th Kentucky.
10th Kentucky.
10th Indiana.
14th Ohio.

Third Brigade.

2d Minnesota.
9th Ohio.
35th Ohio.
18th U. S.

Artillery.

1st Michigan, Battery D.
1st Ohio Battery.
4th U. S. (1 battery).

Cavalry.

1st Ohio.

LEFT WING.—(Army of the Mississippi.)—Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.

First Brigade.

22d Illinois.
27th Illinois.
42d Illinois.
51st Illinois.

Second Brigade.

10th Illinois.
16th Illinois.
10th Michigan.
14th Michigan.

Artillery.

1st Illinois, Battery C.
1st Missouri, Battery G.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

First Brigade.

27th Ohio.
39th Ohio.
43d Ohio.
63d Ohio

Second Brigade.

26th Illinois.
47th Illinois.
11th Missouri.
8th Wisconsin.

Artillery.

2d Iowa Battery.
1st Michigan, Battery C.
2d U. S., Battery F.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

48th Indiana.
59th Indiana.
5th Iowa.
10th Iowa.
26th Missouri.
80th Ohio.

11th Ohio Battery.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

7th Illinois.
2d Iowa.
2d Michigan.
3d Michigan.
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery M.
5th Wisconsin Battery.

UNATTACHED TO DIVISIONS.

17th Iowa.
4th Minnesota.
Missouri Engineers.
2d Missouri.
10th Missouri.
1st U. S. (6 companies).

4th U. S. Cavalry (3 companies).

RESERVE.—Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND

FIRST DIVISION (Army of the Tennessee).

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. JUDAH.

First Brigade.

8th Illinois.
18th Illinois.
30th Illinois.
31st Illinois.
12th Michigan.

Second Brigade.

11th Illinois.
20th Illinois.
45th Illinois.
48th Illinois.

Third Brigade.

17th Illinois.
29th Illinois.
43d Illinois.
49th Illinois.
61st Illinois.

Artillery.

1st Illinois, Battery D.
2d Illinois, Battery E.
14th Indiana Battery.
14th Ohio Battery.

Cavalry.

4th Illinois (1st battalion).
Carmichael's company.
Dollins' company.
O'Harnett's company.
Stewart's company.

* Brigades not indicated in original.

THIRD DIVISION (Army of the Tennessee).

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
11th Indiana.	23d Indiana.
24th Indiana.	1st Nebraska.
8th Missouri.	20th Ohio.
	58th Ohio.

Third Brigade.

56th Ohio.
68th Ohio.
76th Ohio.
78th Ohio.

Artillery.	*Cavalry.*
1st Illinois, Batteries A, F, and M.	11th Illinois (3d battalion).
9th Indiana Battery.	
8th Ohio Battery.	

MONTERREY, *May* 13, 1862.

Flag-Officer FOOTE:

We have reliable information that nearly all the rebel troops have been withdrawn from Fort Pillow and Memphis, very small garrisons only being left at each place. Is it not possible to prepare the gunboats with cotton or hay bulwarks and run past the enemy's works to Memphis? He has a large fleet of river boats there, but no formidable gunboats. By doing this you would cut off the enemy's supplies from Arkansas and open a direct communication with the army of General Curtis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *May* 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received an order from General Buell to send all prisoners of my division captured and paroled by [John H.] Morgan to Louisville for duty under the provost-marshal. Before receiving this order I had opened negotiations with General Beauregard and E. K. Smith for an exchange. I trust in this I was not passing the limit of my duty, and hope I may be permitted to make the exchange. Have sold 270 bales of captured cotton, which is now going forward to market.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

FARMINGTON, MISS.,
May 14, 1862—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A scouting party, under the command of Capt. L. H. Marshall, aide to General Pope, left camp at 2 o'clock this morning to reconnoiter

enemy's works and position. Captain Marshall reports rebels in great force at Corinth and several miles south of the town on line of Mobile and Ohio road. He heard three heavy trains arrive and, after they stopped, marching music from the depot in the direction of the front lines of the enemy. He has no doubt they are re-enforced from the South. A spy sent out yesterday returned this morning, and reports the enemy very strong. He says the enemy lost 420 men killed and wounded in the skirmish of the 9th and the general officer killed—and that by the last volley fired by the Twenty-sixth and Forty-second Illinois Regiments—was General Sterling Price. All quiet in front. Weather clear and warm; road good. Our forces advancing with caution to permanent position for operations against Corinth.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 14, 1862.

General BUELL:

Advance your forces to-morrow to Seven Mile Creek, extending from Nichols' Ford to Corinth road.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

No advance beyond Seven Mile Creek is intended to-morrow. The right will advance to that line. General Pope will connect to Nichols' Ford if it be necessary for you to support the right wing. Come over early in the morning to my headquarters, near Lentz's.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Direct T. W. Sherman's, McKean's, and Davies' divisions to advance to-morrow to vicinity of Seven Mile Creek, the left resting on Corinth road. W. T. Sherman's division will not advance beyond Russell's or will remain near its present position. One brigade of McClernand's will occupy road from near the Locusts to Easel's.

The cavalry of McKean's, Davies', W. T. Sherman's divisions will be in readiness at 7 o'clock to report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, at General W. T. Sherman's headquarters. General Hurlbut's division will be ready to support the right in case of an attack.

General McClernand's cavalry will make a reconnaissance on his right in the direction of Purdy. General Wallace will push a reconnaissance in the direction of Purdy, and also toward Veal's and Stantonville.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 14, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Mass your forces to-morrow on Seven Mile Creek, your right extending to Nichols' Ford, and to be ready to advance.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEAR FARMINGTON, *May* 14, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have received your message to mass my command on Seven Mile Creek. Do you mean in front or behind it?

You direct me to rest my right on Nichols' Ford. Buell's whole command is between me and Nichols' Ford. Is there not some mistake?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, *May* 14, 1862.

General POPE:

General Buell is ordered to advance to rear of Seven Mile Creek, his left near Nichols' Ford and his right on Corinth road. The right wing advances to same line, its right *en échelon* toward Purdy railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, *May* 14, 1862.

General POPE:

It is not intended to move you from present crossing of Seven Mile Creek, but to connect you with Buell on the right, as he may have to detach a portion of his forces to-morrow to support advance of right wing.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Keep your camp as it is, and construct bridges across the Seven Mile Creek as soon as possible. There will be a general advance to that creek to-morrow.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } WAR DEPARTMENT, *Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Washington, May* 14, 1862.

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, will repair to Pittsburg

Landing, Tenn., and report in person to Major-General Halleck for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Camp before Corinth, May* 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver, having reported to these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
May 15, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The reconnaissance to-day only extended along the Purdy and Farmington road from Driver's to Farmington and half mile or so beyond that road. The enemy's outposts fell back to Widow Serratt's.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
May 15, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I can advance whenever it suits you, though perhaps better after to-morrow, as it is now late; if not, immediately. I will have a further examination made of the ground beyond by scouts. I should deprecate the necessity of intrenching. A man belonging to a picket guard which was left at Driver's, from Sherman's division, has come into my camp, and reports that the guard has been driven back by the enemy.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Farmington, May 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Dispatch just received. Occasionally see a few mounted pickets of the enemy about a mile beyond Farmington toward Corinth. Have driven them in several times within a day or two, and find no force behind them for at least 2 miles west of Farmington. Sent a reconnaissance to the railroad southwest of Farmington yesterday morning; found nobody. Everything quiet as the grave. Party followed railroad toward Corinth. Have driven them in several times. Party found small trestle bridge on railroad toward Corinth. Burned it, and then walked in to within 2 miles of town; heard enemy's reveille. Nearly all the drums beat south of Memphis and Charleston road, in direction of Mobile and Ohio road.

I hold firmly to the opinion that there will be no serious opposition met with.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Farmington, May 15, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Negro servant of an officer of the Forty-sixth Ohio, who was captured by the enemy in late battle, escaped from Corinth at 2 p. m. yesterday and came into my camp last night; says that troops were ordered to cook five days' rations in Corinth day before he left; that provisions, artillery carriages, &c., had been sent down the Mobile and Ohio road; that officers' baggage was sent to the railroad depot in large quantities, to be ready to send off; that he heard the officers say that some movement was coming off, whether in advance or retreat he did not know; that there was great stir and running about in town yesterday—much more than usual; that one regiment marched through town, with its baggage, going south; heard them say that they were driven out of their camp north of town.

The negro evidently designs to tell the truth, but how far his information is valuable I don't know. He is now on his way to join his regiment on the right, and will stop and report to you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp, Locust Hill, May 15, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the officer and four orderlies required have been detailed, under instructions to report as directed in your communication.

I also embrace the present opportunity to say, that having only two of the three divisions originally assigned to me, I am left to guard the line of Owl and Lick Creeks from the bridge near Pittsburg to the vicinity of Easel's, some 16 miles. That in accomplishing this purpose two regiments have been detached from the First (General Logan), one of which is encamped at the Pittsburg and Crump's Landing Bridge, and the other at the Pittsburg and Purdy Bridge; that another regiment forms an outpost, established at a point about 1½ miles northwest of the right of the First Division; that two others form an outpost at the crossing of Muddy Creek about the same distance due west of the same division, and that a brigade of the same division was advanced to-day to the evacuated camp of General Sherman, on the road to Corinth, about a mile from this camp.

Besides these large detachments a heavy infantry picket is advanced southwest and north of the same division. A cavalry picket is advanced in the same direction still farther, covering a line some 3 miles in length.

Similar pickets are kept up by the Third Division (General Wallace), to guard the line of Owl Creek from a point near the Pittsburg and

Purdy bridge to a point west of Monterey. General Wallace's division is encamped near Mickey's White House, northeast of Monterey.

After this statement it is hardly necessary to add what is obvious, that the amount of duty performed by these two divisions is very great, indeed exhausting, if not oppressive. This is particularly true of the available cavalry attached to them, only amounting in all to 359 men. In proof of this assertion the fact may be cited that General Wallace's cavalry has been unrelieved from duty for four days, while the same is substantially true in regard to General Logan's cavalry.

As an explanation of the very small available cavalry force (104) attached to General Wallace's division, I may state that two companies of his cavalry are detached for special duty near Pittsburg.

These facts have been laid before Major-General Grant, and have been answered by an order to General Thomas to detach two squadrons of cavalry from his command under orders to report to me, but none have yet reported.

Additional infantry and artillery, as well as cavalry, are needed to lighten the heavy burden of duty imposed on my command and to enable it to perform efficiently and well the trust committed to it.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

HDQRS. RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
May 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: My suggestion of yesterday, that a field battery would be acceptable, was casual; I can do without it. Doubtless it is better that you should retain all your artillery. My command is very much divided, not to say dispersed. While a portion of General Wallace's division is encamped at Mickey's White House, three regiments of infantry and nearly all of his cavalry are detached to guard the line of Owl Creek below and upon fatigue.

The First Division (General Logan) is at Locust Hill, but this morning I shall advance one brigade of it to or near Easel's. Other three regiments of it now form outposts, while the cavalry are continually employed in guarding an extended line.

Besides advancing a brigade, as already mentioned, in prudence I shall have to post a regiment at an intermediate point, say at some camp of yesterday morning, probably in the position occupied by McDowell.

It is desirable, therefore, that you should at least leave a force for the protection and support of the siege battery until one of my brigades reaches Easel's.

This disposition of the only division of the reserves near me (based in part upon the information contained in your letter) will leave the different detachments and camps of the First Division scant of artillery. Hence if you could leave two or four guns at Easel's subject to the order of Brigadier-General Ross you would much oblige me, and at the same time promote the interest of the public service.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding, &c.

ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, *Camp before Corinth, May* 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith having been assigned to this division, and the Eighth Missouri Regiment transferred in place of the Fourteenth Wisconsin on detached service, the following changes are made in the division, to be carried into effect at once:

In consequence of the reduced strength of regiments, instead of four brigades there will be three brigades, of four regiments each.

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith commanding: Eighth Missouri Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

Second Brigade, Col. John A. McDowell commanding: Sixth Iowa Volunteers, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Col. R. P. Buckland commanding: Seventy-second Ohio Volunteers, Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers.

The batteries and cavalry will remain unattached, as heretofore, and make reports direct to headquarters; but Major Taylor will habitually keep one battery with each brigade, unless specially detached by general orders.

The regiments hereby changed in their brigade organization will at once be conducted into line of their new brigade, their commanders reporting to their new brigadiers.

The officers commanding brigades will forthwith acquaint themselves with the actual condition of their commands, as to numbers, arms, ammunition, transportation, &c., and any wants will be supplied on proper requisitions.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, *Camp No. 6, near Corinth, May* 15, 1862.

Details for guards and pickets should be made at evening parade, and guard assembled at guard mounting at about 7 o'clock, after breakfast.

When in bivouac or camp the guards and sentinels should be posted at that hour.

When on a march the guard should be assembled as soon as the command halts and the camp is fixed, and the guards and sentinels should at once be posted.

Officers commanding guard should study their ground carefully and well, and explain to the sentinels the points to be particularly watched, and the cover they should take if threatened or attacked.

Guards should be carefully instructed, as the safety of all depends upon their fidelity and watchfulness.

A field officer of the day will be detailed, who will receive instructions from the commanding general. He will see that our picket connects with those of the adjacent divisions and with each other.

The picket guard will be mounted by brigade, and will consist of one

company per regiment, and when re-enforced by special details, those details should have credit for a regular tour.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th instant to the Secretary of War has been received and considered.

Not being able from illness to write you personally, he directs me to say that your action in the employment of negroes for the purpose indicated in your letter is fully approved by him. Your other suggestions will receive his attention at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ALBANY, IND.,
May 15, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Five of my boats ought to reach Cairo by to-morrow morning. These five are of the smaller class, and will be taken down to Fort Wright without delay by second in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, and be held there ready to take part in any movement against the enemy. The sixth will overtake the fleet in the Mississippi. The seventh, most powerful, boat will leave Madison to-day and ought to reach Fort Wright by Sunday, and I hope to be on board. The ninth, and last, will leave here Sunday morning, and report at Fort Wright. The arms ordered by me have not been received. Please send a dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet at Cairo, authorizing him to make a requisition on the commander of that post, or any other source of supply not too far distant, for 300 Navy revolvers and 300 breech-loading or other short rifles, to use between decks. If no surgeon is appointed for the fleet, please authorize Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet to engage Dr. James Roberts, of Carbondale, Ill., who is well recommended and willing to serve. But my rams shall not be detained for want of arms or doctors.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 15, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel ELLET, *Cairo, Ill.:*

You are authorized to make a requisition on the officer commanding at Cairo, or any other officer within reach who can supply you, for 300 Navy revolvers and 300 breech-loading or other short rifles or carbines,

to use on vessels between decks, where long guns cannot be conveniently handled. You are also authorized to engage Dr. James Roberts, of Carbondale, Ill., as surgeon to the fleet.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FARMINGTON, *May* 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Several divisions moved forward to front line yesterday. Slight skirmishing between pickets all day. We killed a few and captured a few prisoners. Enemy still receiving re-enforcements. All quiet this morning.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FARMINGTON, *May* 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All the divisions will be up to permanent line to-morrow evening, after which active operations may be expected. I will be located in Farmington village. Flag of truce from Beauregard appeared at our line yesterday, in charge of Col. Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, with 61 of our prisoners, released on parole. To-day another flag arrived by Col. John Pegram, with 114 more. Beauregard sends all our surgeons to-morrow for exchange. Halleck will return an equal number, and left paroles of those sent in by the enemy. One of our men in from Corinth to-night says the enemy are receiving re-enforcements every day. A full and well-uniformed regiment of 1,000 men arrived this morning. All quiet in front. Weather clear and road good. Army in excellent condition.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Buell was unwilling to move this morning until he examined the ground he was to occupy, and I have been out with him ever since early this morning. Is it not too late to reach and occupy properly the designated positions before dark? Unless you direct otherwise, the movement will be postponed till morning. I need the whole day to make myself secure. I think an order from you fixing the hour of moving, say 5 a. m., would be best for all.

Please reply, as my command will be held ready to move until I hear from you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 17, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General BUELL:

You were ordered to move at 8 o'clock this morning. The movements of the right wing were based upon that. I do not understand the reason for the delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The reason for the delay was, that after making the examination which was necessary there was not time to get the troops well on the ground. I did not know that any of the right was to move to-day, nor did I understand that it was deemed necessary nor even important that the move should be made to-day, as you left it to General Pope and myself to decide on the time. I supposed that you would approve of a modification which we thought necessary.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You are entirely mistaken in supposing that the time of moving was left to be decided by you and General Pope. The time was definitely fixed on to be 8 a. m. when you left, and my orders to the right wing were based on that fact. The proportion of the ground to be occupied by each between Driver's and Farmington was the only matter left to be settled between you and General Pope. I regret very much that you have made any change in the programme arranged last evening without giving me previous notice and your reasons, as it deranges my plans.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

ARMY OF THE OHIO,
May 17, 1862.

General HALLECK:

General Pope informs me this moment that he has moved his command. I shall therefore move mine at once.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

NEAR FARMINGTON,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My whole command is on the road to Farmington. I trust I need not say that I am always ready to move, and only delayed this morning

because I understood yesterday that my movement depended upon General Buell.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, MISS.,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *in Field:*

Your not moving this morning, as agreed upon, has caused great embarrassment. General Thomas reports that his left has no support from you, and I have been obliged to draw back General Sherman on the right. Advise me as soon as possible of your position.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S CAMP,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

All very quiet with us to-day. Russell's house and farm in possession of a strong picket, with a full brigade in easy supporting distance. Our loss yesterday 8 killed and 31 wounded; 12 dead Confederates found on the field, and evidence of the removal of many wounded. I wish General Morgan L. Smith to have the credit of the fight yesterday; he will be relieved from picket at 4 p. m., when I will have him report officially and forward it. I had the Purdy road broken last night for a temporary purpose. From Russell's we hear the drums of the enemy very distinctly, and cannot be more than 1¼ miles from camp.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

We now hold Russell's by Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith's brigade and two regiments of General Denver's. The position is one of natural strength, but is entirely disconnected with our line, at least 2 miles of valley, all ambush, intervening between Russell's and nearest point of Hurlbut's line. Russell's is only 1¼ miles from the enemy's breastworks and 2 miles from here. I think Beauregard will attempt the capture of the brigade to-night, though in advancing we masked our forces as much as possible. We drove them entirely away, they leaving dead and wounded. We have lost 4 or 5 killed and a good many wounded. Shall I keep the brigade there? I fear it is too much exposed and separated from re-enforcements.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I dislike exceedingly to give up Russell's; it has cost us pretty hard fighting and some lives and will cost more the next time, but the force

there is exposed. If Pope and Buell will threaten the enemy's right in the morning we can risk the holding to-night. I wish you would assume the responsibility. Cannot Thomas come over and we go out to-night?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, MISS.,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General SHERMAN, *in Field:*

Have sent a message to General Thomas to visit you to-night, and will direct Generals Buell and Pope to make a demonstration early to-morrow morning.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 17, 1862.

Major-General SHERMAN, *in Field:*

If you hold Russell's to-night your whole division and Hurlbut's should be kept under arms, ready to support you in case of an attack.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, MISS.,
May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *in Field:*

General Buell, without reasonable excuse, has failed to occupy the position assigned him yesterday. You will therefore use your own discretion about holding Russell's. If you deem it at all perilous, fall back, and it can be reoccupied to-morrow.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, MISS.,
May 17, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-Generals BUELL and POPE:

Major-General Sherman has determined to hold his position at Russell's house, but as he expects an attack in force early to-morrow morning, he wishes an early demonstration on the center and left as a diversion.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, MISS.,
May 17, [1862].

Major-General POPE, *in Field:*

Are you in position? General Buell's delay is very embarrassing. Right wing in position, but apparently unsupported by the center.

Enemy strongly resisted advance on the right. General W. T. Sherman reports 44 killed and a large number wounded. Enemy driven back at every point, leaving his killed and wounded on the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FARMINGTON, *May* 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My command is in position. My left refused with Hamilton *en échelon* and my batteries in position. I am throwing up breastworks for infantry, and consider myself secure. I regret the delay in this movement, but desire to be acquitted of the fault of any part of it. My whole command was ready to move at 7 a. m., with the heads of the columns on the road. Crittenden is closed upon my right. No resistance was met beyond that of pickets, but the alarm drums have been beating in Corinth for several hours.

My pickets are a full mile toward Corinth.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE:

You will move immediately with your division, without tents or baggage, as heretofore directed, and occupy the ground on right of Farmington, pointed out to you by General Granger, who will mark out your line and the intrenchments you are to throw up. You will begin to work upon them as soon as your force is in line and continue the work rapidly. They must be so far completed to-night as to be capable of making a good defense in the morning.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 18, 1862—9 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Whole army moved to permanent line this morning and breastworks thrown up during the night. Enemy made no resistance to forward movement, except to Major-General Sherman's division, on extreme right. A severe skirmish ensued, lasting several hours. Our loss 44 killed and a number wounded. They were left on the field. Loss of the enemy not yet ascertained, but it has been severe. Picket firing along the front is now quite brisk, and it is possible the enemy may attempt to advance. Did you get my letter referring to Master Thompson's absence and my return? I hope Master Thompson may agree to postpone his visits for a few weeks. I would like to see this work closed before leaving.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *in Field:*

I have observed to-day that my instructions have not been carried out in two respects.

First. Your army corps does not occupy the position assigned to it. Your right was directed to occupy Driver's and hold the road at that place. As you did not take that position yesterday, General Thomas was obliged to secure it. He will be directed to move to the right at 10 a. m. to-morrow, and it is expected that you will occupy this place at that hour.

Second. In making the advance all the army corps were directed to intrench themselves on the Farmington and Purdy road. I find intrenchments on the right and left wings, but none on the center.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 18, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I certainly have intended to carry out your instructions, but where they have not been specific I have supposed that you expected me to exercise my own judgment. I did not know that any directions had been given to intrench. I supposed the flanks were doing so on their own judgment, and I considered that, though perhaps essential for them, you might not think it necessary for the center, especially if it held strong ground.

Your dispatch stating that you desired to occupy the Purdy and Farmington road, inquiring when I could move, and adding that it would probably be necessary to intrench on that line, I did not understand as an order to intrench, or even as indicating that you had determined in your own mind in regard to it. The line I now occupy is at certain points, on account of their natural strength, in advance of the Purdy road. Shall I exercise my judgment in regard to the position of the line or will you send an officer to fix it definitely, as well as the character of the intrenchments? General Thomas has his camp somewhat to the left of the Corinth road, but the position of my troops is that with which I expected to rest the right of my line of battle on the road at Driver's.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General Smith has ten regiments of infantry at Knoxville. Artillery force not known. At Jacksborough, 38 miles west of Cumberland Gap, General Barton has seven regiments of infantry, 600 cavalry, and a battery of eight pieces, while General Stevenson has 4,500 infantry, twenty cannon, and 400 cavalry at Cumberland Gap. The force at Knoxville has been principally withdrawn from Chattanooga. Our artillery has this moment arrived.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 19, 1862—9 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A telegram from General Curtis in Arkansas says that our fleet came up the Mississippi and turned back. This is very much to be regretted. The fleet would have met with no serious opposition at Memphis and could have captured all the enemy's transports and gunboats, thus opening the Mississippi and recovering Arkansas and Texas. Unfortunately I cannot reach either Memphis or Fort Pillow without a long and difficult march. Should we drive the enemy from Corinth without a siege much time will be required to repair the railroads. If the Mississippi could be opened to Memphis it would save months in marching by land, and I have urged our flotilla to risk running past Fort Pillow, which is garrisoned by less than 3,000 men, but the attempt is not made.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 19, 1862.

Major General BUELL, *in Field:*

Considering how much we have at stake, I do not think we ought to omit any measure of security. Our line is a very long one, and if the enemy should attempt to turn us, forces from the center must be detached. In that case intrenchments would be exceedingly important.

You will use your own discretion as to the location. Perhaps the ground may be such as to require them on only a part of your front. Of this you will be the judge. Do all you can in the way of reconnoitering the ground in your front.

There are very important reasons, which I will explain verbally, why an attack should not be delayed many days. I therefore wish the line from Farmington to Russell's made as secure as possible, so that we can proceed to press the enemy in front.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 19, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

It is my purpose to-day to push my grand guards, of two regiments and a section of artillery each, to the first creek, about 1¼ miles in front of my lines, and cut out avenues to them, so that my heavy artillery will have clear range. I cannot well move them forward unless your left division can do the same. Please advise me as soon as possible.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Corinth, May 19, 1862.

General LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Third Division:

A brigade of the First Division (General Judah's) attacked a small body of the enemy this morning at the intersection of the State-line

road with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and routed it, killing 2 of the number.

Since the enemy has been in great commotion, and General Sherman writes that Colonel McDowell informs him that he thinks the enemy contemplate a general attack. I think differently. Nevertheless, you will place and keep your command in readiness to meet any emergency.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp near Corinth, May 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: All quiet yet. Make no communication in regard to the reported attack in my line or flank either to General Halleck or to General Grant until further advised by me.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, near Corinth, May 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Reserve Corps:

Reconnoiter the movements of the enemy, and if you find that you are to be attacked by a superior force, make the best possible disposition of the forces under your command. If your force is not deemed sufficient, inform me by telegraph, and also inform division commanders nearest you.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Army at Locust Hill, May 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It is now half past 2 o'clock p. m., and seems to be credibly reported by my pickets that the enemy are advancing in force upon my right.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 19, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Headquarters Paducah:

The department has no mounted cavalry at its disposal, but horses

are being purchased for two regiments as rapidly as possible, and new levies are being made, part of which are for Kentucky and Tennessee.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, May 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My line of posts extend more than 400 miles. My own personal attention cannot be given to all the troops under my command.

The most terrible outrages—robberies, rapes, arsons, and plundering—are being committed by lawless brigands and vagabonds connected with the army, and I desire authority to punish all those found guilty of perpetrating these crimes with death by hanging.

Wherever I am present in person all is quiet and orderly, but in some instances, in regiments remote from headquarters, I hear the most deplorable accounts of excesses committed by soldiers.

I beg authority to control these plunderers by visiting upon their crimes the punishment of death.*

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy occupies Cumberland Gap, 14 miles in my front, with twenty cannon and 4,500 infantry, several artillery companies, and a few hundred cavalry. He occupies Jacksborough, 40 miles on my right flank, with seven regiments of infantry, 600 cavalry, and eight pieces of cannon, while Kirby Smith occupies Knoxville, which in point of time is nearly equidistant from the two other points.

I am constructing a road which will pierce the Cumberland Mountains 20 miles from Cumberland Gap and 19 miles from Jacksborough. It will require three days to reach Powell's Valley, but once there, I can strike at Jacksborough or at the Gap in the rear. I incline to the former plan, but in either case I may be compelled to oppose a force numerically much superior to mine. On the third day after I am on the march General Carter, with one battery and four regiments of infantry, will make a feint upon Cumberland Gap, driving in the picket, and remaining in a threatening position during that night and the following day. Brigadier-General Spears, with three regiments, is at the foot of Pine Mountain, 18 miles in front of Jacksborough. He will be ordered to pass through a narrow defile, and gain Barton's rear the moment he hears our cannon. My own command will consist of seven regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, two 20-pounders, and about 150 cavalry—making an effective force of 4,450 men. I have not supplies to advance with a large force. If General Mitchel were to draw Kirby Smith toward Chattanooga the problem would be of easy solution. The above dispatch has been sent to General Buell.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

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* See also Mitchel to Stanton, July 19, *post.*

FARMINGTON,
May 20, 1862—8 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our forces have been within 4 miles of Corinth for two days past. Enemy not disposed to attack in force, but we have had brisk skirmishing yesterday and to-day. To-morrow some troops will be moved forward to reconnoiter position of enemy. Heavy rains this evening. Please reply to my message of Saturday.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on Corinth Road, May 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman will advance to-morrow morning from his present position to Russell's house, his left extending southeast to the creek which crosses the road north of that point, and his right extending north to near his present intrenchments. He will intrench himself in that position and move up and establish in battery a part of his heavy artillery.

One brigade of General Judah's division will advance and occupy Major-General Sherman's present intrenchments, connecting by detachments with the Locusts and keeping up a strong reconnaissance in front toward the railroad. General Hurlbut's division will take position on the left of Major-General Sherman, extending toward Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman's present position.

Brigadier-General Davies will advance and occupy the same line, a brigade of Brigadier-General McKean's division filling up the space, if necessary. The main body of this latter division will occupy its present position as a reserve or second line of the right wing.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

This order has been telegraphed to Major-General Sherman. I inclose copies for Major-Generals Thomas and McClernand. It will be soon enough to forward the order to General McClernand early in the morning.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 20, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

One and a half miles in front of my right is the high ridge on the east side of the first creek toward Corinth. This point is the highest ground this side of Corinth, and will be within 1½ miles of the enemy's works. I can throw forward my right to occupy it, which will give me a line diagonal to the one now occupied. The operation will be secure if Buell moves forward his two left divisions to the same point. Our

heavy batteries can then be established in good range. As you are aware, I have reconnoitered the ground in my front some time since to within half a mile of the enemy's works. The reconnaissance will be made at 7 o'clock in the morning, but I desire to know whether I had not better take intrenching tools and hold on.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 20, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy advanced three regiments of infantry to within 1½ miles of my left yesterday, as a support to their pickets in that direction. Van Dorn and Price are massed south of the Memphis and Charleston road, within 2½ miles of my left flank. I am building a lookout in front of my camp about 90 feet high, from which I can see into Corinth and note every movement of consequence. I can see the town now from the top of the trees. The lookout will be finished to-morrow. The reconnaissance, per order, will be made on the direct Corinth road by my right division.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp, Farmington, May* 20, 1862.

The movement of the First Division of this army this morning was entirely unauthorized.

Such movements tend to dispirit and harass the troops, and must result in the demoralization of the command.

It is therefore ordered that no movement of this division be hereafter made without a written command from these headquarters, or the order of the major-general commanding, through one of his staff officers.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment of the First Division of this army.

By order of Major-General Pope:

C. A. MORGAN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HUNTSVILLE, *May* 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

Our troops under General Negley entered Florence on the 16th.

The expedition has been very successful. Our great deficiency in cavalry has permitted the enemy to escape. I ordered a force under the command of Colonel Lytle to march on the 18th on the road leading to Winchester and Decherd, hoping to cut the enemy off in his effort to reach the mountains. I could give to Colonel Lytle only 100 cavalry.

The First Kentucky Regiment and the company of mounted scouts ordered to report to me for duty have not been heard from since the 2d instant.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

FARMINGTON, *May* 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I wrote you some time ago about rolling stock and organization for railroad, to supply the army from Columbus after the blow is struck at Corinth. You should at once direct Colonel McCallum to perfect all organization for that purpose, without its destination being known, to be ready for shipment to Columbus as soon as notified by General Halleck. I suppose the engines and cars may be taken from Louisville and Nashville road. No movement toward repairing road can be made until we have possession of Corinth and the railroad, as enemy would effectually break the line and remove materials if they found we were putting it in order. Brisk firing in front this morning. There will not be a general engagement for some days, until Curtis' army arrives, unless the enemy should show some weak point or be able to re-enforce beyond the additional forces we are now waiting for. Have you acted upon my letter in regard to Master Thompson's absence?

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 21, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My reconnoitering party met a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers at the Widow Serratt's house, and drove them back after some sharp skirmishing, in which we had some 25 men wounded, 3 of them however by the premature explosion of one of our shells. The enemy retired to the opposite side of a large field on the left-hand side of the road and were pressed no farther, their force being sufficient to make it inexpedient to cross the open ground in front. The woods of the opposite side is quite thick, but three regiments were seen supporting their skirmishers. They exhibited no artillery. I directed our regiments to remain on the ground taken and return at dark. It is 700 yards beyond our outposts.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, near Corinth, Miss., May* 21, 1862.

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3. Brig. Gen. John McArthur is assigned to duty in the Second Division, right wing, Army of the Tennessee, and will report to General Thomas A. Davies.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 22, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All quiet this morning. Our forces from General Curtis are expected to arrive about the 27th. Tennessee River is getting low. Railway

organization that I telegraphed about yesterday should be ready by 1st June. I leave for the East to-morrow unless otherwise ordered. Weather clear and warm.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Besides the concurrent reports of several deserters to-day, that the enemy design to attack, the movements in my front may indicate the same thing. The force in front has been considerably increased, and this evening the enemy appeared on my left, flanking in an important outpost which I have on the Farmington and Corinth road in front of Crittenden. Some 6 or 7 men were wounded by their artillery at that point. Their position is in front of Pope's right.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Farmington, May 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I send a division from my right this morning to make reconnaissance beyond first creek. Please notify Nelson and Wood, that they may look out for the right of this division, which will rest on the direct road to Corinth. Brigadier-General Crittenden is also notified of the reconnaissance.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy advanced in some force on my left this morning. They drove in the cavalry vedettes, but did not advance upon the infantry pickets. I sent out a force to meet them, but they retired. I have sent a regiment and a half of cavalry to Yellow Creek this morning to look after the cavalry reported to be in that vicinity. I gave them orders to return by way of Hamburg and to destroy the bridge over Chambers Creek, on the Sulphur Spring road.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The cavalry force I sent to Yellow Creek has returned. It went as far as Tennessee River, passing between Yellow and Indian Creeks.

There was no enemy, nor had there been anywhere in that region. The country was almost impassable. The command then went to Iuka and returned along the railroad as far as Glendale. At Burnsville a few mounted pickets were seen and pursued for several miles in the direction of Jacinto, where there is a regiment of cavalry, under McNeill, formerly of the "Rifles." The pickets were undoubtedly from that regiment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

You are allowed to inflict the extreme penalty of military law upon persons guilty of the crimes specified in your telegram and upon those guilty of irregular or guerrilla warfare.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
May 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My position is not well defined. I have requested General Buell to inform [me] under what conditions I am to command the troops under General Negley and others in Tennessee. You order me report to you directly. Is my command independent, or am I to look for orders from General Buell?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following dispatch has just been sent to Major-General Buell:

Reliable scout has just come in. The enemy has withdrawn from Big Creek Gap, and will reach Cumberland Gap to-day. A reliable letter from Clinton also informs me that the roads between Knoxville and Clinton are lined with troops coming this way. It is probable that the enemy is concentrating his entire force in East Tennessee upon my immediate front. The march of to-day will be executed as before ordered, but it may become imprudent to pass the mountains unless a strong diversion be made upon Cleveland or Chattanooga by General Mitchel. Will the interests of the service permit such a diversion to be made?

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 22, 1862—9 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Halleck's army has been greatly reduced by sickness. The enemy are in great force at Corinth, and have recently received re-

enforcements. They evidently intend to make a desperate struggle at that point, and from all I can learn their leaders have utmost confidence in the result. They are constantly at work upon their intrenchments, which are becoming of a formidable character. It is fearful to contemplate the consequences of a defeat at Corinth. In the opinion of many officers our forces are at present outnumbered. I would most earnestly ask that, if it be possible, ten more [regiments] be at once detached from [other] points and sent here, and also that no time should be lost doing this, if it can be [done].

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 22, 1862.

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8. Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Mississippi, and will report in person to Major-General Halleck.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Camp near Corinth:

Your dispatch of 10 yesterday forenoon received.* Neither the Sanitary Commission nor the Governors of States have any authority from this Department to remove troops, under pretense of sickness or any other cause, without your authority. You are authorized to make and enforce any regulation you deem proper in respect to the sick or wounded, and to prevent any interference or conflict with your own regulations. Three regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery have been ordered from Kansas to join you.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

RUSSELL'S HOUSE, *May* 23, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

This morning drove enemy's pickets back 400 yards. Have now an open field to front and another to the right. Have sent three times to railroad to-day; all very quiet. My lines much strengthened, and all disposition made for any probable event. Only 1 man wounded to-day.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Halleck's reports, Part I, p. 666.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 23, 1862.

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3. Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Mississippi, and will report in person to Major-General Halleck.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, near Corinth, Miss., May* 23, 1862.

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2. Brig. Gen. John McArthur is relieved from duty with the Second Division, Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies commanding, and assigned to the Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier-General McKean commanding, to whom he will report at once.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 24, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The regiments had best move out at once, as fast as they arrive, to my old camp, on Seven Mile Creek, 3 miles in rear of Farmington.

Can you tell me who is the senior officer with them and whether they have their transportation?

They had best move out rapidly, bringing ten days' rations, so as to clear the landing and the road for the others.

The enemy's pickets have almost disappeared from my front and have ceased to fire for twenty-four hours. There have been no drums beat on my left for the same period and no running of trains from Corinth.

I am sending out some companies of skirmishers and a couple of howitzers to-day on the road leading from my left to Corinth. You will therefore understand the cause of any artillery firing you may hear.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 24, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Affair this afternoon resulted in complete rout of three of enemy's regiments, with loss of knapsacks, blankets, and haversacks. Several of enemy killed and wounded and 6 prisoners taken. The regiments fled in confusion across the creek. Our loss 4 wounded.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CAMP TAYLOR, *May* 24, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

I have seen no enemy in Northern Alabama, excepting cavalry. I hear the most deplorable accounts of the condition of our cavalry throughout my entire command. The company of scouts ordered to report to me is now at Pulaski, in bad condition for service. A portion of the First Kentucky Cavalry, without proper arms, 350 in number, is at Shelbyville with but 65 fit for duty; men and horses are absolutely worn-out, and the Fourth Ohio and their horses nearly all unfit for service.

I make these statements as a matter of duty, and beg for cavalry reenforcements, if possible. With one full regiment, well mounted and fully armed, added to what I have, I think I could drive the enemy completely out of this region.

Your telegraphic order, placing the troops under my command, speaks of conditions of which I am yet ignorant. Am I authorized to direct the commanders to report to me directly? If not inconsistent, it would gratify me greatly to receive telegraphic news from you.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

CAMP TAYLOR, *May* 24, 1862.

General BUELL:

Am I responsible for the defense of Louisville and Middle Tennessee as well as of Northern Alabama? If so, am I at liberty to take such steps in the posting of the troops placed under my command as I may deem necessary? Colonel Lytle is returning from Winchester, whence he has driven the enemy's cavalry in confusion to the mountains.

I am satisfied an organized effort is being made by the enemy to attack the posts upon which the defense of Nashville depends.

The inhabitants on the line of Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad are extremely hostile.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, May 24, 1862.

General GEORGE S. HUNTER and others,
Committee, Athens:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report, dated Athens, May 3, 1862, presenting the affidavits of 45 individuals, who claim to have suffered by the depredations committed by the officers and men of the Eighth Brigade, now under the command of Col. J. B. Turchin.

You report the aggregate losses of these 45 individuals to amount to the very large sum of $54,689.80.

I greatly fear, gentlemen, you are laboring under a very serious misapprehension. I sincerely hope that no remarks of mine could have led you to imagine that the Government of the United States would pay individuals for robberies suffered at the hands of individuals, acting not only without orders, but contrary to the most positive and repeated orders. Whenever provisions or forage have been taken, and the accounts, properly made out, are certified by the proper officer, these accounts will be paid promptly by the quartermaster. All other arti-

cles have been taken without a shadow of authority, and those who are guilty are but robbers and plunderers, and must be treated as such.

I cannot arraign before a court, civil or military, a brigade, and I most deeply regret that a portion at least of your time had not been occupied in searching for the testimony which would have fixed the charge of pillage and plunder upon some individual officer or soldier under my command. To this, the most important matter connected with this unfortunate affair, you do not appear thus far to have given the slightest attention.

Trusting that a finished report from you may furnish the evidence which may convict before a court-martial those guilty of robbery and pillage, I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Troops in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, May 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Cumberland Gap has been re-enforced by a brigade of four regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and 400 cavalry, and a brigade has just arrived at Big Creek Gap from Knoxville. Kirby Smith is again at the former Gap, the defenses of which have been increased since our last armed reconnaissance. Two regiments from Virginia, probably forced back by the advance of Cox, have reached Knoxville, and the enemy has withdrawn the bulk of his forces from the neighborhood of Chattanooga and Cumberland. I have taken steps to organize a partisan regiment, under Colonel Clift, commissioned by the Secretary of War, in Scott and Morgan Counties, Tennessee, in order to annoy the enemy's rear. During the past three weeks there have been rumors of the intended invasion of Kirby Smith. Some of our friends in East Tennessee attach confidence to these reports. Three of my brigades threaten the enemy's front.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

A considerable force of the enemy is massed in front of (south of) our left, in the direction of the railroad. At least three regiments were seen on the Danville road. It is possible that the enemy means to attack my left in the morning. I shall be ready.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The firing you hear is from a strong force I have sent to drive the enemy across the first creek on the left-hand Corinth road. The enemy

was in some force near the creek, but are retiring. There was a report of the advance of the enemy in some force on my left to-day, but it has not been verified.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 26, 1862.

General BUELL:

If nothing has occurred to change the state of affairs in front, you will to-morrow establish your heavy batteries near Mrs. Serratt's house and drive the enemy's forces behind Bridge Creek.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE ARMY CORPS,
Camp Locusts, May 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.:

GENERAL: Dr. Gordon, surgeon of the Thirtieth Illinois, who was taken prisoner at Belmont, reported to me to-day. He says he left Memphis on the 15th instant; that while at that place he met some of his professional classmates, then in the rebel service, who informed him that on that date the enemy's force at Corinth numbered 146,000, including 10,000 men from Virginia. He says these forces were brought from Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, among other places; and other details were given, which I cannot now recount, prospectively increasing their number to 200,000. He adds, however, that a considerable portion of the force at Corinth consists of new levies, being in large part boys and old men.

He says that his acquaintances giving him this information had, notwithstanding the preparations mentioned, despaired of the rebel cause, and that a majority of the inhabitants of Memphis are favorably inclined to our side.

Having given you this statement, I forbear any comment upon it, except to repeat an opinion some time since communicated, that the enemy will show himself in large force at Corinth if he should show himself there at all.

Dr. Gordon says Memphis is almost totally devoid of permanent fortifications, and that large quantities of sugar and cotton have been concealed near Fort Pickering, in anticipation of the capture of the city.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND FORD,
May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The public service is greatly suffering for want of two additional assistant quartermasters and one assistant commissary at Lexington.

Captain Brown is a good officer, but no one man can properly discharge one-third of the duties which devolve upon him. One additional assistant quartermaster and additional assistant commissary should also be sent to this camp, and the facilities for transportation should be increased at least one-half. We now depend entirely upon Lexington, and at this moment I am prevented from making an important movement from want of six days' supplies. Had the enemy stores a forward movement could be risked, but late intelligence indicates that, with the exception of Cumberland Gap, he is as hard pressed as we are.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

ABOVE FORT PILLOW,
May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I arrived at my fleet yesterday, leaving one of my boats at New Albany, ready to follow in twenty-four hours. The others are all here. I visited Commander Davis immediately, to obtain his views and offer co-operation. The commodore intimates unwillingness to assume any risk at this time, but will communicate with me again after further reflection touching my proposition to him to run below these batteries and surprise the enemy's fleet and transports before they can escape up the tributaries. To me the risk is greater to lie here with my small guard, and within an hour's march of a strong encampment of the enemy, than to run by the battery and to make the attack. I shall, if necessary, repeat the proposition the moment the Switzerland arrives with the barges I have prepared to shelter the boats. I wish to take advantage of the high water.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

What is the condition of affairs on your wing? Enemy's pickets on the center driven to other side of Bridge Creek. Our batteries preparing to open on the enemy. General Pope is of opinion that the movement of troops last night was south. This directly contradicts your report.

Pope's left has advanced to-day to feel the enemy. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

MAY 27, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Everything remarkably quiet. Our pickets on our right converse across the Purdy railroad at Modlin's and do not fire on each other. On our front the number and strength of enemy's pickets increased. I cannot tell what the cars were doing last night. They seemed to come

from the south to a point this side of Corinth, back down, and depart on the Memphis road. They were plainly heard all night, and although I listened for hours, I confess I cannot give a reasonable guess at their movements. I am sure their pickets to the west of the Purdy road are there to defend the Memphis road.

General Smith's cavalry reconnaissance, now out, must develop something more accurate on this point.

I have sent you a Mobile paper of the 22d by the hands of General Thomas, out of which you may get some intelligence. The gunboat fleet is at Vicksburg.

My picket officers report hearing the march of troops, the sound of drums, &c., but very unreliable. We can only guess at what they were about last night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

You will send a force to-morrow morning to drive the rebels from the house in your front on the Corinth road. Drive in the enemy's pickets as far as you can and make a strong demonstration of attacking Corinth. You are authorized to call upon any adjacent division to assist you. There will be an advance on the left, and maybe some hard fighting.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FARMINGTON, *May* 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

You no doubt heard last night the signal guns and rockets of the enemy. From midnight to daylight they were running trains rapidly, I think south, on the Mobile road. I think there were not more than six regiments and a battery on our left yesterday, and their only support to their pickets. I send to-day two regiments of cavalry to pass through Iuka in the night and destroy a heavy covered bridge on the Mobile Railroad 45 miles south of Corinth. One of my cavalry regiments returned from Iuka last night. I think this expedition will be a surprise, and will meet with little opposition so far from Corinth. They will be at the place by daylight to-morrow morning. As they will be ordered to return by a different road, they will run no risk of ambush.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 27, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Have you established batteries in front of Farmington? If so, give me their position with reference to Boxe's house. I propose to move forward the left wing to-morrow morning. Are you ready? How about Rosecrans' division? Will it be up and ready?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 27, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

You will advance to-morrow morning on the left, or southern, road leading to Corinth, and establish batteries in proper distance of enemy's works. If possible, cross Bridge Creek and carry the enemy's works at the Widow Phillips'. As soon as your heavy batteries are in position, open your fire on the enemy; at the same time advance a strong force on the Danville road to cover your left. If you think any modification of this order necessary, telegraph to-night.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FARMINGTON, *May* 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I will send an officer to you to-night to lay before you my views of your order. I will be ready to execute it at an early hour to-morrow.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

A white woman living near the railroad east of this place left Corinth night before last. She asserts positively that the enemy were leaving Corinth in the direction of Memphis, and it is fully believed by men whom we have as scouts and who know the woman well. I give you this for what it is worth.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 27, 1862.

General GORDON GRANGER:

You will send a brigade of cavalry to proceed by some secluded route to a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at least 40 miles south of Corinth, with instructions to destroy the railroad bridges, trestle works, telegraph wires, &c., wherever it is practicable, and to render the railroad useless, as far as possible.

In your orders to the officer commanding the brigade you will give him the necessary instructions as to his movements, being careful that he is to return by a different route from that pursued in his forward movement.

Respectfully,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON, *May* 27, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have just sent an officer to General Halleck to explain my views. I don't quite like the orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 27, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You will make a forced reconnaissance on your front to-morrow morning to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy's works. There will be a general advance on the right and left. Keep me fully advised of your movements.

H. W. HALLECK.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

All right. Feel the enemy on the other side; and, if possible, ascertain the position of his batteries. This may involve some risk, but we must ascertain in this way his strength and position.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 27, 1862.

General J. T. BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

You are relieved from the command of your brigade before Corinth, and are directed to report to the Military Board of Kentucky, to take command of the forces in Kentucky. You will please acknowledge the receipt of this order. The Department, in making this order, believes that your presence in Kentucky for the specified purposes will be of more advantage to the service than if you were to return to your command before Corinth, on account of your intimate knowledge of the requirements of the service in your State and your experience and discretion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 27, 1862.

General HALLECK:

After some sharp skirmishing my troops have driven the enemy beyond Bridge Creek, opposite my right and Sherman's left. The enemy appear to be in some force on the high ground on the opposite side of Bridge Creek.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD, *May* 28, 1862.

General HALLECK:

We found nothing but the enemy's skirmishers. My skirmishers are feeling their way toward Bridge Creek. Pope has had and is again having some sharp cannonading, but no musketry, I think.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 28, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I shall move forward on the south, or left-hand, road from this place to Corinth. One division of 7,000 men will occupy this bank of Bridge Creek, with its left resting on the road, its right extending toward Boxe's. Two other divisions of equal strength will occupy the line *en échelon*, facing to the southwest; the other division occupying that part of my intrenchments which are refused, and the whole well closed, so that our left will present an unbroken line of battle, looking toward the railroad.

My heavy batteries will be established on the high lands along the creek in front of my first division.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Farmington, May 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My command is drawn up and will march in ten minutes. My heavy batteries will be ready to open by 3 p. m.

I sent you a dispatch yesterday, stating that I had sent two regiments of cavalry to destroy railroad bridges, &c., 45 miles south of Corinth. They are to be there early this morning. They are commanded by Colonel Elliott, and will undoubtedly perform the service at some portion of the road to-day.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 28, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

My understanding with you was that a battery was to be erected near Boxe's when you advanced, but the time of erecting it was left undetermined. I understood yesterday that works were being thrown up on that road, and supposed they were for your heavy guns. If an impression was given last night that you had not done as ordered it certainly was not intended, and my remarks were entirely misunderstood.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BRIDGE CREEK, *May* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My command is in position after sharp skirmishing. Enemy driven back across creek. To our left and front, on the opposite side, is an intrenched position, with artillery, about 500 yards distant. My four 30-pounder Parrotts are in front and now being placed in battery; they will open in an hour, when, if practicable, I will carry and hold the enemy's intrenched position. I think it is not a portion of their main works, but half a mile in advance. From prisoners, I am satisfied there is no battery or work on Widow Phillips' place, which is on my right and front and half way between the two roads to Corinth. That is the one [?] and one Boxe's

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 28, 1862.

General STANLEY:

Feel in with your skirmishers toward the battery on your left, and see what you can do with it. I will send the sharpshooters from Paine's right to turn it on its right. Have your columns ready to march, and if you deem it practicable, carry the nearest work.

Leave at least one brigade to watch your right and rear, and if you need more, call on Morgan or General Paine, who are just in your rear.

If by waiting for the 30-pounder Parrotts you can silence the battery, wait, and don't attempt to storm. Meantime put Colonel Bissell to work for the Parrotts and your own men to digging rifle pits.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MAY 28, 1862.

General PAINE:

Send your sharpshooters in the direction of the enemy's battery which has just fired and see what it is. Let them lay under cover and pick off the gunners. Stand ready to support Stanley, should he decide to storm it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

RUSSELL'S, *May* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Have advanced and driven the enemy's pickets, which were supported by a section of artillery. Occupy a high, commanding ridge, but cannot yet discover any earthworks of the enemy. Will advance still farther this p. m.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

RUSSELL'S, *May* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I occupy with two of my brigades, one of Hurlbut's, and one of McClernand's a ridge running east and west, which has a road down to the Mobile and Ohio road. The country to my right is a dense wood; in my front is an open field, extending to the left, in front of Davies. One of the enemy's batteries is in sight, on the road near the blacksmith shop; they have fired at us many shells, doing little execution. The enemy has a large force in my front and a line of battle extending across the railroad to the west. Troops come in from the west; I think Chewalla. They have made their appearance at Modlin, on Bowie Hill Cut; but there is a force—Ross' brigade—there. I left three regiments in my intrenchments. This is a good place to fortify. Shall I intrench, or shall I simply picket the place strongly and reoccupy my works?

Answer at once, as I must have daylight to lay off the lines.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S, *May* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

At 7.30 I shall open on the enemy's pickets at the house in my front two 20-pounder rifled guns. At 8 a. m. shall move one brigade down the main road, one bearing to the right of the fields, one of Hurlbut's from his left diagonally toward the blacksmith shop, and one of McClernand's by the right along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. We, keeping abreast and fighting by head of columns, will try and reach Knight's (the blacksmith). Shall I hold all ground I make or fall back on present intrenchments? I will have about 6,000 men, leaving the trenches guarded by detail.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

Whether you will hold the ground you take or fall back to the intrenchments must depend upon circumstances. Advance cautiously and not too far. It seems to me that Knight's is too near the enemy's works to hold. The main object of your move is to unmask the enemy's batteries and ascertain their position, so that we may erect others against them. Keep this in view in making your advance, and if you find a good position before reaching Knight's, stop there.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

If not too late, hold your position. If, however, you consider the risk too great, fall back.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on Corinth Road, May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: If General McCook should be attacked to-morrow morning he must be re-enforced by General T. W. Sherman's division, the remainder of McKean's division being brought into line. W. T. Sherman and Hurlbut will probably be able to connect with McKean's right to-morrow, which will leave Davies in reserve. The enemy will probably attack our advance in the morning. McClernand and Wallace have been ordered up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF SHELBYVILLE,
May 28, 1862—10 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Returning to Huntsville from consultation last evening at Nashville with the principal officers. Views received. I respectfully request to be given a command in the Army of the Potomac, simply and solely because I am confident I can do there more effective service than here in Alabama. My advance beyond the Tennessee River seems impossible, and others are here abundantly qualified to do all that is required.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
Seven Miles south of Shelbyville:

Your telegram received. We would be very glad to have you on the Potomac, but the President thinks that at the present juncture it would not be advisable to remove you from a command where you have rendered such distinguished service and where your abilities cannot be supplied.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BUELL'S, *May 29, 1862.*

General HALLECK:

We have had some skirmishing, but generally it has been quiet in my front. My troops have not changed position. McCook's right is without doubt within 1,000 yards of the enemy's works. If you approve, I will to-morrow crowd the enemy back with a strong line of skirmishers and probably establish two or three divisions on McCook's line, on other side of creek. It seems to me it might be well for Pope to be prepared to move up at the same time, but not to be ordered absolutely.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

General Pope is of opinion that if he advances at all he will bring on a general attack, as the enemy is now strongly massed in his front. I therefore think he had better hold his present position till we feel the enemy more on the right and center. W. T. Sherman is getting his heavy artillery into position. He will probably be able to open on the enemy's works to-morrow forenoon.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Farmington, May 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

It is just reported to me that the enemy has evacuated the intrenched position he occupied yesterday on my left and front.

I am pushing forward my skirmishers, and will telegraph again directly.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The intrenched works of the enemy have not been abandoned, although the guns have been withdrawn and are limbered up in the rear, supported by a heavy infantry force. The work is just south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which is much nearer than supposed. The railroad runs through a deep cut in front of the battery. Behind it and between the two railroads the forces of Van Dorn and Price are massed.

I can bring on a battle immediately if you desire it.

I will post my heavy Parrotts so as to play upon the work.

I would suggest that my only farther advance under present circumstances must be in the direction of the railroad, where I should meet Van Dorn and Price and a part at least of Hardee's forces.

I have not yet heard from the expedition down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The reconnaissance I sent out this morning developed the enemy in heavy force in front of Hamilton, on the right of the intrenched position of the enemy.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

I have just returned from Pope's. His battery of 20-pounder Parrotts opened about 10 o'clock, and soon compelled the enemy to aban-

don their advanced work. He is of opinion that Price, Van Dorn, and Hardee marched their forces against him last night. This seems probable, but we must not trust to appearances. They may suddenly concentrate against you. I do not believe they will attack our right, but it is best to be prepared.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 29, 1862.

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3. Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Mississippi, and will report in person to Major-General Halleck.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS.
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Farmington, May* 29, 1862.

The divisions of Paine and Stanley will constitute the right wing of this army, which will be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

The left wing will consist of Hamilton's division, to the command of which Brig. Gen. J. B. Plummer is assigned, and the division consisting of the brigades of Davies and Asboth, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis.

Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton is assigned to the command of the left wing, and Brig. Gen. J. B. Plummer will report to him accordingly.

The Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, under command of Colonel Carlin, will be held in reserve, and will make their report directly to the major-general commanding.

This order to go into operation immediately.

By order of Maj. Gen. John Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, near Corinth, Miss., May* 29, 1862.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. L. F. Ross is hereby relieved from duty with the First Division of the Reserve Army Corps, and will report for duty at once to Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, commanding Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, who will assign him to the command of a brigade.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON,
May 29, 1862—12 p. m.

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

There has been no attack yet made on Richmond. General McClellan gained a very decided success in a conflict at Hanover Court-House two days ago and destroyed the railroads leading into Richmond. General Banks was driven from Winchester on Sunday by Jackson, but with small loss.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *May* 29, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

State Executives are authorized upon the call of generals in the field to recruit their regiments to the maximum strength, but authority to recruit has not been conferred upon the generals.

If, however, you can obtain recruits in Kentucky you may do so, there not being a loyal Executive in that State through whom you can act. Recruits from Tennessee may be had through Governor Johnson.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 30, 1862—1.20 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy is re-enforcing heavily, by trains, in my front and on my left. The cars are running constantly, and the cheering is immense every time they unload in front of me. I have no doubt, from all appearances, that I shall be attacked in heavy force at daylight.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 30, 1862—6 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

All very quiet since 4 o'clock. Twenty-six trains left during the night.

A succession of loud explosions, followed by dense black smoke in clouds. Everything indicates evacuation and retreat.

I am pushing forward my skirmishers in several directions toward Corinth. Will telegraph you again in a few minutes.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 30, 1862—7.15 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am in possession of the enemy's intrenched position, an embrasured

work of seven guns. Four regiments are feeling their way into Corinth, and are now within three-quarters of a mile of the town.

The whole country here seems to be fortified.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

POPE'S ADVANCE,
May 30, 1862—8.25 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy evacuated yesterday and last night. They marched down the Mobile Railroad. Their sick went in the cars toward Memphis. I am pushing into town; my skirmishers are now in the outskirts.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, May 30, 1862—8.40 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

My advance, the Thirty-ninth Ohio and Forty-second Illinois, entered the town and planted the United States flag on the court-house at 6.40 this morning. They were the first troops in the place.

I am throwing my cavalry and artillery in pursuit. The enemy retired by the Mobile road.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FARMINGTON,
May 30, 1862—11.10 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

My command will move at once. Price and Van Dorn retreated to the northeast, whether toward Danville or farther east I cannot yet say. Our 20 pounder Parrotts enfiladed their camp yesterday, killing and wounding 80 men, as prisoners informed me. Nearly a hundred horses were found in their camp killed by our fire. I ordered Captain Williams yesterday afternoon to fire four shells from his 30-pounder Parrott battery in the direction of the town. One of them destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer with n a few yards of the depot. I have not heard from Elliott, though I am informed by prisoners that it was known yesterday afternoon in Corinth that the Mobile road had been destroyed 40 miles south.

I shall be at my old headquarters until 4 o'clock p. m.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
In the Lines, May 30, 1862—5 a. m.

The prisoner that accompanies this states that enemy have gone, and the town appears to me to be on fire. He says that the infantry was

withdrawn last night at 9 p. m. and that cavalry replaced them. I have ordered my line of pickets to advance and attack the cavalry, and if the enemy are gone I'll be the first in at Corinth.

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH,
May 30, 1862—12.20 p. m.

General BUELL:

The rear guard of the enemy have halted and faced us about 3½ miles from here. It seems to me that in their retreat they have run on their main body and are compelled to halt. Shall I attack them?

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Farmington, May 30, 1862—12.45 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The advance of my cavalry detachment came upon the extreme rear guard of the enemy 8 miles from Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio road, in the act of burning the bridge. They were at once dispersed, with loss of 40 prisoners. The fire was put out. The cavalry is pushing on.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 30, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Reports from Corinth respecting enemy's movements are so conflicting, it is very difficult to fix definitely now our plans. Buell thinks a body of the enemy has moved west to attack our right flank. If we advance under these circumstances it will be best to move cautiously, leaving Buell to act either on the right or left, as circumstances may require. You will move south and east, feeling the enemy as you advance. Your provision trains should follow. The distance of your advance must be decided hereafter. Should you be attacked by Price and Van Dorn in force, Buell will act as a reserve. The entire programme may be changed to-morrow. I have ordered my horse, and will meet you at your headquarters. Carry forward the telegraph with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 30, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

The divisions of Generals Davies and T. W. Sherman will be immediately ordered to re-enforce you on the left. Push forward on the Danville road, and feel the enemy in that direction and farther south. Don't move your forces into Corinth; it is already occupied by us.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Corinth, May 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: There is every indication that the enemy will attack our left this morning, as troops have been moving in that direction for some time.

It will be well to make preparation to send as many of the reserves as can be spared of the right wing in that direction as soon as an attack is made in force. At any rate, be prepared for an order to that effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 30, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Major-General BUELL:

There is every appearance that Pope will be attacked this morning. Be prepared to re-enforce him, if necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

MAY 30, 1862.

Captain KELTON, *Headquarters:*

Please explain to me as early as possible the explosions at Corinth. The whole is now enveloped in dense smoke, yet the rebels are in my front. Cars ran all night with long trains. I have ordered Rosecrans forward and to my right.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 30, 1862.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I cannot explain. General Pope telegraphed me about 1 o'clock this morning that the enemy opposite his left were receiving large re-enforcements, each train load as it landed being received with cheers. It is the impression that Corinth is to be given up, and a stand made in the angle between the two railroads.

Advance your forces and feel the enemy strongly if still in your front.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

IN CAMP, ETC., *May* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Reserve:

GENERAL: I think Corinth is evacuated; General Pope thinks so too. Heavy trains, twenty-six of them, left last night. General Ross saw heavy smoke in the direction of Corinth at 5 this morning, im-

mediately followed by a long series of explosions, which you probably heard.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

BUELL'S, *May* 30, 1862.

General HALLECK:

On reaching Corinth I learned that the rear guard of the enemy, which had halted a few miles from town, had resumed its march, burning the bridges in its rear. The question, therefore, became of a deliberate pursuit of the enemy's retreating army, which I did not consider myself authorized to determine. Accordingly my troops are disposed of as directed in your orders of this morning. This will answer in most respects.

Your dispatch in regard to Colonel Jackson's report just received; but, nevertheless, I propose to send two regiments of cavalry on the Kossuth road. They may embarrass the enemy a little and discover something of his movements.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
May 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Pope's forces will advance to the southeast. I think one division is sufficient to occupy the intrenchments, if you keep your forces near by, ready to sustain it, to occupy on the right or left, as circumstances may require. A new arrangement may be made to-morrow. Be ready to-night to sustain Pope if he should meet with serious resistance.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BUELL'S, *May* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Have just this moment received the following from Colonel Elliott:

The enemy have come to bay about 5 miles from Corinth, on the Kossuth road. The road after the first 2 miles is strewn with knapsacks and guns. They set the bridge on fire which spans the creek, the Tuscumbia. The fire was put out by the cavalry and the bridge saved, so that the troops passed over. The enemy had artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

JACKSON.

I am just starting over, but will await your instructions.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy commenced evacuating Tuesday night. Their main body retreated last night. General Smith, of Major-General Sherman's di-

vision, reports that he is close upon their rear, composed of cavalry and artillery. A citizen of this place tells me that he understands they have retreated in three columns—one to Grand Junction, Columbus, and Okolona, Miss.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Major-General Sherman occupies College Hill. The enemy are said to be forming at Kossuth to await our arrival. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith is advanced on the Ripley road, on which it is said their heavy artillery and cavalry are retreating. This road also leads to Kossuth. I have ordered up Generals Hurlbut and Davies to the support of General Sherman. Would it not be well for General McClernand to advance and cover our right and rear?

General Sherman is satisfied that they have retreated by various roads; on some in considerable confusion, but on the Ripley road they retired in good order, covered by a strong rear guard.

I will wait here for your orders.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Corinth, May 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I would respectfully suggest that General McClernand be ordered to occupy Major-General Sherman's old position at Russell's with a brigade, throwing forward the bulk of his force to Chewalla. It is reported to me that the enemy retired in considerable force toward Memphis, and may be near Chewalla at this time.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

Captain Hammond, of Major-General Sherman's staff, has just reported that the enemy succeeded in destroying the bridge across the main fork of Tuscumbia Creek, supported by a strong rear guard.

CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD,
May 30, 1862.

Generals BUELL, POPE, and THOMAS:

I do not wish Corinth occupied in force. General Pope will withdraw all his forces, and occupy the high ground to the southeast of that place. General Buell will have a cavalry force in Corinth, and occupy the enemy's intrenchments with one division, and hold his forces in the rear, ready to move either to the right or left. General Thomas' forces, except his cavalry, will fall back to the enemy's intrenchments, and hold the Corinth and Purdy road to Russell's, and, with General McClernand's reserve, will be prepared for any movement of the enemy on our

right flank. At the same time scouts and reconnoitering parties will move on the roads leading out of Corinth, to ascertain and watch the enemy's movements. General Pope, with his re-enforcements from the right wing, will proceed to feel the enemy on the left.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

MAY 30, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Headquarters:*

You already know my movements to-day.

General Thomas gave me your orders to retire to this camp, saying that General Buell would occupy Corinth.

I came back through Corinth with my last brigade, and finding there no part of Buell's forces, I thought proper to leave a regiment—the Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. T. Kilby Smith—to guard the public property there.

If General Buell is to occupy Corinth, he ought to do so at once and relieve my regiment.

Will you please call his attention to this? I must picket strong to the right, and my line is very long.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ABOVE FORT PILLOW,
May 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Immediately on arriving here, five days ago, I called to see Commodore Davis, on the flag-ship Benton, and then suggested a joint movement to destroy the enemy's fleet and command the Mississippi below Fort Pillow. The commodore promised to communicate with me again on that point after giving it further consideration. Not hearing from him, I renewed the suggestion in a note three days afterward and was promised a reply yesterday. Up to this time I have not received any. I shall inform him to-day of my readiness to move alone next Monday morning, unless in the mean time he shall conclude to allow one or more of his gunboats to participate. Delay will be fatal to the usefulness of this fleet.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

WASHINGTON,
May 31, 1862—6 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Corinth, Miss.:

Have you obtained any reliable information from deserters or prisoners in regard to Beauregard's movements? Has Beauregard himself or any part of his army left for Virginia? If so, when did they leave Corinth? In the present state of affairs here information on this subject is of the utmost importance. Please answer immediately.

By order of Secretary of War:

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *May* 31, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Do the abandoned works and camps at Corinth indicate a very large rebel force? Can they have begun the evacuation long enough since to have re-enforced Richmond by this time? Their attitude at Richmond has changed, and there have been rumors that Beauregard reached that city on Thursday week.

For the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CORINTH, *May* 31, 1862.

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

If Beauregard has been at Richmond others have forged his signature, as I have received letters from him about exchange of prisoners, and nearly every day for this last fortnight. The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday and completed on Thursday night, but in great haste, as an immense amount of property was destroyed and abandoned. No troops have gone from here to Richmond, unless within the last few days.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 31, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Colonel Jackson reports:

We found the enemy in force on the Kossuth road, in a strong position on the far side of the Tuscumbia. From a prisoner we learn and believe they have a brigade, six pieces of artillery, and some scattered cavalry. There are three burnt bridges, which prevented me from using my command except in front and deploying as skirmishers. The casualties 1 killed and 3 badly wounded; a horse or two killed. I can effect nothing here. Will remain until sunset and then return, unless otherwise instructed.

Colonel Jackson does not state the distance, but I suppose it to be about 5 miles from Corinth. It is just beyond where the road was obstructed by trees yesterday. I have directed him to return.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have sent the steamer Robb to Florence, to ascertain if any of the enemy have retreated in that direction. I think General Mitchel should be directed to cross a small force at Decatur to repair railroad and telegraph line on this side, so as to open communication with us. I propose to repair the road from Farmington in that direction.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

It is now fully shown that the main body of the enemy is retreating south. The first thing now to be done is to open the railroad to De-

catur. You will therefore immediately put your Engineer Regiment and such railroad officers and men as you may have on that duty, opening the road as rapidly as possible to Tuscumbia, to which point a force will be sent from Pittsburg. Send with them a sufficient force to supply guards for working parties. Supplies can be landed, as they advance, at Tyler's, Eastport, &c.

I shall immediately order working parties on the road toward Humboldt.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
May 31, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Headquarters:*

My engineer has examined the lines of the enemy in my front 2½ miles north of Corinth and extending across the railroad on both sides of it, and I have had a party of cavalry out on the Memphis Railroad 5 miles to Young's Station, and around to Sam. Chambers', on the Mobile and Ohio road. Enemy's cavalry pickets were not relieved, but on learning that Corinth was evacuated they scattered, each on his own hook. To-morrow will send you a sketch of the country lying in that angle of the railroad.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 31, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

By order of General Pope I took my brigade to Booneville, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, yesterday, at 5 a. m.; destroyed as much of the track and as many switches as I could and one small culvert; burned a large amount of commissary and quartermaster stores, three pieces of artillery; took about 30 mounted prisoners and about 600 infantry. Could not feed or bring in the latter. General Pope has left, and I cannot get any one to-night who can show me the road to his camp. I will go in the morning. At Booneville the enemy has about 2,500 sick.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp before Corinth, May 31, 1862.

The general commanding Fifth Division, right wing, takes this occasion to express to the officers and men of this command his great satisfaction with them for the courage, steadiness, and great industry displayed by them during the past month. Since leaving our memorable camp at Shiloh we have occupied and strongly intrenched seven distinct camps in a manner to excite the admiration and highest commendation of General Halleck. The division has occupied the right flank of the Grand Army, thereby being more exposed and calling for more hard work and larger guard details than from any other single division, and the commanding general reports that his officers and men have promptly

and cheerfully fulfilled their duty, and have sprung to the musket or spade, according to the occasion, and have just reason to claim a large share in the honors that are due to the whole army for the glorious victory terminating at Corinth on yesterday, and it affords him great pleasure to bear full and willing testimony to the qualities of his command that have achieved this victory, a victory none the less decisive because attended with comparatively little loss of life.

But a few days ago a large and powerful army of rebels lay at Corinth, with outposts extending to our very camp at Shiloh. They held two railroads, extending north and south, east and west, across the whole extent of their country, with a vast number of locomotives and cars to bring to them speedily and certainly their re-enforcements and supplies. They called to their aid all their armies from every quarter, abandoning the sea-coast and the great river Mississippi, that they might overwhelm us with numbers in the place of their own choosing. They had their chosen leaders, men of high reputation and courage, and they dared us to leave the cover of our iron-clad gunboats to come and fight them in their trenches and still more dangerous ambuscades of their Southern swamps and forests. Their whole country, from Richmond to Memphis and from Nashville to Mobile, rung with their taunts and boastings as to how they would immolate the Yankees if they dared to leave the Tennessee River. They boldly and defiantly challenged us to meet them at Corinth. We accepted the challenge, and came slowly and without attempt at concealment to the very ground of their selection, and they have fled away. We yesterday marched unopposed through the burning embers of their destroyed camps and property and pursued them to their swamps, until burning bridges plainly confessed they had fled, and not marched away for better ground.

It is a victory as brilliant and important as any recorded in history, and every officer and soldier who has lent his aid has just reason to be proud of his part. No amount of sophistry or words from the leaders of the rebellion can succeed in giving the evacuation of Corinth under the circumstances any other title than that of a signal defeat, more humiliating to them and to their cause than if we had entered the place over the dead and mangled bodies of their soldiers. We are not here to kill and slay, but to vindicate the honor and just authority of that Government which has been bequeathed to us by our honored fathers, and to whom we would be recreant if we permitted their work to pass to our children weaned and spoiled by ambitious and wicked rebels.

The commanding general, while thus claiming for his division their just share in the glorious result, must at the same time remind them that much yet remains to be done, and that all must still continue the same vigilance, patience, industry, and obedience till the enemy lays down his arms and publicly acknowledges for their supposed grievances they must obey the laws of their country, and not attempt its overthrow by threats, by cruelty, and by war. They must be made to feel and acknowledge the power of a just and mighty nation. This result can only be accomplished by a cheerful and ready obedience to the orders and authority of our own leaders, in whom we now have just reason to feel the most implicit confidence. That the Fifth Division of the right wing will do this, and that in due time we will all go to our families and friends at home, is the earnest prayer and wish of your immediate commander,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
May 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The telegraph reports the evacuation of Corinth. It is extremely important that I should receive at the earliest possible moment information touching the motives and future plans of the enemy. You doubtless fully appreciate the difficulties by which I am surrounded, while ignorant of the disposition the enemy is about to make of the powerful forces recently concentrated at Corinth.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from returns of the Armies of the Mississippi and of the Tennessee and of the District of the Ohio for May 31 *and June* 1, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Army of the Mississippi (Pope):					Near Corinth.
Right wing (Rosecrans)	525	10,356	13,050	16,018	
Left wing (Hamilton)	527	10,317	12,544	15,318	
Cavalry Division (Granger)	114	2,408	3,153	4,185	
Engineers (Bissell)	6	105	762	865	
Reserves (Carlin)	71	1,736	2,033	2,228	
Total	1,243	24,922	31,542	38,564	
Army of the Tennessee:					Near Corinth.
Right wing (Thomas)—					
2d Division (Davies)	283	5,246	6,745	10,348	
4th Division (Hurlbut)	290	5,629	7,094	9,861	
5th Division (W. T. Sherman)	344	6,060	7,867	11,873	
6th Division (McKean)	255	5,401	6,139	10,251	
7th Division (T. W. Sherman)	368	7,066	8,305	11,306	
Total	1,540	29,402	36,950	53,634	
Reserve Corps (McClernand):					Near Corinth.
1st Division (Judah)	319	5,537	7,159	11,355	
3d Division (Wallace)	264	5,540	7,029	9,370	
Total	583	11,077	14,188	20,725	
Total Armies of the Tennessee and Mississippi.	3,366	65,401	82,680	112,923	
District of the Ohio (Buell):					
2d Division (McCook)	370	7,785	9,225	11,902	Near Corinth.
3d Division (Mitchel)	339	6,072	8,672	11,687	North Alabama, &c.
4th Division (Nelson)	299	6,212	7,641	10,693	Near Corinth.
5th Division (Crittenden)	199	3,460	4,298	6,556	Do.
6th Division (Wood)	349	6,220	7,458	10,455	Do.
7th Division (Morgan)	442	8,240	10,154	12,730	Cumberland Gap.
7th Brigade (Negley)	134	2,927	3,320	4,223	Nashville.
23d Brigade (Lester)	110	2,411	2,853	3,367	
Dumont's command	95	1,683	2,019	2,447	
Cavalry (Jackson)	90	1,798	2,379	3,151	Near Corinth.
Artillery reserve (Barnett)	17	453	490	564	
Unattached artillery	13	315	364	437	
Unattached cavalry	119	2,419	2,841	3,405	
Unattached infantry	227	5,157	6,067	7,019	
Total	2,803	55,152	67,781	88,636	
Grand total	6,169	120,523	150,461	201,559	

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 1, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Locomotives and cars at Paducah ordered to be shipped to Florence. Hand cars ordered to be sent here. I am informed that no ferry-boat could be taken over Muscle Shoals above Florence. One might be found or constructed in Upper Tennessee, near Decatur.

Road should be repaired as soon as possible from Columbia to Decatur. If General Mitchel can cross a locomotive and train at Decatur, it would very much facilitate our operations. I am daily expecting a railroad agent here from War Department to direct these matters. He was to report by 1st instant (to-day) without fail.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Corinth, June 1, 1862.

General HALLECK:

If not a good ferry-boat, at least a light-draught steamer can pass the shoals, which would be better than anything that can be made there. Such a steamer, used in connection with a couple of barges, would make a very efficient ferry.

The work from Columbia will be heavy. The bridges over Duck and Elk Rivers are some 600 feet long, besides several other considerable ones.

I have inquired of General Mitchel whether the Chattanooga road cannot be put in order with less labor.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Corinth, June 1, 1862.

General HALLECK:

My Engineer Regiment started this morning to commence work on the bridges near Corinth.

General Wood's division marches to-morrow morning. One brigade of it will halt, to furnish working parties and guards at the first bridges. The other two brigades will proceed at once to Bear Creek, to commence work there. It will take some time to bridge at Decatur, and an efficient ferry would perhaps answer every purpose.

A commodious light-draught ferry-boat ought to be sent up at once.

I have telegraphed General Mitchel to know whether he cannot transfer rolling stock across to Decatur.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

In compliance with orders from General Halleck, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Decatur is to be put in order by the troops of this command.

Your division is assigned to the duty and will march to-morrow morn-

ing, and will furnish the necessary working parties and guards. One brigade should be left to-morrow at camp on the railroad about 9 miles from Corinth, which will place it about half way between the first and second burnt bridges, and it can aid in the repair of both. The remainder of the division should continue its march to Bear Creek Bridge and halt there until the work at that point is completed. You should march with five or six days' supplies, or what you now have on hand, if more, and afterward draw from Eastport, on the Tennessee River. A squadron of cavalry will be ordered to report to you. You will at all times surround yourself by all military precautions against surprise, and will post your command judiciously for defense, intrenching, if seriously threatened. It will be best for you to move your camp entire.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith is detailed as superintendent of the work, so that your duties will be those only of military commander. You will of course answer promptly General Smith's requisition for fatigue parties, and will, without further detailed instructions, give all orders necessary to accomplish the speediest repair of the railroad and secure the Government interests. The regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics is engaged on the work for fatigue purposes, but everything else connected with the expedition comes of course under your general direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 1, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Colonel Elliott's operation was splendid, and he shall be rewarded. Press the enemy as hard as you deem it safe and advisable.

Buell has moved a division toward Iuka, which will protect your flank. Other forces are moving forward to cover your right. If you want any re-enforcements, say so, and you shall have them.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 1, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Since the destruction of the railroad by Colonel Elliott at Booneville I think the enemy's retreat is very much embarrassed, and if you press him vigorously to-day you will greatly demoralize his force and capture some prisoners.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 1, 1862.

General GRANGER:

As General [A. J.] Smith has gone to Jacinto, there is no occasion for you to go in that direction. You will give every assistance in your

power to General Rosecrans to repair the bridge across Tuscumbia River in your front. Cross as soon as you possibly can to Danville with your cavalry and artillery and follow the enemy toward Booneville.

Report your progress to me frequently.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

OLD DANVILLE ROAD, *June* 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The advance of Rosecrans' command has passed Rienzi and will reach Booneville to-night. They are preceded by the cavalry. Prisoners and deserters represent the enemy scattering in all directions. A large force has gone to Oxford, in La Fayette County, about 70 miles from Corinth. Their retreat is becoming very disorderly and confused.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR DANVILLE, *June* 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Express just in from General Rosecrans. He thinks whole army of enemy is at Baldwyn, and asks to have his right supported by advancing Thomas' command toward Blackland within supporting distance. It is certain that there is a very heavy force of the enemy in front of Rosecrans; much too heavy for him to engage. He has taken up defensive position, and evidently apprehends the possibility of attack. I do not think this likely, but if you design to attack, it will be well to advance both Buell and Thomas. I shall advance with my whole force in the morning unless I am otherwise ordered.

Please advise me to-night what you propose, that I may give Rosecrans his orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
On Danville Road, June 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

By noon to-morrow my command will be in position as follows:

The cavalry in advance; General Rosecrans, with one division, near Baldwyn; his other division near Booneville. General Hamilton, with one division, at Rienzi; the other beyond Danville. General Sherman, with his own and Davies' division, on Tuscumbia Creek.

If the enemy is in force at Baldwyn, which I do not anticipate, my command will be more than a match for him, and I will at once attack.

I think it will not be advisable to push the pursuit beyond Baldwyn, because of the difficulty of supplying the command.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Danville Road, June 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

It is certain now that the point selected to unite all Beauregard's forces was Baldwyn, 30 miles from Corinth, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A considerable force and supplies were assembled there on the 29th, but when Elliott destroyed the track and burned the cars at Booneville they retreated south, first destroying the stores collected there. All the roads on which enemy retreated from Corinth center at Baldwyn. I have several deserters who left there yesterday. The troops were passing through in great confusion and disorder; scattered parties of 40 and 50 together were scattered through the woods, making their way south.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 1, 1862.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: Your note and diagrams just received.* Hamilton moves forward early in the morning. I need not urge you to be careful about attacking until support is near. Send back early in the morning some orderlies as far as Danville, to point out the road to Hamilton and one to report to me for the same purpose. I will be up some time to-morrow. Forward to me reports from the cavalry as soon as you receive them.

Respectfully,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 1, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

If there is to be much delay in getting the cavalry across Tuscumbia River, try and cross a part of your infantry and feel forward to Booneville.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
On Danville Road, June 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, U. S. A.:

As soon as you can get one division of your command across advance *light*, with two days' rations, as far as Booneville, should the cavalry which precedes you find any considerable force there. I have ordered General Granger to cross as soon as possible with two cavalry regiments and a battery and pursue the enemy to Booneville.

Hold your command in readiness, so that as soon as he reports any

* Not found.

considerable resistance you can advance to Booneville. Do not move forward until you hear from him.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 1, 1862.

Major-General STANLEY:

The general commanding directs that you move forward with your command to-morrow morning at daylight, taking with you two days' cooked rations, leaving behind all baggage and a sufficient guard for your camp.

You will send forward a staff officer to announce your approach to General Rosecrans and proceed onward with your command to Booneville, and there await orders from General Rosecrans.

If you find a brigade of General Paine's division encamped on the other side of Tuscumbia River you will direct it to go forward and rejoin its division.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 1, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Headquarters:*

Cavalry just back from the burnt cars, 4 miles west of Chewalla, report forty cars burned up and destroyed and four locomotives in pretty good order. Found a party of Curtis' Horse with some engineers in possession, who will bring them to Corinth.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

JUNE 1, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Headquarters:*

My cavalry, sent off to-day, has just returned and reports officially. Proceeded by Modlin's and Concord Church to Chewalla. Excellent road. At Chewalla learned that by some mistake the enemy had destroyed the bridge 4 miles west of Chewalla too soon and prevented four trains from passing; that the trains were burned and locomotives damaged and left on the road.

I expect another party, subsequently sent out, will see the locomotives, and send me word if it be possible to save them, in which case I will do so.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES,
Camp Glades, June 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding the Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Now, since the evacuation of Corinth has partially relieved you of the perplexing cares and responsibilities lately pressing

upon your attention, I trust I will be indulged in bringing to your notice a matter somewhat personal to myself.

Since your reorganization of the forces of this department my position in the Army of the Tennessee has been one of *actual* inferiority, if not *practical* subordination, to that of other officers inferior to me in rank. A striking proof of this fact is to be found in the comparative smallness of my command, in its detached and separated condition, and its practical negation in the miscellaneous duties required of it of any distinctive character.

Although next in rank to the immediate commander of the Army of the Tennessee, my command consists of only a portion of two small divisions, while that of a junior officer in the same army consists of five. Other circumstances importing the same verity might be adduced, but I forbear to dwell upon them, out of regard for your valuable time and from a sense of personal humiliation in recounting them.

Although not educated to the profession of arms, yet, having seen some service in the field in early life, I have seen still more recently, and trust that I have not proved myself unequal to others who, claiming the advantage of such an education, shared common trials with me in the progress of the war, or that I am unequal to them in public estimation of individual character or capability.

Entering the field with a commission spontaneously offered by the President, I brought with me a brigade, chiefly raised, armed, and equipped through my own personal efforts and influence. Since that period I have been unceasingly on duty, and have participated in the successive and successful battles on the Mississippi, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland Rivers.

I have hastily recalled these incidents in no spirit of egotism or vainglory, but in justice to the humble part I have borne in the present unhappy drama and what I deem to be the rights and dignity of my rank. On the other hand, if an inferior rank had been assigned to me by those whose prerogative it is to dispense rank, having decided to accept it, I would have cordially submitted to all of its conditions and consequences. In that case not a murmur would have been heard from me.

Animated by no other feelings than high regard and profound respect for you, both personally and officially, I hope you will receive this communication in that spirit of kindness, generosity, and forbearance which it is intended to evoke, and which, I trust, is due its frankness, sincerity, and the justice of the case it presents.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *June* 1, 1862.

In consequence of the large additions recently made to this army, the following organization is necessary, and is announced for the information and action of the command:

The divisions of Paine and Stanley will form the right wing, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

The divisions of Sherman and Davies will form the center, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman.

The divisions of Plummer and J. C. Davis will form the left wing, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. The division of General Asboth is detached from General Davis', and will form the reserve, reporting directly to these headquarters.

The two regiments now under command of Col. W. P. Carlin, Thirty-eighth Illinois, will form part of the division of General Davis, to be re-enforced by two other regiments to be hereafter designated.

The whole cavalry force of this army will be massed under the command of Brig. Gen. G. Granger, and all cavalry now serving with the divisions which have recently joined will at once report to General Granger.

Upon application of the commanders of the wings, center, and reserve, a sufficient number of mounted orderlies will be detailed for their use and for that of division and brigade commanders.

The following is announced as the staff of the major-general commanding this army:

Maj. Speed Butler, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. C. A. Morgan, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Louis H. Marshall, aide-de-camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kennett, inspector-general.
Capt. J. W. Taylor, assistant quartermaster.
Capt. J. A. Swaine, assistant commissary of subsistence.
Lieut. J. W. Mott, acting assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. A. Jackson, ordnance officer.

As heretofore directed, the commanders of wings, center, reserve, and cavalry will report in person to the major-general commanding at 9 o'clock every morning, when their positions will enable them to do so; their adjutants-general, chief quartermasters, and chief commissaries to the chiefs of their departments respectively at these headquarters.

Copies of all general orders heretofore issued for the interior discipline and police of the army will be furnished to commanders of wings, center, reserve, and cavalry, and by them published to their respective commands.

The returns of troops required in general orders will be addressed to the inspector-general at these headquarters.

The battery of artillery now serving with the force under Colonel Carlin will report to General Asboth for duty.

By order of Major-General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Your brilliant and successful achievement gives great joy over the whole land. Every one is anxious to hear the latest news, and I hope you will telegraph frequently. The President would be glad to have the news every hour. You can manage your railroad transportation better than it can be done from here. If you will detail an officer from the quartermaster's department, supplies will be furnished upon his requisition. I find this mode better than any railroad agencies. General McClellan was attacked yesterday; had a hard battle, but drove the enemy back. He is not yet in Richmond, but we hope he soon will be.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Your telegram to Mr. Scott, late Assistant Secretary, in respect to locomotives and cars, has been shown me. This day I telegraphed you that you might assign a quartermaster to that duty. I think you can manage it with more energy and more to your satisfaction under your own direction than it can be done here, and without the evils that have attended special agencies. The Quartermaster-General has instructions to answer all requisitions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Corinth, Miss.:

On receiving your dispatch inquiring about locomotives and cars I proceeded to ascertain where the supplies are and how they can soonest be made available, and find that General Mitchel has 16 engines and 130 cars, which can be run by rail to Tennessee River at Decatur, and there, by making an inclined way winding down the bank of the river, be run on board a flat-boat to be ferried across to the opposite bank, there to be run up another winding way to the level of the main track, whence there will be a clear course to Corinth by rebuilding two or three very small bridges. This can all be accomplished in the course of three days under the direction of an energetic man. This is supposed to be the most speedy and certain mode of getting a supply of rolling stock to Corinth. At Nashville, Tenn., there are 9 engines and 50 cars of all kinds, and on Louisville and Nashville Railroad 7 engines and 184 box cars, the property of the Government. Between Nashville and Florence six bridges are destroyed, one of which (that over Elk River) is high and long, and it will require at least two weeks to rebuild them. Rolling stock for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad can be taken from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ky., the northern terminus of that road. Any aid that this Department can render in supplying you with rolling stock or rebuilding bridges will be afforded promptly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 2, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

All the rivermen say no steamer we have can possibly run over the shoals. Order one above, as a ferry for Decatur, and have a ferry constructed at that place.

A telegraph party will immediately proceed on the Decatur road. Send any division you prefer toward Decatur, but hold the others near Corinth at least for a day or two. A short time will determine our future operations, but no time should be lost in re-establishing our connection with Mitchel.

Information to-night indicates a large marauding force south of Purdy.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 2, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You will recall General Crittenden's division from the Memphis route to the Decatur road and push General Wood's division toward Decatur, repairing the road as they advance as rapidly as possible. It is possible that the original Army of the Ohio will soon move in that direction. You will make your arrangements on that supposition.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

You will immediately move with your division and that of General Hurlbut through Corinth and dislodge their position near the M. and C. Railroad. General McCook's division will be in Corinth ready to support you, if necessary. At the same time assist in getting up and repairing all locomotives and cars you can find.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

JUNE 2, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I am marching on Chewalla with the troops on the Memphis road. I will cover the road and secure the rolling stock; two locomotives have already arrived, brought by the telegraph corps.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 2, 1862.

Major-General MCCLERNAND:

Major-General Wallace's division will march, via Purdy, in the direction of Bolivar, sending forward cavalry to take and hold, if possible, the railroad bridge across the Hatchie River.

A regiment will be detached near Bethel to repair the railroad in the direction of Jackson.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 2, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

As soon as you get one command of your division across advance it, with two days' rations, as far as Booneville, should the cavalry which precedes you find any considerable force there.

I have ordered General Granger to cross as soon as possible with cavalry regiment and a battery and pursue the enemy to Booneville. Hold your command in readiness, so that as soon as he reports any considerable resistance you can advance to Booneville.

Do not move forward until you hear from him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My advance passed through Booneville this morning at 5 o'clock and are now doubtless near Baldwyn. My command is so disposed that within four hours I can concentrate 40,000 men. I am interposed between the two main bodies of the enemy, retreating on both sides of the Mobile and Ohio road. It was their intention to unite at Baldwyn and use the railroad. No considerable portion of them will be able to do so. I am strong; will be more than a match for him, and I will at once attack.' I think it will not be advisable to push the pursuit beyond Baldwyn, because of the difficulty of supplying the command.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JUNE 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Enough to take care of myself and my forces are disposed. If the enemy still attempts to form a junction at Baldwyn, I can easily prevent it and beat him in detail. I have no idea any effort of the kind will be made, but that his forces will scatter still more. I feel satisfied.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Danville, Miss., June 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Our cavalry under General Granger has come up with the rear guard of the enemy, 5,000 or 6,000 strong, posted on the opposite side of a difficult creek 2 miles this side of Baldwyn. General Rosecrans will be up with him to-night with 15,000 men, and Hamilton will follow closely with 12,000 more. I shall move forward the divisions of Sherman and Davies to Rienzi, to support them, if necessary. As I have informed you, I shall not urge the pursuit beyond Baldwyn, which is the enemy's first large depot, 35 miles from Corinth. General Granger has taken and continues to take a great many prisoners, and one regiment is now in pursuit of a large train, 4 miles west of the railroad, which he reports he will certainly capture.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, inclosing one from General Granger, stating that the enemy is posted in force 2 miles this side of Baldwyn, has just reached me. If you require Hamilton's assistance, notify him to move forward. Send me word when you do so, that I may advance Sherman and Davies to Rienzi and Danville to occupy his present position. I have sent to have rations for ten days taken forward for Paine's division.

So soon as you have cleared the enemy out of Baldwyn return with your command to this camp, first destroying all stores, supplies, &c. Keep your flanks well covered by cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Danville, June 2, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

I do not wish the pursuit of the enemy to be pushed beyond Baldwyn. Should your cavalry ascertain that the enemy has retired from that place (unless you receive undoubted information that large bodies are on the east or west of the railroad and in rear of Baldwyn) you will return to this camp with your force. So soon as you decide to return notify General Hamilton, who will at once retrace his steps also.

Send all the cavalry back by different roads, and scour the country on both sides of the railroad to their camps as soon as they have pushed forward beyond Baldwyn far enough to know, if possible, where the enemy really is.

Under no circumstances advance beyond Baldwyn until you are certain that your flanks and rear are secure. I do not know of any state of affairs which would make a farther advance beyond Baldwyn necessary. As soon as you can ascertain that the enemy has left the place, which you can do by pushing on your cavalry, you will retrace your steps to this camp.

It is reported to me, on what Colonel Elliott seems to consider good authority, that when he destroyed the railroad at Booneville fifteen locomotives and trains were intercepted between that point and Corinth. I can hardly believe it, but perhaps you had best, as you return, have the track examined between Booneville and Rienzi. I have directed Hamilton to do the same between Rienzi and this crossing.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON,
Commanding Left Wing, Rienzi:

GENERAL: I have instructed General Rosecrans to push forward as far as Baldwyn, but to continue the pursuit no farther. As soon as he

ascertains that the enemy has retired from Baldwyn he is ordered to return forthwith to this camp with his whole command. He is also instructed to notify you as soon as he is ready to return, and you will, as soon as you receive the notification from him, retrace your steps to this camp with your command. It is reported to me, on what Colonel Elliott seems to consider good authority, that fifteen locomotives and as many trains were intercepted by the destruction of the railroad at Booneville. I can hardly suppose this to be true, but you had best have the track of the railroad examined between Rienzi and this place as you return. I have requested General Rosecrans to examine it between Rienzi and Booneville.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 2, 1862.

Major-General MCCLERNAND:

Major-General Wallace's division will march, via Purdy, in the direction of Bolivar, sending forward cavalry to take and hold, if possible, the railroad bridge across the Hatchie River.

A regiment will be detached near Bethel to repair the railroad in the direction of Jackson.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Corinth, Miss., June 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McClernand directs me to say that since receiving the order from general headquarters, on which his order for you to march was based, he has had a personal interview with General Halleck, and that you will take with your command all that properly belongs to it. He also directs me to say that he understands it to be the meaning of the order from general headquarters that your infantry and artillery, saving the regiment to be left at Bethel, shall follow your cavalry to the railroad bridge across the Hatchie near Bolivar, and that if you should find it impracticable to obtain sufficient supplies of provisions and forage from Pittsburg or any other landings on the Tennessee River, you will supply the deficiency by drawing them from the district in which you may be, furnishing the proper vouchers for the same to all persons whose freedom from criminal complicity in the rebellion entitles them to receive them. In all cases, however, avoid leaving the inhabitants destitute.

General Halleck suggested that he may determine to have commissary and quartermasters' stores landed at Crump's Landing, in order to shorten the distance of land transportation to your advancing column. In case this arrangement is made I will immediately notify you of the fact.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, near Corinth, June* 2, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. J. B. S. Todd, having reported for duty in the Army Corps of the Tennessee, is hereby assigned to the command of the Sixth Division of the same, and will relieve Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON,
June 2, 1862—6 p. m.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Your telegram of the 31st has just been received. The movements from Corinth would have been notified to you from here, but supposed you would receive immediate notice from General Halleck. Our accounts are that the rebels are retreating from Corinth south to Okolona, in Alabama, chased by Pope with 50,000 men.

General McClellan was attacked before Richmond on Saturday afternoon, but the enemy were repulsed after a hard battle yesterday. He is now within 4 miles of Richmond, and we hope that he will occupy it some time this week. There may be another contest, although some think the enemy will fall back without another fight. Banks was driven last week from Winchester by Jackson, who has since retreated on the approach of Frémont and McDowell. I will hereafter keep you advised of all the movements in the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Corinth, June 3, 1862.

Major-General MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Reserve Corps:

You will to-morrow move forward your former division in the direction of Bolivar. A telegraph office will be immediately established at the crossing of the railroad at or near Bethel, by which you can communicate with headquarters at Corinth. Every effort will be made to establish a depot on the railroad in your line of operations. Move forward cautiously, and do not outstrip your supplies. Also detach working parties to repair railroad where necessary, so as to facilitate your supplies. Seize such bridges and important points as may be within your reach. Probably McKean's division will be added to your command, but you must not rely upon this, as circumstances may require that division to move to the left.

Take every precaution against surprises and movements of the enemy on your flank, and keep me constantly advised of your movements and the position and wants of your troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 3, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Push on your forces to Baldwyn and ascertain position and force of the enemy. Keep me advised.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEAR DANVILLE, *June* 3, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The two divisions in the advance, under Rosecrans, are slowly and cautiously advancing on Baldwyn this morning, with the cavalry on both flanks. Hamilton, with two divisions, is at Rienzi and between there and Booneville, ready to move forward should they be needed. One brigade from the reserve occupies Danville. Rosecrans reports this morning that all testimony shows that the enemy has retreated from Baldwyn, but he is advancing cautiously. The roads for miles are full of stragglers from the enemy, who are coming in in squads. Not less than 10,000 men are thus scattered about, who will come in within a day or two.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 3, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

Press the enemy at least as far as Baldwyn. Call up your whole force, if you deem it necessary. If you require more, let me know, and I will advance the whole army, if necessary.

Urge the pursuit at least as far as Baldwyn, and farther if you find it desirable or practicable. Baldwyn is on the Mobile and Ohio road, about 10 miles beyond Booneville.

The various roads upon which the enemy retreated from Corinth unite at that point, and you may find a heavy force there. My impression is that you had best call up your Second Division. Keep me advised.

Respectfully,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 3, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

General Hamilton has sent me your orders to him to move forward, from which I infer that you expect an action. You have not advised me, nor have I heard from you to-day. So soon as you receive this note dispatch a courier to me with all speed, giving me in detail the condition of affairs in front. If the enemy be in force at Baldwyn, you ought, I think, to know it by this time.

I desire, if it be necessary, to move forward the divisions of Sherman and Davies, but you do not keep me advised, and I am in the dark as

to your movements. If you find the enemy in force at or near Baldwyn, it will be easy to move forward the whole force I have here.

You have not acknowledged the receipt of my dispatches instructing you to go no farther than Baldwyn, but as soon as you have driven the enemy from that place to return forthwith to this camp. Lest you have not received them, I here repeat the order.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Danville, June 3, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Rosecrans, at 3 p. m., was near Baldwyn.

I gather from his dispatch, part of which he failed by mistake to send, that the enemy is posted in force at Baldwyn. His dispatch, from the omission mentioned, is not clear, so as to leave me in doubt whether this is so or the place abandoned.

Polk is at Okolona, it is said, with 35,000 men. I can advance to Baldwyn with my whole force and attack if you think best, though from the difficulty of hauling supplies I cannot remain there. The bridges are destroyed, and the roads must be made through several swamps.

Please advise me of your wishes, as I have made every preparation to advance in the morning. I shall hear further from Rosecrans before morning. He has full 30,000 men now with him.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 3, 1862—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Right Wing, beyond Booneville:

GENERAL: I have just received your note, dated 3.35 p. m.* You say you send me a dispatch just received from Granger. No such dispatch is inclosed in your note. I am altogether in the dark about the condition of affairs in front of you, and must have information before morning in detail. I send this to you with speed, that you may furnish it.

Provisions for you went forward last night; also forage.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Corinth, June 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

General Buell directs that you take up the line of march with your division complete and entire to-morrow morning, and, unless otherwise

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*Not found.

directed, move to the Bear Creek Bridge, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. General Wood's division has preceded you on that route and has partially repaired the wagon road.

It will be necessary for you to send in advance of your column a strong pioneer party, not less than a regiment, to put the road in good order.

General Wood is directed to leave Bear Creek when you approach it (going on toward Decatur), and you will promptly furnish such working details as may be called for by Brigadier-General W. S. Smith, in charge of railroad repairs.

Boats, with rations and forage, will be ordered to Eastport, within about 7 miles of Bear Creek Bridge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

General Nelson's division is ordered to follow you to-morrow morning. As soon as he approaches Bear Creek, probably day after to-morrow (the 5th), you will move forward toward Decatur, leaving a brigade to work at the Bear Creek Bridge until relieved by the arrival of General Nelson, if he is not in position to detail working parties when you move. In your advance beyond Bear Creek you will repair the wagon road and railroad, and will post a brigade at Tuscumbia, pushing the remainder of your force forward to Decatur. Any of your command left at Bear Creek will of course be called forward by you as soon as General Nelson reaches that point.

The Engineer Regiment will be divided for work along the railroad, and you are at all times expected to furnish details on application from General Smith. Another battalion of cavalry will be ordered to join you. Boats, with rations and forage, will be sent to Eastport and Tuscumbia as soon as practicable and before the 10th, to which time you are rationed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 1st is just received. A delay of three days not accounted for. Assistant Secretary Scott had some time ago assured me that locomotives and cars would be at Columbus by the 1st. I was greatly disappointed on learning that nothing had been done, but the delay would only be for a few days. Sixty of the one hundred Government cars at Saint Louis are being altered to the Southern gauge. Forty will be sent to Columbus and twenty here. I have ordered two

locomotives from Louisville to Columbus, and also the transfer of all at Bird's Point. Three of the captured locomotives have been repaired, and I hope to have two or three more in running order to-morrow. Freight and passenger cars have been burned, but I think we can use many of the trucks and can construct new cars. A division of General Buell's army is rapidly repairing the road to Decatur, and I hope to get some of the cars and locomotives across the river. Everything is progressing favorably.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR DANVILLE,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Express just in from General Rosecrans. He thinks whole army of enemy is at Baldwyn, and asks to have his right supported by advancing Thomas' command toward Blackland, within supporting distance. It is certain that there is a very heavy force of enemy in front of Rosecrans; much too heavy for him to engage. He has taken up defensive position, and evidently apprehends the probability of attack. I do not think this likely, but if you design to attack, it will be well to advance both Buell and Thomas. I shall advance with my whole force in the morning, unless I am otherwise ordered. Please advise me to night what you propose, that I may give Rosecrans his orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

The main object now is to get the enemy far enough south to relieve our railroads from danger of an immediate attack. There is no object in bringing on a battle if this object can be obtained without one. I think by showing a bold front for a day or two the enemy will continue his retreat, which is all I desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 4, 1862—2 a. m.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: Troops are advancing to your support, and will be up to-morrow, with Sherman and Davies. Buell will advance two divisions. We surely are sufficient for any enemy in front.

Examine the position carefully, and assure yourself of the enemy's force and the best means to get to him. I will be with you by 2 p. m.

Respectfully,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR DANVILLE, *June* 4, 1862.

[Major-General HALLECK]:

The two divisions of General Buell had best proceed at once to Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio road. The bearer will conduct them. When there they will receive further instructions.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 4, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Move two of your divisions early in the morning by forced marches in the direction of Baldwyn, to re-enforce Pope and Rosecrans.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

Should you find the presence of General Buell's forces unnecessary, let me know at once.

If your troops are without supplies, draw them back to where they can get them. The object of your advance was to press the enemy and hasten his retreat as far south as possible. If you have gone farther than you expected, it has resulted from the circumstances of the retreat as reported by you. At any event we will not proceed beyond Baldwyn. On the arrival of General Buell you will transfer to his column the divisions of Davies and T. W. Sherman. Keep me hourly informed of the state of affairs, and I will send forward two more divisions to-day from here, and also move Major-General Sherman's command across from the Memphis road to Kossuth.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 4, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You will exercise your own discretion as to the road to be followed. Rienzi is the shortest route to Baldwyn, but I have no satisfactory information in regard to the road as compared with that by Danville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I informed you upon impulse this morning that I should accompany the two divisions I was directed to send to re-enforce General Pope. It afterward occurred to me that, considering I rank him, it would perhaps have been more proper that I should wait for you to indicate to me when you desire my presence in front, but as you inform me since

that General Pope expects an engagement to-day, I adhere to my first purpose. I would cheerfully waive all authority or credit on arrangements previously made by my junior to meet emergency, but a continued advance under his direction, while I was present there with an inferior force only intended for his support, would place me in a position which I have no idea you desire me to occupy.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Of course I expect you to take command according to your rank on reaching the field, if there should be any necessity to exercise it. I direct General Pope to transfer to your column immediately on its arrival the divisions of T. W. Sherman and Davies, and if things look very serious I will send McCook's also and a part of Grant's forces. These will constitute your immediate command, but your rank will give you the general direction of General Pope's forces whenever you deem it necessary to exercise it. A telegraph office is already at General Pope's headquarters, and you can telegraph to me hourly. I shall also join you if it shall appear at all necessary. An orderly who has been four times over the road has been sent you instead of Lieutenant Worth. The road is very plain and cannot be mistaken.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Corinth, June 4, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Major-General BUELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your pencil note by an orderly is this moment received. I ordered a telegraph office to be opened on Mobile Railroad, and as I have been receiving many telegrams from General Pope, supposed it had been carried out. The pressing importance of opening telegraph and railroad to Columbus has caused the detachment of all telegraph men north.

A telegram just received from General Pope indicates that the enemy is making a stand near Baldwyn merely to cover his retreat. I have no intention to pursue him beyond that place, and merely wish to hurry on his retreat to Okolona. A demonstration in our front will probably be sufficient to accomplish that object without risking any battle. I leave the matter to your best judgment after you consult with General Pope.

The repair of the railroads is now the great object to be attended to, after getting the enemy at sufficient distance, so that he cannot cut our lines.

Yours, in haste,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Corinth, June 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your pencil note and sketch by the orderly are just received.

Before moving you forward to Memphis we must establish a depot at Corinth, and get some more locomotives and cars on the road, and repair it to the Hatchie River. Moreover, we must first force the enemy's retreat farther south. Information received yesterday led to the belief that he was leaving Baldwyn, which was as far as we intended to follow; but late last night Pope thought he was preparing either to make a stand at that place or to turn back on our advance guard and attack Rosecrans and Hamilton. Pope this morning moved the remainder of his forces to their assistance, and I send forward two of Buell's divisions by forced marches to re-enforce him. Possibly I may be obliged to push forward yours and Hurlbut's also. To-day will probably determine what the enemy intends doing. In the mean time I hold everything ready to move in that direction, if necessary. If no more forces should be required south, we will then prepare for the movement of your command west. Get all the information you can of the roads, bridges, supplies, especially forage, between here and Memphis.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Booneville, June 4, 1862—6.50 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Enemy developed in considerable force in the direct road to Baldwyn, on the road to Blackland and between, with infantry and artillery posted. As you desired the divisions of Davies and T. W. Sherman to join Buell, I have left them both at Rienzi, through which place he will pass.

As soon as I learn that you have ordered Buell forward to Blackland I will advance and force the passage of Twenty Mile Creek.

From Corinth to Baldwyn by wagon road is 41 miles. The enemy made no resistance until we reached Twenty Mile Creek.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Just arrived here. Rosecrans and Smith are positive that the whole army of the enemy is posted behind Twenty Mile Creek, which crosses the railroad 4 miles north of Baldwyn. The creek is very difficult, with wild swamp on both sides; the creek runs toward the east. About 8 miles west of Baldwyn is Blackland, from which there are direct roads to Booneville, 7 miles; to Rienzi, 13 miles; to Kossuth, 17 miles. A great deal of open country around Blackland and on the roads leading

from it. Twenty Mile Creek passes 3 miles south of Blackland, and the enemy is represented to extend from opposite Blackland to Baldwyn, a distance of 7 miles. The creek must be bridged and roads cut through the swamps before troops can cross in force. Should you desire to attack, Sherman should march on Blackland by Kossuth and Buell the same place by Rienzi. The bulk of the enemy's force is opposite Blackland. I will send you a sketch of the ground. Everything has been sent off south from Baldwyn. The return trains brought provisions. The enemy will stand until you concentrate opposite him and then retreat again. He can do so more easily than before, having nothing to carry.

The roads are very bad to our rear; many creeks and bad swamps—worse than anything we have had before. Unless you are prepared to follow to Okolona, I would not advise any movement of troops in this direction at present. The enemy will only wait long enough for you to do it and then retire, leaving us without the means to follow.

I am pushing at once very strong reconnaissance to Blackland and to Baldwyn. Buell had best be halted at once, unless you decide to advance. I sent you the reports from the front just as I received them. Regret very much that I was unwell and did not (as is my custom) accompany the advance. I have succeeded in getting up three days' rations, and am therefore ready for the course you wish to pursue.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Corinth, June 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your official protest of the 1st is duly received. The organization of this army for the particular operations against Corinth was made by authority of the President and on the advice of my superiors.

You are entirely mistaken in supposing that you were placed by that organization in a subordinate position or in any way made subject to the orders of your inferiors. The reserve in such an operation is not a less important command than any other, for its chance to be engaged, by re-enforcing the right, left, or center, in case of a battle, is usually three to one. When the army was organized for this advance it was intended to put four divisions on the reserve under your command, but the great length of our front and the expanse of the flanks rendered it necessary to change from that plan, leaving you with a smaller command than was then contemplated. In the exigencies of service in the field it frequently becomes necessary to take from one command to add to another, without regard to the seniority of the particular commanding officers; but I have never understood that by doing so there was any implied disrespect to or want of confidence in the officer whose command was so reduced. The command actually given to you, although much less than at first ordered, was double that which you had on my arrival, and it will hereafter be added to or diminished as the circumstances of the service may seem to me to require. But in doing this I am not, and have never been, actuated by any want of respect for or confidence in you. As an illustration that the changes and particular organizations complained of must be made without regard to the

wishes of individual commanders, I will mention the fact that since the capture of Corinth all except one of Major-General Thomas' divisions have been transferred from his immediate command, and even that one is held in reserve, to be assigned to you if circumstances should require it, thus depriving General Thomas of any distinct command whatever. Moreover Major-General Buell is to-day in command of only two divisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 4, 1862.

General BUELL:

An expedition under the command of General Negley, consisting of troops from all the forces under my command, marched from Fayetteville on the morning of the 1st instant. On the 2d this column entered Winchester, driving thence the enemy's cavalry, under Starnes, and captured a Baptist preacher, who is a ranger, with four of his band. That column is now moving toward Jasper. A supporting column, under Colonel Sill, now occupies Stevenson. It is now expected that these two columns will unite before reaching Jasper. We hope that the enemy is ignorant of our strength and will make a stand at Jasper. They were undoubtedly surprised at Winchester, and I think will not expect to be followed into the mountains. I learn, from what I consider reliable authority, that on the 28th ultimo Beauregard telegraphed Leadbetter at Chattanooga to cross the river and hold the northern side, and especially Winchester, at all hazards. Some artillery has already been sent over, and possibly some infantry. I think my force is more than sufficient, even if all the troops under Leadbetter should be found at Jasper. Our entire force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery will hardly fall short of 6,000 men.

There is but one way of ridding the country of guerrilla bands, and that is to turn out against them a sufficient force of cavalry to pursue and utterly destroy them, with orders not to return till the work is ended. I cannot obtain horses; the wagon horses have been inspected and are [of] little value. Can you send me some cavalry?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ABOVE FORT PILLOW,
June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: When all the engineers of the Queen declined the hazard of the expedition of last evening two young men from my military guard offered to handle the engines and run the boat wherever I wished to take her, and did so coolly and skillfully. I trust that I have not exceeded my authority in detailing R. L. Groomes and W. Jackson, both privates, of Company G, Sixty-third Illinois Regiment, and giving the first the position and pay of chief and the second the position and pay of first assistant engineer, for which they have license. I must have men who will stand by the engines and wheels under all circumstances.

Not one of the soldiers on board hesitated to share the fate of the steamer.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Booneville, June 5, 1862—5 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have carefully examined the ground, and shall at daylight to-morrow morning assault by way of Blackland, moving upon that place in three columns—from Booneville, from Rienzi, and from a point between.

It will require the best part of the day to dispose the troops for that purpose and repair the roads so as to make them practicable in our front.

The enemy's right is very strong and inaccessible.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOONEVILLE, *June 5*, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I shall attack the enemy to-morrow by way of Blackland, marching on that point in three columns, as follows: Two divisions from Booneville; two divisions, under T. W. Sherman, from Rienzi; two divisions, under Hamilton, from a point half way between Booneville to Rienzi. There will probably be a sharp engagement on Twenty Mile Creek and beyond, in direction of Baldwyn. The enemy is in strong force behind the creek, his right effectually covered by jungle and swamp. I have carefully examined the whole ground and shall assault with my whole force. I think, to provide for every contingency, at least two divisions should be advanced to Rienzi to-morrow early, from Buell or Sherman. I do not know that they will be needed, but it will be safe to have them there.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

BOONEVILLE, *June 5*, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I think, to make our operations perfectly secure to-morrow, it will be well to advance T. W. Sherman to-day as far as possible, say to Kossuth, with orders to march toward Blackland at daylight to-morrow morning by the direct road from Kossuth.

It is impossible to ascertain the force of the enemy beyond Twenty Mile Creek; it was large yesterday, Bragg commanding the left wing.

If my operations are successful, I shall at an early hour to-morrow fall upon him with my whole force. If not surprised, he will be so nearly so as to secure us great advantage. I suggest in Sherman's movement that every precaution may be taken.

Your dispatch of this date just received. If you prefer that my attack be not made, telegraph me immediately, as I am preparing for it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Booneville, June 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN:

It is my purpose to move upon the enemy through Blackland as follows: Two divisions from Booneville, two divisions from a point half way between Booneville and Rienzi, by what is known as Smith's road, and your two divisions by the road from Rienzi.

The movement of these three columns will be begun this afternoon at 4 o'clock, so that all the divisions will bivouac to-night within 5 miles of Blackland. This will necessitate an advance toward that place of at least 6 miles by your command this evening. I send you a sketch of the country. You will bivouac near the point marked "Smith's." Rosecrans will rest a little in advance of you at the forks of the road to Kossuth. At early daylight you will move forward with your command to Blackland in fighting order. Your future movements and position will there be designated.

I will send you two companies of cavalry, with an officer who has been on the road. Throw forward these companies in advance, so as to cover your movement. They will rest at least a mile in your front, with their pickets well thrown out, so as to prevent any reconnaissance of your line. Caution them that General Rosecrans is in front on the left. You will take two days' cooked rations in haversacks, your ammunition wagons, and ambulances.

Send back your train immediately to bring up without delay three days' more rations to you, but not a particle of baggage of any kind. This supply will be ordered to follow you through Rienzi to Blackland.

Organize at least 100 pioneers to a brigade, to precede each division, with axes and spades, to put the road in order. Buell will advance two divisions to-morrow morning to Rienzi. Colonel Carlin will advance from Danville to Smith's.

Keep up your communication with the column of Rosecrans, which I shall accompany.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHEWALLA, *June* 5, 1862.

Generals HALLECK or THOMAS, *Corinth:*

Wires up. Have just returned from bridge over Tuscumbia, on the Kossuth road. It was burned. The enemy—four regiments—crossed on Friday in the direction of Oxford and Grenada. Have sent two men to Pocahontas. Busy in saving material of locomotives and cars. Have ordered forward all my camp equipage. This position very good for watching the west and southwest roads, with the State-line road back of Monterey. My distance to our steamboat landing at Pittsburg not much greater than from Corinth. General Hurlbut about 4 miles to my rear, watching Smith's Bridge. No enemy in this neighborhood since last Friday.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Chewalla, June 5, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON:

SIR: The major-general commanding has instructed me to make close inquiry as to the geography and resources of the line of country west hence to Memphis. I experience great difficulty, as, for good reasons, I exclude all citizens from my lines, and command all farmers to remain at home, and on no account to go more than a mile away. It is all-important at this time that we mask our movements. I have made an exception in the case of a man named Dean, who was formerly a foreman in charge of a repair gang on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. I sent him yesterday to Pocahontas, and he has just got back, bringing here the following positive information: No county maps of McNairy or Hardeman Counties could be got. A Mr. Colson writes me that he assisted in the surveys of the railroad, but that all notes and maps were returned to the main office at Memphis, and that he has nothing but his memory. This he prefers not to put on paper, but is willing to impart orally. He reports two structures between Pocahontas and Grand Junction as burned or destroyed. Bridge 1½ miles west of Pocahontas; iron on stone piers; five spans, of 60 feet each (over Muddy), down.

A long piece of wooden trestle over Purtie's Creek, 7½ miles west of Pocahontas, burned, but early repaired.

Road from Grand Junction to Memphis still in running order. One train came out to the Junction yesterday. Some troops, number unknown, at Junction, and two cavalry scouts were within 2 miles of Pocahontas last night.

Railroad office books, papers, spare locomotives, cars, &c., being removed from Memphis to upland called Osceola, 40 miles south of Grenada, where a large amount of side track is being made. Much excitement is in West Tennessee about the burning of cotton. One riot, in which 4 soldiers were killed. Talk in Pocahontas of an organization to protect cotton against the order to burn.

Mr. Dean himself saw the structures this side of Pocahontas. Hatchie Bridge, 1¼ miles east of Pocahontas; bridge burned; span, 162 feet; depth of water, 6 to 8 feet; length of trestle west of bridge, 312 feet, of which forty-two bents, of about 18 feet, are burned. Length of trestle east of bridge, 337 feet, of which fourteen bents are burned.

Tuscumbia Bridge, 162 feet, burned; water, 4 to 6 feet; trestle east, 370 feet; bents destroyed, 5. He also notes Hardcastle trestle of 230 feet long; number of bents destroyed, 5.

Thus it will be seen that an immense quantity of work must be done to put this road in order to the Junction. All the timber must be got out, as there is none prepared, and the saw-mills at Pocahontas are stopped.

As soon as I get the maps, which Colonel Thom is preparing, I will make close inquiry into the country road, with the resources as to forage, and report fully. I heard of another hand car across Tuscumbia, and have sent a party to get it across somehow to-night.

I have a regiment at Young's Bridge (burned), on the Kossuth road, 2½ miles west of this, engaged in erecting a new bridge, and have notified General Hurlbut of General Halleck's order that he prepare one at Smith's old bridge, so as to be ready to move on Kossuth at short notice. Kossuth is 10½ miles below here.

By to-morrow I will have all the locomotives and works of the road.

In two more days I hope to have Cypress Creek Bridge (railroad), with the track from Corinth to Tuscumbia Creek, in good order. I will then want the general's specific orders whether to direct my attention to the railroad or dirt road. They are different, and cannot be made to use bridges in common.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NEAR BETHEL, TENN.,
June 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from General Halleck, directing me not to advance my command any farther, as it may be necessary to march it south, in order to support Buell and Pope. You will therefore cease advancing your division until further orders. The First Division is now about 2 miles from Bethel, and would have reached there to-night but for General Halleck's order. Both brigade and supply trains of the First Division are from 6 to 9 miles behind (4.15 o'clock p. m.); hence it will be impossible to supply you with rations by using them. I will start a drove of fifty head of beeves to you immediately. Send your wagons back for all that you may need as rapidly as you can make them available.

The First Division is pressed by the same necessities as yourself. The enemy came out and attacked McClellan on the 1st instant, and was driven back by him. He had not at that date taken the city.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *June* 5, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Your dispatch received and will be immediately attended to. There are many refugees from the Confederate Army all through this part of the State. Large numbers of them are coming forward, volunteering, and renewing their allegiance, and seem gratified at the opportunity of doing so. There is a great reaction taking place here in favor of the Union and the restoration of the State. If poor East Tennessee could be relieved it would produce a thrill throughout the nation; they are being treated worse than the beasts of the forest, and are appealing to the Government for protection. God grant that it may be in your power ere long to extend it to them. If there could have been more forces left in the middle part of the State it would have convinced the rebels that there was no chance of a successful rising up, and by this time the disunionists would have been put completely down, and the forces could have entered East Tennessee by way of Chattanooga, while General Morgan would have entered by way of Cumberland Gap, and the whole army in East Tennessee would have been bagged and the people relieved. God grant that your efforts in the noble work in which you are engaged may be crowned with success and the hearts of the people made glad.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NASHVILLE, *June* 5, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. The stock of quartermaster's supplies on hand here is not large. I will have everything under my control in order as soon as possible to furnish supplies from here. I will have to draw from Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. The necessary preparation for filling my requisition can be made at these places without attracting attention. I have to request that the quartermasters at these places may be directed to be prepared to fill all my requisitions promptly. Colonel Swords does not send me half enough forage. I am buying all I can here.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *June* 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Many cases of extreme illness are constantly occurring amongst the troops under my command from the fact that I am not authorized to grant leaves of absence or certificates of disability regularly approved by all the surgeons and the medical directors. All officers of the army are excluded from purchasing cotton.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

I have a dispatch from Colonel Ellet, commander of the ram fleet at Fort Pillow, dated at that place yesterday. He informs me that he has been there a considerable time, and has made repeated applications to Captain Davis, commander of the gunboats, for leave to attack the enemy's fleet, but has been uniformly refused. Captain Davis not only refuses to join Mr. Ellet or give him the protection of a single gunboat, but also refuses to allow Ellet to attack on his own hook, nor will he allow any of his force to volunteer with Ellet. I regret the President would not place the fleet under your command. Ellet, however, made one demonstration, but the rebels slipped anchor and escaped. He says the strength of the rebel batteries is greatly overrated. He declares his intention to go on without the gunboats.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., June* 5, 1862.

I. Major-General Thomas is placed in temporary command of Corinth and its vicinity, which will be garrisoned by the divisions of McCook and Todd. He will report direct to these headquarters, but the commanders of divisions will report, as usual, to the commanders of their army corps.

II. A daily detail of 500 men will be made from each division to put

the town in proper police. Prisoners of war will also be employed for that purpose. The health of all requires that this matter be attended to immediately.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, June 6, 1862—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegraph of yesterday is received. During the investment of Corinth I received information, deemed reliable, from deserters from Fort Pillow, that all the forces except about 700 men had been withdrawn. I telegraphed this to Captain Davis, and urged him to attack or run the batteries, and take Memphis, which was also nearly abandoned. No answer was ever received. Brigadier-General Quinby then went down from Columbus to assist, but received no encouragement. It is of vital importance to General Curtis' command that the Mississippi should be opened without delay. Unless this is done he must retreat from Arkansas, as he can get no supplies. The rivers are still very high, and he has lost some of his trains. I shall move on Fort Pillow as soon as possible. Wallace's advance guard has reached Bolivar. The greatest difficulty of the advance is to get supplies, as our train is small. To remedy this defect I am working night and day on the railroads. Brigadier-General McPherson is in charge and is pushing things with great vigor. Four locomotives and a number of cars have already been put in running order and burned bridges repaired. The rebels destroyed everything they could reach. I hope in a few days to get a new machine-shop in operation at this place; after which we can proceed more rapidly. The enemy is still at Baldwyn, with a force estimated at 80,000. A portion of his army has gone to Ripley and Holly Springs, while guerrilla forces are scattered over the country, burning bridges, cotton, provisions, &c.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BOONEVILLE,
June 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The reconnaissance last night found the enemy's pickets where they have been heretofore. A further examination will be made to-day, but nothing can be determined certainly by reconnaissance, except it is made in force, and that can only be done properly when we are in position to support it, and attack in force if circumstances warrant it.

My dispositions for the present must of course be based on the information already obtained by General Pope in regard to roads and the enemy's position. With that light the following dispositions will immediately be made.

General Pope will rest his left on the railroad at this point, with strong cavalry pickets to his left and front; his right extending on a road west toward Dick Smith's, which is about 3½ miles from here, and

on a road from Rienzi to Blackland, at which point the advanced guard of the enemy's left is understood to rest.

The road from Kossuth south comes into the road just mentioned near Dick Smith's. My troops, at least three divisions of them, will move on the Rienzi and Blackland road and form on Pope's right. Their right will rest about at Dick Smith's, which is about 5 miles from Blackland. This position will enable us to advance, without meeting any serious obstacles, against the enemy's left.

It will have occurred to you, no doubt, that the bridges on the road to Kossuth ought to be repaired as promptly as possible. I have ordered a regiment to work on the railroad bridge over Tuscumbia Creek.

I shall not run any improper risk. I do not hear anything positive in regard to Polk's force, which was said to have gone toward Ripley. Perhaps you know. If he is on our right, of course he ought to be observed.

Your dispatch of this morning received. The negro who came in yesterday says he heard an officer of Beauregard's staff say that troops were to be sent to Chattanooga under Breckinridge.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *June* 6, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Your telegraph received. A negro just arrived at Sherman's, Chewalla, says there are 15,000 rebels at Grand Junction, destroying bridges and breaking up the roads; probably Polk's command. Locomotives and cars *en route* to Florence; have directed General Wood to send force to protect their landing. As soon as Bear Creek Bridge is repaired we can open communication with Mitchel if the enemy should be re-enforced at Chattanooga. I am repairing bridges as rapidly as possible. Sherman will be prepared to open the road by Kossuth; it will take time to do it.

Delay in making an attack will favor us more than it can the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 6, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

If confident that the enemy is retiring, you are authorized to assume command and make the attack; but, as the remainder of the army is distant and otherwise occupied, I desire that no risk be run.

I am satisfied that the enemy will retreat in a day or two, which will satisfy us about as well as if he were defeated in a battle.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June* 6, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Put the prisoners in camp and detach some officers to take command of them. I will make other dispositions as soon as possible. I am informed that Wood's division has done little or nothing toward the repairing of Bear Creek Bridge, the Engineer Regiment being kept on

picket duty. This is all wrong; his whole force not required in defense should work with all possible energy to open our communication with Mitchel, so that you can meet Breckinridge with superior numbers, as he has gone to Chattanooga.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES,
Camp Bethel, June 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: A brigade of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, of the First Division, will move by daydawn to-morrow toward Jackson. I advise you of the fact, that that force and yours may mutually afford each other support, if it should become necessary. I have reported to Major-General Halleck, upon what I understand to be the import of your reports and other information, that both the Bolivar and railroad bridges are intact. You can increase your rations of fresh beef until you can obtain adequate supplies of other food from the river or the depot proposed to be established by General Halleck at this place. I can supply you with beef cattle, from time to time, upon notice of your wants, so long as I remain here. Have the fifty head cattle I started yesterday evening reached you?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *June 6, 1862.*

General BUELL:

I fear no steamer can be taken over the shoals. Will establish a ferry as early as possible. Do I understand that your troops occupy the line from Tuscumbia to Decatur, and that I am at liberty to withdraw my troops posted at Lamb's Ferry and Bainbridge? They are greatly needed on the line of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, where we are constantly threatened at all points.

We have again driven the enemy out of Winchester, and are pursuing him to Jasper, and hope to drive him into the river, but fear he will escape, as heretofore. He has neither front, flanks, nor rear; no line of communication to cut.

My command is very strong and in admirable condition for a fight if any enemy could be found.

Colonel Sill occupies Stevenson with a supporting column.

My railroad train to Stevenson was fired into yesterday by a band, who immediately fled, and not one of them could be found, though the roads were scoured for a long time. We lost 2 men killed and 11 wounded.

I have ordered that the horses for my cavalry shall be taken and receipted for in Jackson County, in which all the murderous attacks have been made.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND FORD,
June 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Kentucky:

GENERAL: Accept my hearty congratulations. Permit me to suggest the propriety of stationing a regiment at Barboursville immediately. By the 9th instant I will have withdrawn every effective soldier from this valley, and my general hospital will be unprotected. The route between the ford and Cumberland Gap will be immediately obstructed by blowing down the ends of a few mountains into the valley, &c.; but raids may be possible.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy furnished Secretary of War by General J. T. Boyle, who adds: "I have no forces to send to Barboursville. We are in perilous need of more troops. Can we get more?")

WASHINGTON, *June* 6, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Buell's Headquarters:

General Boyle was authorized to raise troops in Kentucky and placed in command upon the earnest application of the Kentucky delegation to the President. It was not known here that you had assigned General Duffield to any command in Kentucky. The Department has no design to interfere with your military arrangements without some necessity, but there was at the time great uneasiness in Kentucky, and it was supposed that your attention was absorbed by other more pressing subjects.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Madisonville, June 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

SIR: I expected by this time to have been in Henderson and through that neighborhood with at least four companies of my command, but circumstances are such in this vicinity that I do not feel warranted in leaving it. If rumors that reliable Union men bring in here are correct there are at least 600 guerrillas in this section of country, and they are recruiting every day. I have been scouting every day since I have been here, and have taken some prisoners.

My pickets have been attacked twice. Last night the attack was more formidable than the night before. I had two men wounded, one dangerously, the other slightly. I should have at least four more companies of cavalry or infantry for the purpose of protecting my camp and train. I am fully persuaded that I shall never be able to compete with these infernal devils without I have carbines. I have made at least one dozen requisitions for them, and even had an order on General Ripley from the Secretary of War to issue them to my regiment before I left Pennsylvania. Can you not send them to me immediately?

I am obliged to return every night for the purpose of protecting my camp. Re-enforcements would allow me to scout in such a manner that I could remain out for three or four days.

The guerrilla operations here are all after night. In daylight they are all in the bushes, and they are so thick that you cannot penetrate them on horseback. Give me the re-enforcements and carbines I ask for and this region will soon be quit of guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES,
Camp Bethel, June 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Corinth:*

A courier has just arrived, with a report from Colonel Marsh, commanding the expedition to Jackson, informing me, through General Logan, that he has marched 20 miles to-day; will be in Jackson to-morrow, and that he learns that 800 rebel cavalry were in Jackson yesterday. If he can meet them he will capture or disperse them. Although in absolute need of cavalry for escorts for trains, scouting, accompanying expeditions, and picket duty, an order from General Grant is understood to be impending recalling three companies of Dickey's Illinois Cavalry in exchange for two small companies of German Cavalry badly armed. Pardon me for repeating that I need more cavalry.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOONEVILLE, *June 7, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Do you not think that there is some danger that Beauregard is throwing all his forces into Virginia, and that they may get there before we know it? We can learn nothing of the movements of his force behind the strong pickets in front of us unless we attack them in strong force. I have sent a very enterprising officer, with a cavalry force, to pass around the left of the forces in front of us, at least 5 miles outside of their extreme pickets, and to penetrate near enough to the railroad, at or below Guntown, to see what is going on. I have also sent spies far around for the same purpose. I cannot of course tell what success they will meet with. There will be no attack or forward movement from here, as matters now stand, unless you send orders. I think a visit of a day or two from you would be desirable.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June 7, 1862.*

Major-General BUELL:

We have neither tools nor mechanics to supply. By collecting the tools and mechanics in your army the Tuscumbia railroad bridge can be built without delay. Piers of crib work can be built with logs, and timber laid from one to another. We are doing this in other places.

Put some competent and energetic officer in charge, and I am certain the work can be done with the means at hand.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June* 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Your telegram is received. Urge upon General Wood the importance of pushing forward the Bear Creek Bridge with all possible dispatch. Every man that can find room to work should be employed. Our mechanics here work all night on the locomotives and cars.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION,
Near Bear Creek Bridge, June 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

It is not true that the Engineer Regiment is required to do duty. At the moment of my arrival here with my advance guard (I had come in advance of the bulk of the division to select a camp) I was greeted with the information that some men of the Engineer Regiment had been fired on from the eastern side of Bear Creek, one being killed outright and another wounded. This fact clearly indicated the presence of some hostile parties. Of their force I of course knew nothing. Previous to the commencement of the work, and while preparations were being made for it, I directed Colonel Innes, his camp being near and convenient, to put a camp guard for his own protection at the site of the late bridge and one on the road leading to a ferry 2 miles lower down. As soon as the work was commenced the men were relieved, and they were very small parties. I have two regiments on duty daily, one for protection, the other for labor. The former is posted on the eastern side of Bear Creek.

Your written instructions of the 1st instant inform me that General W. S. Smith is charged with the supervision of the work of repairing the road and my duties those of the military commander. These instructions should have prevented the tone, implied at least, of reflection of your dispatch of yesterday, this moment received, for the slow progress of the work. The dispatch would seem to indicate that I am expected to give more supervision to the work than is contemplated in the written instructions. If this be the general's wish, while it is by no means a duty I would seek, I will [do the work] as rapidly as possible. I informed General Smith and Colonel Innes that I would give them every facility to hasten the work to completion, and I have answered all their requests. It is proper to remark that I do not know that there has been any want of energy and activity on the part of those heretofore charged with the work. I have seen little of General Smith, but Colonel Innes seems anxious to hasten the work. Not being a practical engineer or bridge builder, it is impossible for me to say whether Colonel Innes' efforts are directed judiciously. I only speak for his energy.

I respectfully request a copy of this dispatch be submitted to General Halleck.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN., *Camp Chewalla, June 7, 1862.*

The general commanding thinks he observes on the part of officers and men a partial relaxation of that activity and vigilance which characterized his command on the march to Corinth. The enemy's army has fled away and there is no seeming danger present; but this may not be the real truth, and we must always act on the supposition that the enemy will do his worst, and that he will take advantage of every chance we give him to annoy us and destroy us and our detachments on the very first opportunity. Therefore very general attention is again called to the great importance of a proper system of caution and guard to be observed at all times, whether by the whole division, by detached brigades, regiments, or smaller parties.

I. During all marches advance guards should be out with flankers; when there is the most remote danger of an enemy, ranks must be kept [closed] and straggling absolutely prevented. Marches should be made as steady as possible, and the men be impressed with the fact that by falling out they only make matters worse to catch up. By keeping a steady pace a weak or sick soldier will experience far less fatigue than if he rests for a while and follows behind. Frequent rests will always be made by the general in command or by brigadiers; but no subordinate officer must lengthen the column by halts for any cause. If a wagon or gun stalls or any obstruction offers, details must be made promptly to remove by hand the obstruction, or the infantry must pass around, and leave the obstruction to be removed by the rear guard.

II. As soon as a halt is made, the general, by himself or some of his staff, will indicate to brigadiers their points and whether the camp should be in line or column in mass. Brigadiers will in like manner indicate to colonels the points for their regiments. If accident give one regiment good ground and others bad, colonels must not change on that or any account, for order and system alone give strength to an army, and must prevail over mere personal comfort and choice.

III. The moment the ground for a halt or camp is selected colonels of regiments or commanders of detachments will at once see his guard established; his arms stacked, or arranged under shelter if need be; will cause the watering place to be marked and guarded, and indicate the place for sinks, where they cannot be offensive to his own command or that of another. The company daily detailed for pickets or guard will stand fast under arms, and be conducted to the brigade headquarters, and at once established under the direction of the brigade officer of the day, who in his turn will be governed by the order of the general officer of the day. This grand guard must be entirely independent of the interior regimental guard, and is intended to cover the whole camp against the enemy from any and every quarter. Its importance cannot be overestimated, and officers and soldiers must be made to feel that in a good grand guard the safety and comfort of all depends. If this guard be well posted, instructed, and vigilant, every man can sleep and rest well; but no soldier can have security in his camp or bed in an enemy's country, such as we now occupy, if he feels that the sentinels are sitting down, careless, or asleep.

IV. The general will personally direct the posting in camp of the artillery and cavalry, which must have the ground adapted to their service. They must guard their own camps and horses, but will not be called on for working details or grand guard, but on halting for camp the chief of cavalry will report in person for instructions as to the cavalry pickets. Upon their intelligence and vigilance much depends. They are not

posted to fight, but for watching the approaches of an enemy at sufficient distance out to give early warning of danger. Generally they will keep under cover themselves at points where they have a long field, or road, or path ahead. The picket guard must always keep out vedettes, who must be either be in the saddle or standing to horse. They must never allow themselves to be surprised, night or day. The officer of picket must always, before resting, make a circuit about his station, so as to be well informed of all approaches, as well as roads and paths, leading back to camp, and must report to headquarters or nearest camp all suspicious acts or signs of an enemy. They must be careful, however, to give no unnecessary alarm, as quiet and rest are essential to the health and usefulness of an army.

V. The moment the halt or camp is indicated to a battery of artillery the commander will come into battery, unlimber, guns pointed toward the enemy, horses unbridled or unharnessed as the case may require, guards posted, and tarpaulins spread, the water for horses and men looked to, and forage provided. Every opportunity at a halt during a march should be taken advantage of to cut grass, wheat, or oats, and extraordinary care taken of the horses, on which everything depends.

The commander should at once study his ground, mark well the field of fire, and improve it by cutting away limbs and bushes or moving logs. There is no branch of service that calls for harder work and keener intelligence than the artillery, and no excuse will ever be received for the want of a proper degree of foresight in providing for all necessities and preparation at all times for battle.

VI. But the grand guard is the most important feature of an army in the field. The instructions laid down in the Army Regulations are minute, and must be carefully studied by all officers and explained to the men. The commanding general has frequently found sentinels negligent, sitting down, or even asleep, and has invariably been told by the sentinel "he did not know any better;" "had never been told by his officer," &c. This will never do. Every sentinel must know that at least he should be well armed and wide awake, and the officers should not give the men an opportunity to plead ignorance. Each sentinel should have plain instructions when posted what he should do, especially the points he is to watch, the manner of the challenging at night, and the length of his turn of duty. Sergeants and corporals must be active, and must hasten to the sentinel when he calls, for if threatened no sentinel should leave his post; but the officer commanding the guard should alone judge when a sentinel is too much exposed. Sentinels must be warned against spies, and citizens must not pass within or without our lines without special authority. Better prohibit all citizens from traveling than to allow an enemy to gather information by their spies, who will resort to all manner of cunning to penetrate our camps to judge of our strength and of our plans. When citizens approach our lines they should be politely but firmly told they must go home and stay there. If they have business or information for headquarters, they should be passed there under guard.

VII. As a rule all private property of citizens must be respected, but if forage or feed be needed, and the parties are unwilling to sell at fair prices, the division or brigade quartermaster and commissaries may take and account for as though purchased. They will give the owner a receipt for the amount taken, specifying on the face of it that the claim cannot be transferred, and payment will be made at the convenience of the Government on proof of loyalty.

This order will be furnished each regiment and read at evening

parade. Its contents will be carefully explained to all commanders sent off on working parties and detachments, and no excuse will ever be taken in case of surprise.

Armed, equipped, and provided as this army is, we must at all hours and all times be prepared for battle or for any of the machinations of a shrewd and desperate enemy.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 7, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of this date received.* The enemy still occupies the railroad from Tuscumbia to Decatur. I have no force to drive him out, but supposed this would be done by General Buell; but am informed by him that his troops will not probably pass to the east of Bear Creek for seven or eight days. Am building boats and preparing the track for crossing. I wish you to interpose, if possible, and stay the execution of the order about surplus officers. I have not a single brigade quartermaster in my entire division, and all our business will be thrown into confusion. Occupied with the enemy at every point.

O. M. MITCHEL.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I am ordered by General Halleck to push cars and locomotives across the river at Decatur. This cannot be done until the enemy's troops are driven out. I know their cavalry still remain opposite Lamb's Ferry and along the line of the railway. I wish it was possible to penetrate to Tuscumbia and Decatur. Have been compelled to send a large force to Chattanooga, to crush out promptly the scheme of the enemy to occupy the mountainous region of Tennessee bordering upon the river and the railroad. In my opinion a great struggle is to take place for the mastery of the railroad from Richmond south to Atlanta.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

On Thursday General Negley succeeded in surprising the rebel General Adams, and after a sharp fight routed and scattered the enemy in the wildest disorder, capturing commissary wagons, with supplies and ammunition.

The column under Colonel Sill formed a junction with General Negley's column at Jasper. Adams' cavalry fled 43 miles without stopping to Chattanooga. The enemy were crossing the river at Shell Mound with infantry and artillery. Adams' cavalry turned them back. Our troops by this time are near Chattanooga, and I have given General Negley authority to take the town in case he deems it prudent.

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*Not found.

My new gunboat, the Tennessee, left Bellefonte at 3 o'clock this p. m., and will arrive, I hope, in time to take part in the fight, should there be one, at Chattanooga. I am making every possible effort to rescue the steamer Paint Rock, and hope to receive 600 prisoners at Chattanooga.

Have you any orders to give?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June* 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Colonel Fry, of Major-General Buell's staff, telegraphs from Booneville, Miss., that Morgan, with 800 cavalry, has started to Kentucky since the evacuation of Corinth. He was in Corinth after his late raid in Kentucky. Lieutenant McKenna telegraphs from Somerset that 400 rebel cavalry encamped at mouth of Greasy Creek, on the Cumberland. Being without sufficient force to guard all points, I will endeavor to supply it with Home Guards until you order the forces from Ohio and Indiana.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, June 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Captain McCullough, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was attacked yesterday near Tompkinsville, Ky., by the rebel Hamilton, with 200 men. McCullough drove the enemy back with his single company, but was himself killed and 3 men wounded. Hamilton is reported killed. I have requested General Dumont to co-operate with me by sending a cavalry force up south side of Cumberland River to capture the marauders. I apprehend this is the beginning of trouble here. The rebel Morgan is on the Cumberland, and Bledsoe and other rebel chiefs have possession of Clinton County, and drove off the judge and prevented holding court. They are killing citizens and burning houses. I have ordered 500 of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Williams, to the Cumberland River to drive out the rebels. I hope you will authorize the raising of the cavalry regiment by Colonel Metcalf under the Military Board. Can I enlist and organize a company or squadron of cavalry here to take the place of part of provost guard of Louisville?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

You are authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry, and also to enlist and organize one company of cavalry to serve as a provost guard in Louisville.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 8, 1862.

General HALLECK:

It is impossible in our present position to gain reliable information in regard to the enemy's movements, and nothing of importance of any kind has been obtained since that which I telegraphed you on the 6th. Our cavalry find their pickets in about the same position. The probability is that they are leaving Baldwyn. To ascertain the fact, I propose to advance about five divisions to-morrow at least to near Twenty Mile Creek, by different roads, toward Baldwyn, driving the enemy out of Blackland. This may develop that they are so weak as to abandon the creek and Baldwyn on our approach, or else show us what stand is likely to be made there. At present we are some 14 miles from Twenty Mile Creek and 17 miles from Baldwyn, though of course our pickets are nearer. We shall suffer here both for the want of water and for its bad quality, and it will be but little better farther on.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

The purpose of the advance ordered for to-morrow is first to drive the enemy beyond Twenty Mile Creek and reconnoiter the creek, for the double purpose of ascertaining the condition of the crossings and the dispositions and force of the enemy preparatory to a final attack. The dispositions for this object have already been determined at our interview to-day, but it may be proper to recapitulate them more formally:

Nelson's division will move from Richard Smith's through Blackland. Sherman's will move on the road which runs south about 500 yards east of Smith's, past Bramlette Spring and Lindsay's farm. Davies' division will move on the same road to where it leaves the Booneville and Blackland road, and there be held in reserve.

Crittenden will take position in reserve in front and to the right of Smith's, on the roads from Smith's to Blackland and from Smith's to Ripley.

You will send two brigades of your force on the road from Booneville to Baldwyn, on the west side of the railroad; two divisions on the road between the same points on the east side of the railroad, one of them to be held in reserve where that road forks, some miles from Booneville, the other to move forward on the two forks. At least one regiment of cavalry will be thrown out on the Jacinto and Baldwyn road and the road between that and the main Booneville and Baldwyn road.

The several columns will move at 5 o'clock in the morning. The advance columns will move with a strong force of skirmishers and take strong positions about a mile north of Twenty Mile Creek. The skirmishers will then move forward with strong reserves, driving in the enemy's advanced posts, if any are met, and hold the line of Twenty Mile Creek, and halt there till the proper reconnaissance is made and orders are given for subsequent movements.

The corps not designated to advance will be held in readiness to move

at a moment's notice. The troops will be supplied with three days' rations in haversacks and will move with a suitable ammunition train, but without baggage. Five or more cavalrymen who know the roads will accompany each of the divisions as guides. You can communicate with me at the point where the road from Dick Smith's to Bramlette Spring leaves the Booneville and Blackland road. You will of course report the detailed movements of your troops according to circumstances, and inform me of anything that may affect the general object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—The retreat of the enemy, which was ascertained during the night when these orders were written, superseded the necessity of the movement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Booneville, June 8, 1862—midnight.

Major-General HALLECK:

The battalion of cavalry I sent out toward Baldwyn this morning has just returned, having passed through that place and gone 3 miles farther south.

The enemy has retreated and passed through Guntown last night. They have lost, by desertion of the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas regiments, near 20,000 men since they left Corinth. All the regiments yet left from those States passed down, closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops.

It is believed by the people of the country that Beauregard cannot reach Columbus with more than half the forces which he brought away from Corinth. They represent the whole country east and north of Corinth to be filled with parties of soldiers returning to their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The regiment of cavalry I sent out at sunset will go as far as Guntown.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, MISS.,
June 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Sherman and Hurlbut are opening roads to communicate with you as early as possible. I approve of your advancing to attack the enemy; enough at least to develop his strength. But you must do so very cautiously, as the other divisions are engaged in repairing railroads and cannot be immediately made available. Fitch's regiment and one other are in Memphis, and a part of McClernand's division is believed to be in Jackson. Wallace holds Bolivar, and has scouted to near Grand Junction.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES,
Camp Bethel, June 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Memphis being in our possession on one side, Bolivar on another, and Jackson on another, no obstacle is known to exist preventing us from taking possession of Somerville and the Memphis and Ohio Railroad at the nearest and most commanding point west of Somerville. If you have or can provide adequate subsistence for such a force, push forward a detachment, at least your advance guard, to Somerville and the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. I will immediately order a party from Jackson to follow the railroad toward Bolivar until it meets yours going toward Jackson. Guard all railroad bridges within your reach.

Communicate with me as often as may be useful.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 8, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have dispatches from General Negley dated opposite Chattanooga. I am disposed to believe the enemy will make a stand and will doubtless secure re-enforcements. Morgan is said to be in the town; also Adams. I am of the opinion that every effort should be made to maintain the position we now hold. If we fall back we open the door to pour in troops at the exact point they are already determined to use, and if we once commence to fall back it is difficult to determine when we can halt. I deem this a matter of the utmost importance, and most respectfully request the orders of yourself and General Halleck.

I am now rebuilding the bridge from Wartrace to Tullahoma. The road to Stevenson could be very soon opened, and in my opinion should be occupied with a powerful force.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 8, 1862.

General BUELL:

Colonel Lester telegraphs me that the enemy, 1,000 strong, have reached a point 8 miles south of McMinnville, and intends to attack Murfreesborough. Two regiments have been ordered to that place.

I do not know that reliance ought to be placed on these reports. One thing is certain, that is the region which ought now to be strongly occupied

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June* 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have just received the following dispatch:

LOUISVILLE, *June* 7, 1862.

Governor YATES:

General Dumont telegraphs me that a large rebel force is at or west of the Cumberland Mountains, marching to attack Nashville, and asking for re-enforcements. They

cut off 75 of Colonel Lester's scouts this morning near Readyville. Can you not send a regiment or battalion, to be forwarded to Nashville, or to replace such as I may send? I have none to spare. If the Ohio is to be protected, let the line of defense be as far south as possible.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I can now spare a fine regiment at Chicago which you ordered to General Halleck. Please advise me immediately what you prefer me to do.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
June 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Dumont telegraphed last night for re-enforcements. Says the enemy, in considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, are on the west side of the mountains, and are marching on and intend to attack this place (Nashville); that they cut off 75 of Colonel Wynkoop's [?] scouts near Readyville. He inquires if there are troops in Indiana and Ohio that could be brought forward. I telegraphed Governors Morton and Tod, and will send five companies to-day. I will order them to Bowling Green, within a few hours of Nashville by rail. I telegraphed General Buell at Booneville, Miss., on the subject. Will you direct the ordnance officer here to supply arms for cavalry on my order?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
June 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have pretty reliable intelligence that a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, cavalry, and artillery are on this side of the mountains, and meditate an attack on Murfreesborough and Nashville. I am informed by Colonel Lester, who is in command of a very small force at Murfreesborough—say 300 infantry, 100 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery—that his mounted pickets were cut off this morning at Readyville, and that out of 75 but 7 have come in. This was probably done by the enemy's advance guard. I am very weak at this place—not to exceed 1,200 effective men, 100 cavalry, and a battery, just organized; the men as yet wholly undrilled and incapable of using the guns effectively. Should the enemy prove pretty strong I fear that neither General Mitchel nor General Buell can afford timely aid, owing to the distance they must march before reaching railroad. I would think from what information I have that the enemy is quite strong in cavalry, and that of cavalry and infantry his strength may be 10,000. It is said that Governor Harris is at the head of these troops, and that the hope is that an uprising of the people may take place. I think the hope of this result is really the object of the expedition. I am not at all frightened. Think it likely that the enemy may not be so strong, and at all events

hope to be able here and there to gather 4,000 or 5,000 troops and meet him; but if there are any troops that could be sent forward to this place I shall be glad, and there should be no delay. Independent of the present emergency, troops have been greatly needed between the Tennessee and Cumberland. We have not had enough troops to punish marauders or to encourage the Union sentiment. Cavalry has been much needed, since much of the enemy's cavalry has been sent to the north side of the Tennessee. I telegraph direct to you, as I fear the delay that might result from trying to reach General Buell, but I shall dispatch him also.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

If you will specify what number of arms you require for cavalry the Ordnance Department will be directed to supply them immediately. By order made to-day the Department of the Mississippi is extended over the whole of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and officers commanding in those States are directed to report to General Halleck for orders. Unless upon extraordinary emergency it is not within the scope of your power to call for troops from other States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Corinth, Miss.:

We are changing one of the departmental lines, so as to give you all of Kentucky and Tennessee. In your movement upon Chattanooga I think it probable that you include some combination of the force near Cumberland Gap under General Morgan. Do you?

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON,
June 8, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Corinth:

Your dispatch of this date just received.* You may authorize General Curtis to raise whatever troops in your opinion are required for the service.

By order made to-day the whole of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee are placed in your command. There seems to be much alarm in the mind of General Dumont in regard to Nashville, and he has been calling through General Boyle, at Louisville, for troops from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, seriously interfering with the contemplated disposition of the new recruits raising in those States. Can there be any occasion for this alarm?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*Relating to affairs in Missouri and Arkansas.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June* 8, 1862.

I. The Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the whole of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.* All officers on duty in those States will report to Major-General Halleck.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Many of the prisoners of war desire to take the oath of allegiance and return home. Shall they be permitted to do so? The deserters who are and have been coming in in considerable numbers I have permitted to go on to Hamburg and find their way home as best they could. The prisoners of war who at first desired to be exchanged wish also now to take the oath. I don't know how you desire to treat such cases. I have just heard from Colonel Sheridan; he is in Baldwyn, with his regiment, and has pushed his advance toward Guntown. The enemy drive away and carry off everything for miles around; many families, even those the wealthiest, destitute and starving; nothing whatever has been left them. The cavalry I sent out passed many fine houses of persons in good circumstances where the women and children were crying for food; everything had been taken; all the male members of the family carried and forced into the army. Many represent the enemy is suffering greatly for food.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Booneville:*

General Buell and his command has been ordered east. Select a good position, where good water may be procured for your troops—somewhere between Corinth and Baldwyn—and report. I think Danville or Rienzi would be about the proper locality, if all other conditions can be satisfied. Our outposts should be established at Baldwyn, and perhaps a small advance picket at Guntown. Give me your views.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Chewalla:*

Yesterday's movement to turn the enemy's rear at Guntown proved that the enemy's main body had retreated south; the rear guard at

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*This added to Halleck's command so much of these States as lay east of "a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn." But see Halleck to Buell, p. 33; Johnson to Stanton, p. 38; Stanton's reply, p. 57; and Stanton to Buell, pp. 59, 65.

Baldwyn scattered. You will now make preparation to move forward your division to Grand Junction, on the State-line road. Hurlbut will follow.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
June 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Chewalla:*

You will immediately move with your own and Hurlbut's divisions on the State-line road in the direction of Memphis. On reaching Grand Junction you will detach working parties to repair railroad toward Jackson and Memphis. A telegraph line via Jackson will be immediately extended to Grand Junction. Send forward as soon as possible to Memphis for supplies of all kinds.

Great care must be taken to secure your working parties from attack, by placing a force south of the railroad, at some convenient and proper position. Until telegraph line is established report as often as possible by courier to Chewalla. Assure all country people that they will be permitted to take their cotton freely to market and that the ordinary channels of trade will be immediately reopened.

The conduct of your expedition will require great caution and circumspection.

The reopening of the railroad from Grand Junction to Memphis is so important, that you will use all possible diligence with your working parties in making the repairs.

Advices from Jackson to-day inform me that the trains are rapidly working their way from Jackson south toward Grand Junction.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

General HALLECK:

As I informed you last night, I have countermanded the order for advancing upon Baldwyn in force this morning, our cavalry having penetrated 3 miles beyond that point, and understanding that you did not design to continue a pursuit beyond there. I have received no written or detailed report from the cavalry force sent to Baldwyn. Shall communicate it as soon as received. Everything seems to indicate that the enemy are steadily continuing their retreat, with no intention of doing more than retard the pursuit. I doubt if they will make a much longer stand at Okolona than here. Some of the information speaks of Columbus. One informant, a negro, said they had sent cannon to Memphis, though he only spoke from hearsay. He also gave it as camp rumor that part of the force was going east into Alabama. Of course all this is indefinite and without any absolute reliability, but, in connection with other information which you may have, it may help you to form your conclusion.

The loss of the enemy in the retreat has been undoubtedly very great, from disasters and sickness, &c. The deserters all estimate it at from 20,000 to 30,000.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 9, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

In accordance with General Halleck's instructions, I have ordered Sherman's, Nelson's, and Crittenden's divisions back to different points on the Memphis and Charleston road, and directed Davies' division to report to you again. One regiment of Davies' division is at work on the Tuscumbia Bridge, under the direction of an officer from Sherman's division. The bridge ought to be finished day after to-morrow. Smith's First Ohio Cavalry, which belongs properly to Sherman's division, is ordered to return with it. These are, I believe, all the points that affect your command.

I shall start back early in the morning, leaving you independent again. I suppose our future movements will be determined upon in a few days.

Very truly,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have just received dispatches, dated the 8th, from General Mitchel. I have given him frequent general instructions in regard to the use of the troops under his command; and I answered his dispatches on the 7th that he was in no sufficient force to advance on Chattanooga, and that if he could at first succeed in taking it, as he thought of doing, he would jeopardize the force sent there and expose Middle Tennessee. The dispatches of yesterday are as follows:

I have dispatches from General Negley, dated opposite Chattanooga. I am disposed to believe the enemy will make a stand and will doubtless receive re-enforcements. Morgan is said to be in the town; also Adams. I am of the opinion that every effort should be made to maintain the position we now hold. If we fall back we open the door to pour in troops at the exact point they are already determined to use, and if we once commence to fall back it is difficult to determine when we can halt. I deem this a matter of the utmost importance, and most respectfully request the orders of yourself and General Halleck.

I am now rebuilding the bridge from Wartrace to Tullahoma. The road to Stevenson could very soon be opened, and in my opinion should be occupied with a powerful force.

Colonel Lester telegraphs that the enemy, 1,000 strong, has reached a point 8 miles south of McMinnville, and intends to attack Murfreesborough. Two regiments have been ordered to that place. I do not know what reliance ought to be placed on these reports; one thing is certain, that is the region that ought now to be strongly occupied.

MITCHEL.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I think it useless to pursue the enemy any farther. Send another division toward Tuscumbia, to repair the railroad and drive out the enemy this side of Decatur. The Tennessee is falling so rapidly that

it is doubtful whether steamers with the locomotives and cars can get up to Florence. It is therefore important that our connection with Mitchel be made with all possible dispatch, as your entire army will probably move west and the Engineer Regiment restored to your command.

I think you had better leave General Smith on that duty, if you deem him competent. I am only waiting for advices from Washington to order your movement. If you have any apprehension about the brigade of Wood, push forward to Tuscumbia his entire division and replace it at Bear Creek by another.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
June 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Booneville:*

You will move Nelson's and Crittenden's divisions in direction of Decatur on such roads as you may deem best. The Jacinto and Iuka road is here said to be the most direct and practical; but of that you can judge best. T. W. Sherman's division will be sent here to replace McCook's, which you will also order east. You will leave the remainder of the force with General Pope and come to Corinth yourself, as I wish to consult you on our future movements. Give such orders about supplies for your troops going east as you may deem proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Booneville, June 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

General Buell directs that you move your division toward Decatur at 5 a. m. to-morrow, marching by way of Rienzi and Jacinto. Your supply train now on the way from Corinth should not come this side of Rienzi, and you had better advance an officer to that place to meet and stop it there or turn it off on to the Jacinto road at that point. If it has got this side of Rienzi let it turn back at once and move to Rienzi, and stop at such a place on the route prescribed as you may deem best.

A detail of men under an officer from each regiment should start back to your camp to-night to pack up and move with your camp equipage, they taking the road by Farmington, and so on to the east, passing near Burnsville, known as the old Alabama road. General Nelson's train will be moving over the same road, and General Wood's division has passed over it.

Report here in person as soon as you have given the necessary orders for the above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

General Buell directs that your division at once take up its line of march for Bear Creek, near the point where it is crossed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. You will move by way of Booneville, Jacinto, and Cartersville. Your camp equipage should be moved in the direction of Bear Creek, to join you at the point designated. Report in person for further instructions when your orders are given for the division to move.

You must provide yourself with guides.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp, June 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Division:

General Buell directs me to say that the First Ohio Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith commanding, is to accompany your division on its return to Corinth. You will therefore give the necessary orders.

The general learns that no payment has been made to Mr. Ramsay, a citizen near here, as ordered by General Buell. A statement of your quartermaster in the case is herewith returned and payment ordered.

It is also reported that the guard placed over Mr. Ramsay's premises last night robbed him of poultry and committed other depredations instead of protecting him. You will have the matter investigated and properly disposed of.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

General BUELL:

Owing to intelligence received from Colonel Lester I have very reluctantly ordered the return of the forces under General Negley. I deem this a most important step, for I am quite certain the enemy will follow. If supplies can be sent to Bainbridge Ferry, 7 miles above Florence, the distance to Florence is less than 40 miles, and the route far superior to any other.

It is my duty to again repeat the opinion already expressed, that we ought to occupy Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with a powerful force, and if not done very soon the enemy will do it.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have kept General Buell fully advised of my own movements and those of the enemy. Fearing my dispatches may not have reached him,

I venture to address you direct. Having heard that the enemy was passing troops from Chattanooga across the Tennessee for the purpose of occupying Jasper, Winchester, and the mountains bordering on the river and railroad, I sent an expedition under General Negley to arrest the movement of the enemy and drive them back, and this has been handsomely done, and General Negley on the 7th held a position opposite Chattanooga, as well as Jasper and all the ferries, thus effectually shutting that door of entrance; but on yesterday I learned that a heavy force was threatening Murfreesborough and the adjacent posts. I am thus compelled to withdraw General Negley and send him to reenforce Colonel Lester.

Since the fall of Corinth the enemy, being relieved from the necessity of concentrating all his strength at that point, will be at liberty to advance through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky from Knoxville, across the mountains, into Nashville, and from Chattanooga into Northern Alabama.

Pardon me if I have exceeded the limits of my duty. It is for me to report that my force is totally insufficient to do anything more than to guard the extensive region over which they are spread from hostile citizens and small bands of the enemy. I wait your orders with anxiety.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
June 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

I have telegraphed to Secretary of War for permission for you to retain your present organization for the present.

General Buell will immediately move one division across Bear Creek in the direction of Tuscumbia and another will soon follow.

It is very doubtful whether we can get cars and locomotives up the Tennessee to Florence, and may be obliged to send them to Memphis.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that some be crossed over at Decatur with all possible dispatch. We have two regiments in Memphis and more are following. The railroad has been opened to Jackson, and we hope soon to reach Grand Junction. The enemy has been pursued 50 miles south toward Mobile, and is now probably in Okolona.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BEAR CREEK, *June* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The order to send a brigade to Tuscumbia has rendered a change necessary in the plans I had previously made for protecting the work on the road. I have sent a regiment to Buzzard's Roost Creek Bridge to encamp and furnish the requisite fatigue parties. A regiment will be sufficient for this purpose, and will be in supporting distance of the main force. I know not how imminent may be the danger General Mitchel is in, nor do I know the cause of great value of time in opening communication with him, but presume that he may be threatened with an attack by a superior force. I think it proper to state that I do not think support can be sent to him in time, if his danger is imminent,

if the movements of the re-enforcements are delayed till communication is open by rail. I will press the work as rapidly as possible, and by a judicious distribution of the working parties try to have as many bridges as possible being worked at the same time.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

Captain MCLEAN, *Chief of Staff:*

On the 29th of May, ultimo, I was ordered by the Secretary of War to take command of United States forces in Kentucky. I assumed command by published order on 4th instant. To-day the Secretary of War telegraphs me that all of Kentucky is included in the Department of Mississippi, and I instructed to report to Major-General Halleck for orders. On 6th instant part of Morgan's forces attacked a company of Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killing 1 captain and 2 men. Colonel Williams reports to me that rebel Captain Hamilton was killed and several of his men wounded; this is not certain. The rebels fled. I have ordered six companies Ninth Pennsylvania, under Colonel Williams, to advance by way of Tompkinsville, where the enemy were on west side of Cumberland Mountains, in considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, moving to attack Nashville, waiting for re-enforcements. I had no force to send forward, deeming it absolutely necessary to protect Nashville. Secretary of War has ordered forward the Sixtieth Indiana. Major Cox reported to me this morning. I have ordered him, with 260 men, to Bowling Green. Colonel Owen with the body of regiment will be here to-morrow or next day. I will hold them in position to send to Nashville in case of emergency. I do not apprehend any attack on Nashville.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN., *June* 9, 1862.

The Third Brigade, General Denver, will move forward on the road to Pocahontas, and repair the bridge across Tuscumbia Creek, camping on the east side of the creek, but pushing a strong picket beyond to the high ground.

The division of General Hurlbut will move early to-morrow on the same road to the Big Hatchie and reconstruct the bridge across that stream, repairing the road generally and making it passable to artillery. The division will leave its train on this side of Tuscumbia Creek until the Tuscumbia Bridge is passable.

The brigades of Morgan L. Smith and McDowell will be prepared to move forward as soon as notice is received that the road is opened as far as Pocahontas.

Officers and men must be cautious in their dealings with citizens. Nothing should be told them of the movements of troops or anything whatever of our plans or purposes. They must be suspected always, although if at home and minding their business they should be respected. If on the road they must be arrested and held as prisoners.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Booneville:*

By general order of yesterday's date the Department of the Mississippi was extended over the whole of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. This territory, I suppose, falls in your district of that department. It is the disposition of this Department to leave all military operations to the commanding general. At the urgent entreaties of the Kentucky delegation, who represented the State to be in danger, General Boyle was authorized to raise forces in Kentucky and command them, under the impression that you were so remote and so fully occupied that you were unable to give attention to their condition. Much alarm and insecurity continues to be manifested in that State and also in Tennessee. General Boyle, on his own authority, has been ordering troops from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for Nashville, at the instance, he says, of General Dumont. General Morgan has also been telegraphing daily about the greatly superior forces of the enemy threatening him, although at his request he was also authorized to raise recruits. We have no knowledge of his strength. Under these circumstances I would be glad to hear from you your opinion of the actual state of affairs and the condition and strength of the forces in Kentucky and Tennessee. You are at liberty to intrust the command in both States to whomsoever you may deem best qualified to meet the present emergencies. The President is anxious to have speedily some definite information from you on these subjects.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOONEVILLE, MISS.,
June 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. There is undoubtedly abundant cause for prudent and prompt action, but none I think, for serious anxiety, now that the disposition of the enemy at Corinth—for it amounts to that, in one source or another—leaves a large force available for operations in Kentucky and Tennessee, where it is certainly very much needed. The necessity for concentrating a heavy force upon Corinth almost denuded Kentucky, and left barely a sufficient force for an active defensive position in Middle Tennessee, to suit the state of things at that time. The rebel authorities have taken advantage of this reduction of our forces in Tennessee—from which they were not yet entirely expelled—to increase their strength there, to threaten preparations, and that has given confidence and activity to the lawless and disloyal element in Kentucky. My disposition of the troops left in Tennessee had in view the defense of Nashville and Middle Tennessee against invasion by the way of Chattanooga and Stevenson or directly from East Tennessee, and finally active operations against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Decatur and Bridgeport, if circumstances favored it. The latter was very happily accomplished by General Mitchel's activity and energy. Security against an attack from East Tennessee, and after that the expulsion of the rebels from Tennessee entirely, are now matters of very pressing importance. I hope General Mitchel will be able to effect the first until more troops can be thrown in. The second will require all the troops that came from there. The rebels have

already a considerable force in East Tennessee, and information from various quarters indicates conclusively, I think, that they mean to augment it. The condition of things in Kentucky and Tennessee is not alarming, but it requires prompt attention. I think General Halleck is only waiting your instructions before sending the requisite force. General Mitchell, by advancing to Chattanooga without an attainable object, got some of his troops out of position for the security of Nashville, but he had already anticipated the instructions which I sent him in regard to it, and has recalled them.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I received yesterday your dispatch concerning the selection of a camp for this command.

Between Tuscumbia and Twenty Mile Creek there is no water except in wells, mostly artesian, and sluggish, muddy streams through the swamps, which a few days of dry weather and use will render utterly unfit for stock even. The water throughout this strip of land is bad and scarce. In view of the sanitary condition of this force, which already begins to have a very serious sick list, I would suggest an immediate return to the camp on the north side of Tuscumbia Creek or Clear Creek. This latter creek is a clear, running brook of excellent water, 25 or 30 feet wide, with many springs along the banks, and with no swamp land whatever in the neighborhood. It affords fine water to drink and abundance for bathing purposes. There is no such stream between Tuscumbia Creek and Guntown.

The water of Tuscumbia Creek and Twenty Mile Creek is bad. They are both dull, sluggish streams of muddy water, in the midst of wide, tangled swamps.

Unless there are some immediate objects with which this arrangement would interfere, I am altogether in favor of moving back to Clear Creek. In case an advance movement is to be made toward Columbus, the distance to be overcome is only 10 miles more than from Fort Rienzi, not material in such a movement.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the following arrangement of this force: The main body to camp on Clear Creek; one brigade to occupy Rienzi; one battalion of cavalry to occupy Booneville, with pickets as far as the lower crossing of Twenty Mile Creek (Jacinto road); another battalion of cavalry at Blackland, with pickets at Baldwyn, and one cavalry regiment at Jacinto. The whole of the approaches to Corinth would be thus covered from the direction of Columbus. Undoubtedly the proper line of operations from that direction toward Corinth is through Blackland, as you will see, I think, by inspecting the map.

At Rienzi most of the roads concentrate. At the camp on Clear Creek the health of my command would greatly improve, and their instructions could be carried on with hopes of success.

Should these views meet your approval, you will please telegraph me at once, as I desire to commence the movement as soon as possible.

Water is already beginning to be scarce, and our well-digging has not been successful.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 10, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The following from General Morgan from Lambdin's, foot of Cumberland Mountains:

We have information, derived from our scouts, that Big Creek Gap is evacuated. This information is confirmed by a deserter from General Stevenson, who also gives a rumor that Cumberland Gap is also evacuated. I am inclined to corroborate this rumor, inasmuch as the air was filled with smoke on yesterday for a circumference of 15 to 20 miles from Cumberland Gap, which was probably caused by burning timber, in order to create a curtain of smoke behind which to retreat. However, I have sent reliable scouts to both of these points to ascertain the actual fact. If the enemy has retreated I shall march at once upon Knoxville and operate thence upon the rear of the enemy, who has probably gone toward Chattanooga.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

If this be true, whether the evacuation be temporary or permanent, it is probably the result of Mitchel's appearance before Chattanooga with a force the strength of which was not known to the enemy. I have ordered Morgan to seize the Gap if evacuated.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I deemed it an important duty to drive the enemy back to Chattanooga. To do this we were obliged to advance to the ferry opposite that place.

My troops rendezvous at Fayetteville, and so cautious was I that I ordered one division of these troops to march to Winchester by way of Tullahoma, to make it impossible for any considerable force of the enemy to escape us to the north of Winchester. I ordered scouts to be sent out from Murfreesborough, Wartrace, and Shelbyville, to be certain that no considerable force of the enemy was to the north of Winchester.

I am certain that these troops, if they exist, never crossed the river at or near Chattanooga. I had already determined to occupy McMinnville, and to this end ordered the rebuilding of the bridges more than ten days ago. I have directed Colonel Lester, in case the troops are concentrated under his command, to find a position the holding [of which] will protect Shelbyville, Wartrace, and Mufreesborough.

From later intelligence I am led to believe that the large force reported does not exist; but, general, I deem it a matter of the utmost moment that a sufficient force shall promptly occupy the two avenues by which Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama may be invaded. Since the fall of Corinth we surely have forces sufficient.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Yours received. Will risk nothing as to Nashville. General Negley has driven the enemy from Chattanooga, though re-enforced by General Kirby Smith with seven or eight regiments. He could not cross the river, and is now on the march to McMinnville. General Dumont will advance probably from Murfreesborough in case any enemy is found to be really encamped as reported.

Our boat to cross locomotives will be ready on Friday.

There remains 34 miles of a gap in the railroad from Athens to Nashville. Our teams will hereafter haul that distance.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., June* 10, 1862.

I. The order dividing the army near Corinth into right wing, center, left wing, and reserve is hereby revoked. Major-Generals Grant, Buell, and Pope will resume the command of their separate army corps, except the division of Major-General Thomas, which till further orders will be stationed in Corinth as a part of the Army of the Tennessee. General Thomas will resume the immediate command of his division on its arrival at Corinth, and Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman will report to Major-General Buell for duty with the Army of the Ohio.

II. Commanding officers of army corps and of the reserve will immediately report to these headquarters the operations of their several corps from the time of leaving Pittsburg to the evacuation of Corinth and the termination of the pursuit of the enemy, stating the several actions in which their troops were engaged, their own loss and the probable loss of the enemy, the works erected, and roads constructed. Such detailed report is necessary to enable the commanding general to do justice to all concerned.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 16, 1862.

Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Commanding Seventh Brigade:

SIR: In compliance with orders I left Columbia with the larger portion of the Thirty-fifth Indiana and four companies of the First Kentucky Cavalry under Captain Jenkins, in charge of subsistence train, at noon on the 27th day of May last. I arrived at Pulaski on the evening of the 28th of May; turned over to Colonel Munday part of subsistence train and one company of cavalry.

On the morning of May 29 started for Rogersville, and arrived at Rogersville at noon, May 30; left Rogersville at noon, May 31, and arrived at Pulaski June 1. At Pulaski the cavalry under my command was ordered by Colonel Munday on the morning of June 2 to proceed to Columbia.

In pursuance of orders received at Pulaski through Colonel Munday, I left Pulaski on the morning of June 2, provided with twelve days'

rations, which was carried by four brigade teams in addition to my regimental teams, and arrived at Fayetteville on the evening of June 3.

In pursuance of orders received at Fayetteville by courier, I left Fayetteville on the morning of June 5 and arrived at Winchester at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 6; went into camp on the river 1 mile east of Winchester.

One brigade wagon was broken down near Elk River, 10 or 12 miles west of Winchester, on the evening of the 5th. On the 7th I sent a teamster and four guards back for the wagon. After recovering the wagon they were attacked by a band of guerrillas, and the wagon and three of the guards were captured; the teamster and one guard escaped upon a mule. On the following day I sent out a detachment of 40 men, who traced up the wagon to where it had been burned, but who could obtain no intelligible information in regard to the prisoners.

I appointed a provost-marshal and established a provost guard in the town of Winchester. My command, however, was greatly annoyed by guerrilla bands hovering about in the vicinity of that place, making it necessary for me to send heavy escorts with our foraging wagons.

While at Winchester 4 men belonging to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry arrived at my camp with dispatches for yourself and Colonel Turchin. They desired to return from Winchester to Fayetteville, but the squad of cavalry under my command being worn down by scouting duty, I directed the four couriers referred to to rest themselves and horses until the following morning and then proceed with dispatches to Chattanooga. They declared their purpose to go no farther, and on the following morning started to Fayetteville, when I caused them to be arrested and held as prisoners. I mounted 4 of my own men on the horses of these prisoners and sent them through with dispatches to Chattanooga.

On the night of the 11th of June I received an order from General Mitchel directing me, if I deemed my command sufficiently strong, to proceed to Pelham and occupy a gap in the mountain east of that place, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy who might be driven in that direction by General Dumont, then marching towards McMinnville. Without knowing the strength of the enemy or the character of their arms I felt some hesitancy in taking the position designated with a command of but little over 350 men. I nevertheless marched to Pelham and took a position on the Jasper road at the base of the mountain, about 2½ miles east of Pelham. On our march numerous bands of guerrillas were seen in the distance. While in camp near Pelham small detachments of my command, sent out in different directions to examine the country and obtain information, encountered numerous small bands of the enemy's cavalry, which were evidently the pickets of some regular force.

Information received led to the conviction that a force of the enemy's cavalry, about 1,600 strong, under the command of Colonel Starnes, were in the vicinity of Pelham, and that Colonel Starnes had with him, in addition to his cavalry, two pieces of artillery; from the description, they were probably iron four-pounder guns. On the evening of the 13th I received your order by courier, dated on the 11th near Manchester, directing me to proceed as quickly as possible to Shelbyville. I accordingly took up the line of march at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 13th and arrived at Shelbyville at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. Some 2 or 3 of my men who straggled behind on the way have undoubtedly been taken prisoners. One of the couriers heretofore referred to belonging to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who had straggled behind, was taken

prisoner near Tullahoma. He arrived in camp yesterday with a regular parole signed by a captain commanding a detachment of Colonel Starnes' command. Information received at Tullahoma and from this prisoner convinces me that a detachment of several hundred of the enemy's cavalry were in the vicinity of Tullahoma when my command passed that place.

I have now in my charge several prisoners and several horses captured in the vicinity of Pelham, as well as 4 men belonging to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who are held by me as prisoners, together with three of the horses and arms and accouterments belonging to those men. One of the horses and the accouterments belonging to one of the men were captured by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. WALKER,
Colonel Thirty-fifth Indiana.

WASHINGTON, *July* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In my note of July 18 I made a distinct denial of the charges made against me before the Military Committee of having failed to do my duty in repressing pillaging and plundering by the troops under my command.

I now desire to lay before you positive evidence of having done my duty in this particular in the most earnest and energetic manner.

First. I send you copies of the orders issued by me against all irregularities of every kind.*

Second. The record will show that, notwithstanding the fact that my troops were perpetually in motion and almost daily engaged in repelling the attacks of the enemy, I managed to keep a division court-martial in session during the whole time that I had command in Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama; and that offenders, wherever they could be found, were brought before the court, tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished.

Third. In the special cases of the excesses committed by the soldiers of the Eighth Brigade on the recapture of Athens, I visited the town, addressed the citizens, induced them to organize a committee to hear all complaints, and then ordered that the brigade commanders should cause every soldier under his command to be searched and every officer to state in writing upon honor that he had not in his possession any property said to have been pillaged.

The committee of citizens finally reported to me, but in this report no charge was made against any particular officer or soldier, and the committee simply presented the bills against the Government of the United States of 45 individuals, who claimed to have suffered damage at the hands of the soldiers of the Eighth Brigade. I send you a copy (marked A) of my letter addressed to the committee.†

Touching the outrage said to have been committed upon a negro girl in the presence of her mistress, I went myself and saw the mis-

* See also Mitchel to Stanton, May 19, 1862, p. 204; copy of which was one of the inclosures to this letter.

† See under date of May 24, p. 212.

tress; heard her own statement; assured her if the perpetrators could be found they should be punished; assembled all the officers of the brigade; addressed them in the sternest language I could employ, denouncing these outrages as disgraceful to humanity, and then ordered the specific search above alluded to. That search was made; not an article was found upon any soldier. The reports were signed by the officers, and they were placed by me in the hands of General Buell. It was impossible to arrest any officer or soldier against whom no specific charge could be made. But I never relaxed my efforts to learn the facts and to ferret out the guilty ones who were engaged in these terrible excesses. Not that I had any special sympathy with the citizens, for I believed they had led the enemy to the attack upon Athens, and when my troops were driven from town they were cursed, hooted, and spit upon. Two of their comrades on the day before were burned alive. One of these, caught between the tender and the engine when the train was destroyed at Limestone Creek Bridge, was actually roasted alive, in the presence of barbarians, who swore they would kill the negroes who offered to cut away and rescue the unfortunate man.

The orders against pillaging and plundering, which I send you in the order of their date, I deemed it my duty to issue and to enforce, in order to preserve the discipline of my troops and to protect the innocent and the helpless.

These orders will show what earnest and continuous efforts were made to accomplish this object.

I now ask your attention to the second charge. I am accused of speculating in cotton and of using the Government train for my private purposes. I send you copies of communications addressed to yourself, to Secretary Chase, and to General Buell, announcing my plan with reference to opening the trade in cotton, and all these communications are dated prior to the selling of a single bale.

Here are the facts set forth in these very communications. I had more than a hundred miles of railway to protect; this was impossible without running my train. This could not be done without money. I begged you for money, and none could be immediately furnished. I had captured a fort built of cotton bales, driving the enemy before us, and preserving this very cotton from destruction by fire already kindled. With these cotton bales I built a bridge more than 300 feet long. Over this bridge I passed my infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and with this force captured Bridgeport. These same cotton bales were taken from the water and were sold for more than $20,000; every cent of which went into the Treasury of the United States and has been accounted for by my quartermaster. But to make this sale I must furnish transportation to the buyer. I had reported this fact to yourself and the Secretary of the Treasury. My quartermaster was directed to consult with judicious citizens, and to charge for the cotton and its transportation to market at fair prices. This cotton was sold to a perfect stranger to me, a gentleman named Clark, who was first to reach the market. Failing to induce buyers to come to Huntsville, I had urged Mr. W. B. Hook, of New York, my son-in-law, to lay this matter before his friends, and to assure them that I would do everything in my power to aid them in case they would make the venture. He succeeded in inducing two persons to join him, and they reached Nashville; but unfortunately, on the 1st of May, one of these persons was captured at Pulaski by the guerrilla chief Col. John H. Morgan. He was finally released, and having witnessed the burning of cotton

on the road to market, he was satisfied that the cotton trade was too hazardous, and returned to New York.

Thus you will perceive that all the cotton I had captured was sold to persons of whom I had no knowledge previously, and Mr. Hook never reached Huntsville, to carry out his original intention, for six weeks after these transactions, and when the market was already crowded with buyers.

I affirm in the most solemn manner that I never derived, directly or indirectly, one particle of personal pecuniary advantage from any of the transactions in cotton.

I trust that my former character is a sufficient guarantee to yourself and my countrymen that I am perfectly incapable of doing anything to the injury of the Government and to my private advantage.

The positions in which I have been placed and the duties which have devolved upon me as a commanding officer have been responsible and arduous, but never for a moment have I halted or hesitated. I have done my very utmost to discharge my duties faithfully and honestly, and it is with proud satisfaction that I now declare that since I have been in the service of the United States my head has never rested at night upon my pillow with one solitary particle of the day's duty unperformed. Each day brought its new duties and responsibilities, but no fragments of those of the former day remained to be gathered up. I have assurances that I have heretofore enjoyed the confidence of yourself, of the President, and of my countrymen.

I am guiltless of anything which should in the smallest degree diminish that confidence, and here I rest my case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Andrew Jackson, March 15, 1862.

All plundering or pillaging or depredation upon property of any kind is strictly prohibited.

To secure as perfectly as possible the execution of this order, the brigade commanders will order their regimental commanders to hold their company officers responsible for the conduct of their men at all times.

To this end each company officer will take charge of a certain number of men, whose names will be furnished him, the company to be divided among the captain and his lieutenants.

In case improper conduct is charged upon soldiers, the commissioned officers under whose care they are placed will be held equally responsible with the men, and must show that he used all diligence to restrain his men, or he will be held subject to arrest and trial.

Brigade commanders will report that copies have been furnished to the company officers through the regimental commanders and that the organization is complete.

By order of Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, commanding:

W. P. PRENTICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *Camp Van Buren, March* 23, 1862.

Any officer or soldier of the Third Division found engaged in any depredations, or in robbing of private property, or in any infringement of the laws, will be handed over to the civil authorities of the neighborhood in which the offense is perpetrated, to be detained and dealt with by them according to their laws.

By order of Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, commanding:

W. P. PRENTICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 30, 1862.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: Acting under orders from General Buell to encourage the trade in cotton, I have induced buyers from New York to come to the South, one of whom is W. B. Hook, my son-in-law. I think there will be sent from this region, if my course meets your approbation, from 5,000 to 10,000 bales, as rapidly as transportation can be furnished. I expect to send the cotton by train of cars to Elk River, on the Decatur road, to haul it thence to Columbia by division train, returning there regularly for supplies, to be sent by rail thence by Nashville.

I trust this will meet the approbation of the Government.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Extract from dispatch to General Buell, May 2, 1862.

I hope thus to command this entire region of country, and to open up, as you have requested, the cotton trade.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Extract from dispatch to Secretary of War.

MAY 7, 1862.

Cotton buyers are in the market, and I have agreed to transport their cotton by rail and wagon, charging for the Government the usual prices, using the empty supply train on its return.

I trust this will meet the approbation of the Government.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

Extract from dispatch to Secretary of War.

MAY 13, 1862.

Have sold 270 bales of cotton captured, and which is now going forward to market.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala., May 3, 1862.

Extract of orders to Col. J. B. Turchin.

The utmost vigilance is required, and anything less than prudent foresight, rigid discipline, perfect order, and thorough soldiership will end in disaster.

All public property captured must be placed at once in the hands of the quartermaster.

* * * * * * *

I send you copies of printed orders, and my card to the citizens, dated May 2. No violence will be permitted nor property destroyed until the facts are reported to me and the destruction is ordered under my own hand.

You will please scatter these papers as you have opportunity.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

Extract of orders to Col. J. B. Turchin, dated May 5, 1862.

Your regimental and brigade reports must be sent to headquarters regularly, and rigid discipline must be enforced among your troops. You have the printed orders under which we are now acting, and you will be held responsible, together with your officers, for their execution.

I am not satisfied with the movements of the Eighteenth Ohio, and you will please report to me the facts at your earliest convenience. You will also direct Colonel Stanley to make to you an official report.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

Extract of orders to Col. J. B. Turchin, dated May 7, 1862.

Again I say, be vigilant and repress pillaging. Shave the heads of the offenders, brand them thieves, and drive them out of camp.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, May 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. TURCHIN,
Commanding Eighth Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please report whether any, and, if any, what, excesses and depredations on private property were committed by the troops under your command in Athens and the vicinity after the late expulsion of the enemy from that region.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

Extract of order to Col. J. B. Turchin, dated May 20, 1862.

I wish the troops that are quartered in town to be removed as early as possible. No private dwellings must be occupied by troops. * * * The examination of soldiers' baggage ordered on yesterday must be thorough and rapid.

I trust a full report will reach me on to-morrow. * * *

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

Extract from order to Colonel Lytle, dated May 20, 1862.

See that your men do not pillage and plunder. They shall not steal horses or mules or enter private houses on any pretense whatever.

I would prefer to hear that you had fought a battle and been defeated in a fair fight than to learn that your soldiers have degenerated into robbers and plunderers.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

HUNTSVILLE, *May* 24, 1862.

Colonel TURCHIN:

I do not desire the search of your commissioned officers, but each in his report will make explicit declaration that no property plundered from the citizens is in his possession. I desire this for the sake of the officers themselves.

I will send you by the train in the morning the items reported to me by the committee as having been taken or destroyed by the troops under your command.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
April 24, 1862.*

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
First Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer:

SIR: I have the honor to report the state of the Signal Corps for the week ending to-day. The officers accompanying the Fourth Division (General Nelson) have sent to these headquarters a report, from which I make the following abstract: "We arrived at the scene of battle (Pittsburg Landing) on Sunday, the 6th instant, while the fight was raging fiercely, with the day to all appearances against the Union forces. We were an hour in advance of our column, and General Nelson, wishing to communicate with General Buell, I immediately crossed the river with Lieutenant Hart and our flag-man, leaving Lieutenants Butler and Leonard at the first station. I established

*Received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

my station, and in a few minutes General Nelson and General Buell were communicating with each other. We kept our stations working from about 4 o'clock on Sunday evening until Monday morning, when we were ordered to report on the field for duty. We were soon on the field with General Nelson, but owing to the fight being entirely in the woods and the woods being very thick, it was impossible for us to operate to any advantage. We remained on the field during the entire engagement, until our forces were completely victorious and the rebel foe was routed." This communication was signed "Joseph Hinson."

Of the officers with the Third Division (General Mitchel's), from another report I send the following: "I received orders from Colonel Mihalotzy, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, to report myself to my regiment, for company duty. The same order was issued to my men.

"Having been detailed for signal duty by the highest authority in the department, and being anxious to render the corps serviceable as such, I objected to doing any other duty than that for which I had been detailed. I therefore repaired to General Mitchel, and was by him informed that a battle was expected by break of day; that he would have no use for us as signal officers, and that we might join our respective companies if we wished to be of service in the expected battle. The officers of the corps then reported themselves to their regiments for company duty until the close of the fight, if any should occur, and acted as company officers on the march to and until a few hours after our arrival at Huntsville. No horses have been supplied to us; no notice is taken of us in any degree, and the officers all feel as if the corps was being but little valued by the division and brigade commanders.—E. F. C. Klokke."

Lieutenant Galbraith, of the Second Division (General McCook's), reports that Lieut. William A. Sutherland, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, reported to him for instructions in signal duty, saying he was ordered by General Buell to do so. Not wishing to act upon his own responsibility in such a case, he wrote to me for instructions. I replied if an order from General Buell was produced, to instruct him at such times as would not interfere with his duty on the field.

Private L. O. Blanding, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, when absent from camp without leave and while endeavoring to elude the provost-guard, was shot through the head and died two days afterward, on the 17th instant, in hospital, at Nashville. Steps have been taken to carry out the articles of the regulations referring to such cases.

Private Charles Bliss, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, has been discharged from the service on account of disability, caused by rheumatism in the left elbow joint, which renders his arm entirely useless.

Horses were purchased for us on an order issued by General Buell, and were already on the cars to be shipped here when an order from general headquarters was received to send them to Pittsburg Landing, to supply the place of horses lost in the recent engagement in that vicinity. We are informed that they will be replaced soon.

Yours, respectfully,

JESSE MERRILL,

First Lieut., Acting Signal Officer, District of the Ohio.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HUNTSVILLE, *March* 5, 1862.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN:

Just arrived and received dispatch. My report was delayed to obtain official reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow. All were sent on by Colonel Liddell on 28th February, informing you of the condition of my command and my plans. The forces are *en route* and in good order. The column is marching toward Decatur and Corinth. The advance will reach Decatur in three days. General Floyd sent to Chattanooga with 2,500 troops. Cleburne's brigade and two regiments and battalion of cavalry left at Shelbyville to forward pork under General Hardee and then to rejoin main body.

A. S. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

SOLDIERS: I assume this day the command of the Army of the Mississippi, for the defense of our homes and liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoliation, and dishonor of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty even to the sacrifice of our lives.

Our losses since the commencement of this war in killed, wounded, and prisoners are now about the same as those of the enemy.

He must be made to atone for the reverses we have lately experienced. Those reverses, far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with unconquerable determination to drive back our invaders.

Should any one in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and return to his home.

Our cause is as just and sacred as ever animated men to take up arms, and if we are true to it and to ourselves, with the continued protection of the Almighty, we must and shall triumph.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. 2D GRAND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Jackson, Tenn., March* 5, 1862.

1. All troops coming within limits of this division from Louisiana and Mississippi will rendezvous at Grand Junction, Tenn., and those from Alabama at Corinth, Miss., and the new levies from Tennessee will rendezvous at Henderson and Bethel Stations, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

2. Lea's and Browder's regiments Tennessee Volunteers and stragglers and unattached men will proceed from Henderson Station to Corinth, and report to Brigadier-General Ruggles. The Seventh Regiment Mississippi Volunteers will proceed from Jackson to Henderson.

3. Chiefs of staff will see that the necessary supplies and transportation are furnished to effect these movements.

4. Railroads within the limits of this command, being absolutely necessary for military purposes at this time, are, to the extent necessary, placed under the control of the Quartermaster's Department. To

suppress disorders arrest all persons traveling without proper authority, and prevent undue interference by unauthorized persons on the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. Brigadier-General Ruggles will make the necessary details from his command to send a guard of one commissioned officer and five men with each passenger train on these roads.

5. The sale or supplying in any manner of intoxicating liquors within 5 miles of any station occupied by troops or within 1 mile of any public highway used for military purposes, except for medicinal purposes, on the written prescription of a regular physician, is prohibited. All grog-shops and drinking saloons within such limits will be closed and the supplies packed, subject to military inspection. Any violation of this order will be followed by prompt arrest of the offender and destruction of all his stores of liquor.

6. Martial law is declared at the city of Memphis. A firm and discreet officer, of proper qualifications, will be detailed by Brigadier-General Ruggles to assume the duties of provost-marshal at that place, who will publish his orders and call on the commanding officer at that city for the necessary guards to enforce them.

7. The prisoners of war at Memphis will be transferred to Mobile, under a guard of 50 men, to be detailed by Brigadier-General Ruggles from his command at Corinth. The commanding officer at Mobile will forward them, under a proper guard, to Tuscaloosa, Ala., for confinement.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: There are at this post several regiments whose term of service will expire in from one to two months. Those of them who re-enlist will do so only on condition of being granted the furlough allowed by law. Those who refuse to re-enlist will demand their discharge.

I have thought it proper, to secure the continued services of these several commands (all of which are well drilled and efficient), to promise those who re-enlist the furlough at the expiration of their present term of service.

The fulfillment of this promise and the discharge of those who do not re-enlist will leave the post undefended, and necessitate the sending here of other troops:

I doubt not that reserves can be sent forward from Knoxville and elsewhere as fast as they may be needed.

I wish, in view of these facts herein stated, respectfully to ask several questions.

1st. Does it meet the approval of the Department that I should grant to all who re-enlist the furlough upon their re-enlistment at the expiration of their present term of service, provided that fresh troops can be brought forward to supply their place?

2d. Should the re-enlisted men who are sent home on furlough carry their arms and accouterments with them or surrender them to me?

3d. What shall be done with the arms of those who are discharged here? Will they deliver their arms to me; and, if so, shall I hold them

subject to the orders of the Department, or shall I arm with them such unarmed corps as may be sent forward to supply the place of those discharged?

Respectfully,

JAMES E. RAINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

RICHMOND, VA., *March* 6, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Send to me frequently information of your condition and purposes. The official reports in relation to the fall of Fort Donelson and consequent events are much wanted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding at Corinth, Miss.:

DEAR GENERAL: I received through Colonel Olivier your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing report of the gallant repulse of the enemy's troops and gunboats at Pittsburg by a part of Colonel Mouton's regiment, the Eighteenth Louisiana. You will please express to him my thanks at this brilliant success on his first encounter with the enemy. I hope it is only the forerunner of still more gallant deeds on the part of his regiment.

Being still unwell, I have requested General Bragg to furnish you with all necessary instructions.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Jackson, Tenn., March 6, 1862.

General DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding, &c., Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 4th instant, with inclosures, has been referred to Major-General Bragg. I am directed by the general commanding to say that the instructions to withdraw Clanton's [First Alabama Cavalry] regiment are so modified as to allow you full discretion as to what forces you will keep on the east of the Tennessee River, with a suggestion that provision be made to avoid its being cut off by a sudden move of the enemy. Keep this force actively employed in scouting the country, collecting supplies of all kinds, forage, provisions, means of transportation, &c., and require them to communicate frequently. Colonel Clanton is gallant to rashness, and may require some little advice as to caution. Wherever there is evidence of disloyalty, either in words or deeds, the parties should be arrested and brought to the rear.

Your command will soon amount to 15,000 men, and you should be making every provision possible for their support. The First Alabama Volunteers [Infantry], Lieut. Col. I. G. W. Steedman; the Second, Major O'Bannon, and [Twenty-first], Colonel Crawford's, will go for-

ward as soon as posible to Fort Pillow. Also the heavy shell guns, with ammunition, implements, &c.

The general directs me to forward you confidentially the inclosed "notes of reference."*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 6, 1862.

General DANIEL RUGGLES:

Give General Gladden command of troops from Mobile and Pensacola for the present.

Prepare 15,000 men at Corinth.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 6, 1862.

General RUGGLES:

MY DEAR GENERAL: From information we have it is probable we shall soon have a heavy column of the enemy upon your flank by way of the Tennessee River. I desire you then to prepare everything for active field service at the earliest moment.

All unnecessary baggage is to be sent to Columbus, Miss., or Grenada, Miss., an agent of the Quartermaster's Department being selected at each point to take charge. Take railroad depots wherever necessary for storage.

The sick to be sent, as soon as my medical [officer] can be ready, to Oxford and Okolona, Miss.; 100 rounds of ammunition for infantry and cavalry to be in the hands of regimental commanders as soon as possible; 200 rounds per gun to light artillery.

Divide your command, including the regiment here, Fourth Louisiana, and the Seventh Mississippi at Henderson, and Chalmers', into brigades, under the senior colonels, say, of 2,500 to 3,000 armed men to each. This to be the First Division, under your immediate command. Gladden's command to be divided in the same way, and be called the Second Division. I hope before long to be with you and take the whole. Attach a light battery, if possible, to each brigade, and divide the cavalry between the divisions, say Clanton's regiment to your division and the companies from Mobile to Gladden's. Your name has gone on with the strong indorsement of all your friends, and especially General Beauregard and myself, for major-general.

I inclose you a copy of our "notes of reference,"* by which you will see the programme.

The organization I wish you to make is only temporary, for the impending danger.

In haste, yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Jackson, Tenn., March* 6, 1862.

I. Maj. Gen. L. Polk will assume command of all the troops of this army north of Jackson, Tenn., and along the Mississippi River north

* Not found.

of Memphis. Commanders of posts, regiments, detached companies and battalions, and of brigades will report to him accordingly.

II. Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg will assume command of all the troops of this army south of Major-General Polk's command. He will at the same time retain the command of his department.

III. Until further orders Major-General Bragg will issue all orders from these headquarters for the movement of troops in Western Tennessee.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 2D GRAND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Jackson, Tenn., March* 6, 1862.

Immediate arrangements will be made by the several commanders and the chiefs of the staff departments in this grand division of the army to carry out the following dispositions, viz:

1. The proper staff officers will take immediate steps to establish grand depots at Columbus and Grenada, Miss., for all supplies pertaining to their respective departments. Subsistence and forage in Western Tennessee will be collected as rapidly as possible and sent to these depots, supplies of which will be kept on hand: At Jackson, for 900 infantry and 400 cavalry about three weeks; at Corinth, for 13,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry about four weeks; at Henderson, for 800 infantry and 200 cavalry about two weeks; at Iuka, for 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry about two weeks; at Grand Junction, for 10,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry about four weeks.

2. The following amount of ammunition will be distributed, viz, 100 rounds per man for infantry and cavalry with each regiment; 200 rounds per piece with each company of light artillery. The necessary amount in the same ratio for an army of 15,000 men to be held in a temporary depot at Grand Junction ready for distribution at a moment's notice.

3. The troops will be prepared immediately for active operations in the field; their baggage to be reduced to a minimum, and all supplies and heavy baggage sent to the main depots at Columbus and Grenada, Miss. Soldiers will be limited to their knapsacks and officers to small valises or carpet-bags.

4. Land transportation, not to exceed eleven wagons, will be allowed to each regiment, if practicable.

5. Rear guards must, as they retire, destroy bridges behind them, especially on ordinary roads; they must also obstruct roads by felling trees and breaking up causeways, and for this purpose must be provided with axes.

6. Each fort and light battery must be provided forthwith with an ample supply of rat-tail files.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HUNTSVILLE, *March* 7, 1862.

President DAVIS:

Your dispatch is just received. Colonel Liddell [went] to Richmond on 28th ultimo, with the official reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow of the events at Donelson, and suppose that he must have arrived by this time. I also sent by him a dispatch containing my purpose for defense of the valley of the Mississippi and for co-operating or uniting with General Beauregard, who has been urging me to come on. The stores accumulated at Murfreesborough, the pork and provisions at Shelbyville and other points, and their necessary protection and removal, with the bad roads and inclement weather, have made the march slow and laborious and delayed my movements.

The general condition of the troops is good and effective, though their health is impaired by the usual camp disease and winter campaign. The fall of Donelson disheartened some of the Tennessee troops and caused many desertions from some of the new regiments, so that great care was required to inspire confidence. I now consider the tone of the troops restored and that they are in good order. The enemy are about 25,000 strong at Nashville, with re-enforcements arriving. My rear guard, under General Hardee, is protecting the removal of provisions from Shelbyville. Last evening his pickets were near Murfreesborough, but gave no information of an advance by the enemy. There are no indications of immediate movement by the enemy from Nashville. I have no fears of a movement through Tennessee on Chattanooga. West Tennessee is menaced by heavy forces. My advance will be opposite Decatur on Sunday.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

UNION CITY, *March* 7, 1862.

General POLK:

The following dispatch received:

To Colonel PICKETT, *Commanding Union City:*

There is about 200 of the Federal's cavalry at the Obion Creek Bridge.

The citizens of Clinton were looking for them to take the town to-night; about 250 of them left Columbus yesterday, and marched down the river in the direction of mouth of Obion Creek, and they had not returned at 12 o'clock to-day. A large force of their cavalry were in Baltimore last night. The bridges between here and Columbus are destroyed, and we cannot scout in that direction. Our forage is out, and Major Hill can explain to you our situation generally, which I consider very exposed. I can get as much information by scouting from Union City as from here.

T. H. LOGWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ED. PICKETT, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

PARIS, *March* 7, 1862—9 p. m.

Major GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts just in from the Tennessee River report large bodies of the enemy at Fort Henry, Angelo, mouth of Sandy, and Paris Landing. Many transport boats lying at each of those places. The number of

boats at Paris Landing is fourteen, and a larger number at the other landings. Three boats loaded with troops passed mouth of Sandy upward bound this morning; the others loading and preparing to leave.

Later.—Citizens in this afternoon from Canton, on Cumberland River, report large bodies of troops having passed that place three days ago, the number of boats being sixty. This is rumor.

H. C. KING,
Major, Commanding Post.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 8, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Decatur, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that, as suggested by you, Maj. Gen. [E.] Kirby Smith, who has been assigned to the command of the troops in the District of East Tennessee, will communicate directly to the War Department, but that his district need not be separated from your department, as combined movements may perhaps become desirable. As Chattanooga is in East Tennessee, it necessarily belongs to Major-General Smith's district. But if you should desire to maintain control of that post, you can either separate it from the district of General Smith or leave it under his command, as you may deem best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JACKSON, *March* 8, 1862.

General POLK:

Hold your troops—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—ready to move at any moment, with five days' provisions and proper supply of ammunition.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

JACKSON, *March* 8, 1862.

General POLK:

I believe it would be well to establish your headquarters at once at Humboldt, for the present.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Tuscumbia, March 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding C. S. Troops, Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have received your communication of this date, in which you direct me to state—

Whether a regiment of infantry and one wing of Clanton's cavalry will be sufficient force to enable you to meet all reasonable requirements on the Columbia (Tennessee) railroad, connected with the interests of the service.

In answering this question you will permit me to say that my posi-

tion here is an unpleasant one, being, indeed, without any troops at all, except a battalion of Arkansas troops, badly armed. With this force I cannot of course render any service of consequence. I am aware that a new organization has been rendered necessary, and that some delay in assigning me troops was natural under the circumstances, but by the retiring of General Johnston's army as far west as Corinth not only the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Stevenson to Big Bear Creek is left exposed to the enemy, but also the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. With my operations confined to Chickasaw, this point, and Decatur, the force suggested by you would not, it seems to me, be sufficient to protect efficiently either of those points, and far less the scope of country designated in your letter.

The district originally assigned to my command by Major-General Bragg embraced the whole of North Alabama. Whether its limits are to be circumscribed or to remain unaltered I am not advised; but if limited to the points mentioned by me you will, I am sure, concur with me in the opinion that if defensive preparations are to be made, not less than three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two efficient field batteries should be put at my command. I trust therefore to hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience.

A general conviction has seized hold of the minds of the people of the valley of the Tennessee, from Stevenson to Big Bear Creek, that that entire section is to be abandoned to the enemy, and that apprehension is bearing its legitimate fruits in a general panic most unfavorable to the cause of enlistment.

Apart from the military necessity or importance of that country to our future operations, I am convinced that stationing a respectable force among them would have a most salutary political effect, in serving to restore public confidence and as a nucleus around which to gather volunteers. The history of the world proves that it is vain to expect a people to rally between the enemy and their army of defense.

The battery at Chickasaw has been delayed by the necessary absence of Captain Arms, the engineer, who reported his inability to proceed without instruments, for which he has gone. It will, however, I trust, be ready for action in a day or two.

In this connection, as I mentioned in a previous communication, I propose, with the negro force at my disposal, to erect other defensive works at other points on the river, and to enable me to do so promptly I will be glad if you would authorize me to employ, at the compensation of a captain of engineers, Maj. F. M. Robertson, formerly commandant of the Military Academy at La Grange, Ala., and in every respect, I think, better qualified to direct the works than the officers sent by you. Having no regiment from which to detach a regimental commissary, I inclose for your action a copy of an order received from the war office.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Tenn., March 8, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, directing a written report of my observations of the condition and efficiency of the military

police along the line of the several railroads, I have the honor to submit the following:

1st. On the Mississippi Central Railroad there is no police organization whatever, and I respectfully suggest that a rigid military surveillance is greatly needed upon this route; otherwise stragglers from the service can readily pass south via Grand Junction.

2d. On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad a police has been established. It is by no means, however, an efficient one, as the officers thereof, in all cases coming under my observation, confined themselves to the simple inquiries, "Who are you?" "Where from?" and "Where going?" without demanding in a single instance written papers. My attention was especially directed to this palpable dereliction of duty on the part of police officials, between Huntsville and Decatur, on the night of the 7th instant, on which occasion seven coaches filled with stragglers and sick soldiers passed between these two points, subject to no other inspection than that above indicated.

3d. On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad the papers of privates are examined, and if not signed by the proper authorities the holder is put off the train instead of being arrested. All officers are passed over this road upon their simple word.

4th. The military posts along the roads over which I traveled are without guards at the depots, hence no examination of persons getting on or off the trains is made. The interest of the service, as well as the comfort of those traveling, would be greatly promoted by placing a sentinel at the door of each car, subjecting all persons to a proper surveillance before entering; besides, these sentinels should accompany each train to its place of destination, for the purpose of preserving due decorum among the soldiers *en route*, who frequently, I regret to say, are guilty of the grossest misconduct.

In conclusion I respectfully submit that these delinquencies on the part of the police officers, above referred to, seem to be owing rather to a want of proper instructions as to what constitutes their duties than to a disposition to shirk them, they being in most cases men of inferior intelligence.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OTEY, JR.,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Corinth, Miss.:

After a thorough reconnaissance lay out and commence intrenchments. Keep a close observation on the river.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. 2D GRAND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Jackson, Tenn., March* 9, 1862.

I. Two regiments of infantry, one battery of light artillery, and three companies of cavalry will be detailed from Gladden's division at Corinth to take post at Bethel Station.

II. Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden, commanding Second Division, will establish his headquarters at Bethel Station, and, in addition to the troops there, will assume command of those at Henderson Station, which are assigned to his division. He will throw forward strong guards and pickets to the Tennessee River, and keep a close observation on the enemy's movements.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
8½. } *Corinth, Miss., March 9, 1862.*

I. The entire force will be held in readiness to march at two hours' notice for active service in the field, provided with five days' rations, cooked.

II. The brigade quartermaster will collect without delay transportation from all parts of the surrounding country.

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By command of Brigadier-General Ruggles:

L. D. SANDIDGE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Organization of the First Grand Division, Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk commanding, March 9, 1862.*

First Brigade.

Col. PRESTON SMITH.

44th Mississippi.†
2d Tennessee.
15th Tennessee.
154th Tennessee.
Polk's (Tennessee) battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. H. STEPHENS.

7th Kentucky.
6th Tennessee.
9th Tennessee.
21st Tennessee.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery.

Third Brigade.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL.

12th Tennessee.
13th Tennessee.
22d Tennessee.
Jackson's (Tennessee) battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. J. C. TAPPAN.

13th Arkansas.
13th Louisiana.
33d Tennessee.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery.

Unattached.

Williams' (Tennessee) battery.
Brewer's battalion cavalry.
King's battalion cavalry.
Logwood's battalion cavalry.
Miller's battalion cavalry.

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* As announced in General Orders, No. 1, Headquarters First Grand Division, Humboldt, Tenn., of that date.

† "Blythe's regiment" in original order.

Organization of the "First Division Confederate States Troops, Second Grand Division of the Army of the Mississippi Valley," Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles commanding, March 9, 1862.

FIRST CORPS, SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. POPE WALKER.

5th Alabama Battalion.
38th Tennessee, Colonel Looney.
51st Tennessee, Colonel Browder.
52d Tennessee, Colonel Lea.
1st Alabama Cavalry, Colonel Clanton.
Crain's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. W. O Crain.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

7th Mississippi, Colonel Mayson.
9th Mississippi, Colonel Rankin.
10th Mississippi, Colonel Smith.
Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Major Baskerville.
Bains' (Mississippi) battery, Capt. S. C. Bains.

Third Brigade.

Col. PRESTON POND, Jr.

16th Louisiana, Colonel Pond.
17th Louisiana, Colonel Heard.
19th Louisiana, Colonel Hodge.
9th Texas, Colonel Maxey.
Gibson's (Georgia) battery, Capt. O. C. Gibson.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. ALFRED MOUTON.

Arkansas Battalion, Colonel Desha.
4th Louisiana, Colonel Barrow.
18th Louisiana, Colonel Mouton.
Gage's (Alabama) battery, Capt. C. P. Gage.

SECOND CORPS, SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADLEY H. GLADDEN.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER.

1st Alabama Battalion, Major Chadick.
19th Alabama, Colonel Wheeler.
25th Alabama, Colonel Loomis.
Robertson's battery, Capt. F. H. Robertson.*

Second Brigade.

Col. D. W. ADAMS.

18th Alabama, Colonel Shorter.
22d Alabama, Colonel Deas.
1st Louisiana, Colonel Adams.
Ketchum's (Alabama) battery, Capt. W. H. Ketchum.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
March 9, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department of the West:

GENERAL: As directed by Special Orders, No. 45, Adjutant-General's Office, Richmond, February 25, 1862, I have the honor to report to you that this day I assume command of the troops in East Tennessee. Will the force under General Floyd now at Chattanooga form part of the command included within the District of East Tennessee?

The troops in East Tennessee, not including the command under General Floyd, number about 8,000 effective men; 4,000 are at Cumberland Gap, under Colonel Rains; about 2,000 are at this place; the remainder are scattered through the district, guarding bridges, &c. With the exception of the Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments, numbering together some 900 effective men, and a Georgia bat-

* Claimed by Alabama and Florida.

talion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stovall, about 400 strong, this whole command is composed of twelve-months' volunteers. I find it in a state of great disorganization, detachments acting separately and independently, and with little or no military restraint.

As soon as I can communicate with and receive reports from these several commands I will report in full for your information.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 10, 1862.

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: You requested me to write to you freely and frankly; I therefore feel less hesitancy in trespassing upon your time and in troubling you with my wants and necessities.

I arrived on the morning of the 8th, having been detained by obstructions on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I find the force in East Tennessee in great disorganization. All accounts given me were far short of the truth. There has been no one in command since Crittenden crossed the Cumberland Mountains. Leadbetter, from his instructions, regarded himself as only intrusted with the defense of the railroad. Regiments and detachments were everywhere acting independently, and without military restraints of any kind. I shall bring every energy to bear in reducing order out of chaos, but must beg you to hasten the appointment of a brigadier-general who can give me effectual aid. I should have included Lewis A. Armistead in the list recommended for your consideration. If Colonel Barton is not promoted, may he not be assigned to duty on my staff; from his account he seems not to be especially occupied, and he could render here important service as inspector-general.

The troops now in East Tennessee number less than 8,000 effective men; 4,000 are at Cumberland Gap, under Colonel Rains, commanding a Tennessee regiment from Nashville; 2,000 are at this place; the remainder are scattered through the district, guarding bridges, pork establishments, &c. With the exception of the Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments, together numbering some 900 effective men, and a Georgia battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stovall, about 400 strong, the whole force is composed of twelve months' volunteers, whose terms of service soon commence expiring.

Of the four regiments from General Bragg's command, two—the Fifth Georgia and Ninth Mississippi—will be mustered out of service early in April and May. The effective strength of the Ninth Mississippi is under 400. Of the six regiments coming from Virginia, one—the First Georgia—was turned back at Lynchburg, and mustered out by expiration of service; one—Colonel Bate's Tennessee—is organizing at Huntsville, by orders from General Johnston, where he will probably retain it. Vaughn's and Maney's regiments are here; the two remaining ones have not arrived.

The troops from Virginia and General Bragg's command will in early summer be reduced to a very small force; and at that time we may look for a movement to be made by the enemy on East Tennessee.

I am not writing, Mr. President, in a spirit of fault-finding; neither

is my ardor dampened, nor will my exertions be slackened; but I think it due to myself and proper that these facts should be presented to you.

The information here is that Cumberland Gap is threatened by five or six regiments and twelve pieces of artillery between Cumberland Ford and Barboursville. Two regiments are on the Cumberland River in Kentucky between Somerset and Burkesville. Generals Thomas and Schoepf with their commands have joined Buell. All the efforts of the enemy will, I think, be directed toward the Mississippi, and if any movement be made on East Tennessee, it will be from Nashville and the Cumberland River as a base, with a line of operations through Middle Tennessee, by Sparta to Kingston, or possibly Athens, Tenn. The barrenness of the country to the north and northwest and the difficulty of obtaining and transporting supplies will prevent operations from that direction. I will order a brigade to Kingston as soon as one can be organized; a battery should accompany it. A company has been formed here, if the guns and equipments can be obtained in Richmond.

In conclusion let me once more refer to the character of the troops with which I will have to operate. The two Alabama regiments, the only war regiments, are almost ineffective from sickness; they report 500 sick and 8 deaths in the last twenty-four hours from typhoid fever. The term of service of nearly all the reliable troops in the district expires in April, May, or June. The East Tennesseans will not organize for the war. Several regiments might be mustered in for twelve months, but with the exception of some 2,000 country rifles and shot-guns of every caliber and degree of worthlessness, there is nothing here in the ordnance department with which they can be armed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT PILLOW, *March* 10, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I shall telegraph for negroes to repair damages from heavy rains and high river. The *crémaillère* line for rear defense is 3½ miles long; it is injudiciously established for rear defense. A shorter and better line can and should be established. For this a large force would be necessary. To reach Mason's Depot now requires 2 miles ferrying over Hatchie River. Road to Brownsville unobstructed and good. A thorough reconnaissance of back country shall be made.

J. M. WITHERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Decatur, Ala., March* 10, 1862.

1. Brigadier-General Hindman will march to-morrow morning to a point near Hillsborough.

2. After the first day's march Colonel Helm will precede General Hindman, take post at Tuscumbia, and take every means to obtain information of the enemy.

3. Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson will proceed to Jackson, Tenn., and report to General Beauregard.

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5. Brig. Gen. Gid. J. Pillow will immediately take command of the Third Division of this army.

By command of General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, *March* 11, 1862.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN:

My command is now crossing the Tennessee line, the advance marching toward Tuscumbia. The enemy are reported yesterday in twelve transports, about 12,000 strong, at Savannah, with thirty or forty more transports expected. It is supposed Buell will concentrate main force there to co-operate with Grant.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

DECATUR, *March* 11, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

SIR: Your dispatch just received.* The day of the month on which it is written will indicate the letter of the alphabet corresponding with A. Yesterday 10th J—A. I repeat it, that we may know if the operator conveyed it correctly.

E F N T I F J J Z E X I Z M V I I V R I F E J R K L I U R P N Y
V I V T R E K Y V K I F F G J A F Z E P F L N Z K Y D F J K
V W W V T K

Translation.—Now crossing river. Rear on Saturday. Where can the troops join you with most effect?

On the 27th of the month "A" will correspond to "C."

The approach to the railroad bridge here is over an embankment about 2½ miles. I had the whole planked for crossing artillery and trains, but on account of the great difference in the length of axles it cannot be used for that purpose. We are now bringing them over on platform cars, which is a slow process. The head of the column marched this morning on the Tuscumbia road. It will, after two days' march, halt for the rear, which remained back at Shelbyville, to close up, after which the march will be continued to Tuscumbia, from which position I will endeavor to form a junction with you, in accordance with the plan agreed upon. My route from Tuscumbia will of course depend upon the movement you will make as soon as the purpose of the enemy is sufficiently developed. General Buell's force at Nashville embraces, I think, nearly the whole of his command. He will probably co-operate with the movement from Savannah, Hardin County.

My cavalry, a part of which still observes the enemy near Nashville, had a smart skirmish with the enemy's cavalry 6 miles from Nashville day before yesterday. Forty of Scott's cavalry attacked 100 of the enemy's, killed 12, routed them, and burned their tents. We lost 2; 1 killed and 1 mortally wounded. The force here is in good condition and fine spirits. They are anxious to meet the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

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* Not found.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 11, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

We have called for ten generals as indispensable. Four are granted, and only two of these are present. The enemy being already engaged with our left at New Madrid, I do not hold myself responsible for the results.

Commissary department entirely out of funds. Nothing can be had without them. One million in hands of collector at Mobile can be had. Will department issue necessary orders at once?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. FIRST GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Humboldt, Tenn., March 11, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

I am desirous of having the aid of certain parties in certain offices for the more efficient administration of the army under my command. I have asked for their appointment. Among them is Capt. E. D. Blake, who has been on my staff since I have been in the service. He is now my inspector-general. To do the work of that office he should have more rank. I ask his appointment as colonel of infantry in the Provisional Army. Slaughter, on General Bragg's staff, and Jordan, on General Beauregard's staff, have each received such promotion without having troops to command. I hope I shall receive equal favor.

I ask for the appointment of two others, whose names will be presented by Adjutant-General Cooper—Lieutenant Smith and M. R. Tunno.

I am very much in want of brigadier-generals. I want at least four, and I should have them immediately. I hope I may be pardoned for saying that the chiefest difficulty we have in the field is the difficulty of getting the support indispensable to the efficiency of our commands, and too frequently, when it comes, if it comes at all, it comes too late. I trust the Department will not be allowed to put me off in my present emergency.

In pursuance to instructions received from the Department I evacuated Columbus, as I informed Mr. Benjamin by telegraph, on the 3d. The work was done promptly and thoroughly, though under the guns of the enemy's boats. The operation was effectually masked, and I retired all my military stores of every description, ammunition and guns all being removed. I fired the buildings of every description erected by the army, and with my staff brought up the rear. I had been there just six months; had a small force always under my command; had made the post well-nigh impregnable; a solid barrier, shutting out the enemy from the Mississippi Valley by the river. The necessity compelling its abandonment was a trying one, but it was met as described.

I have taken position below at Island No. 10, where I have erected a series of batteries, which makes the passage down the river by boats as difficult as at Columbus, and which can be held by a much smaller force. I send you by the messenger who takes this maps of the locality. I do not think the enemy's gunboats can pass the island, and think that General McCown, with his army of 8,000, will hold it. He has part of his force at New Madrid, part at Madrid Bend and Island No. 10. His right flank is protected by a chain of lakes. Hollins' fleet is

aiding him in holding New Madrid. If he should have to give that point up, it would not involve by any means a surrender of the river (I mean the town of New Madrid, and indeed the Missouri shore). He can hold the island and the bend, and keep the enemy off from the Tennessee side by his gunboats.

The enemy are preparing to make a powerful demonstration near Eastport, on the Tennessee River. My scouts just in report sixty transports, with troops, passed up within the last two days. My army, with General Bragg's and General Johnston's, we hope to concentrate in time to meet him.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *March* 11, 1862.

General RUGGLES:

The water has fallen and the enemy's boats cannot now pass Colbert Shoals.

I have had a reconnaissance made below Eastport, and from all that I can learn Chalk Bluffs, below Savannah, is the only good point to fortify. I think the guns useless where they are.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Iuka, Miss., March 11, 1862.

Capt. P. D. RODDEY, *Eastport:*

CAPTAIN: I am directed by Brigadier-General Chalmers to say that he desires you at once to take measures to secure and report to him accurate information as to the strength of the enemy on the other side of the river. You will select your most prudent and reliable scouts for this service, and as many as you may think needful.

You will impress upon them the danger of the service and the great importance of caution to prevent capture, and will at the same time impress upon them the idea that it is accurate and reliable information that is wanted.

You will see that this duty is at once performed, judging for yourself in the exercise of your discretion as to details. You will report the result as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CRAFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
March 11, 1862.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 8, dated Headquarters Army of Corinth, C. S. Forces, March 7, 1862, I have the honor to report the following observations with regard to means of defense and

points of communication between Corinth, Miss., and that portion of Mississippi and Tennessee lying between Eastport, Miss., and Pittsburg, Tenn., and herewith present an imperfect skeleton map of the above-mentioned section of country, which map is made without a compass, square, or rule,* as I found it impossible to obtain either.

On Saturday morning, the 8th of March, assisted by Lieutenant Shelley, of Company B, Tenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, and Private Staub, Company C, Tenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, I left Corinth, Miss., and proceeded eastward to the distance of 1 mile, where the road to Eastport turns to the right and passes over a broken country until it reaches the distance of 4 miles, when it makes an angle to the right, distance half a mile to Farmington, a country village. From Farmington the road turns to the left and traverses a broken country until the distance passed is 8 miles, when the road is very rough, and 3½ miles distant from Memphis and Charleston Railroad, following the road until the distance of 12 miles is passed over. The village Burnsville lies three-quarters of a mile to the right and upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Beyond Burnsville to 24 miles the road is very hilly and rocky. For information as to the points of defense, see map.

At 25 miles distance is located a grist-mill, and in sight of the mill is a hill between 300 and 400 feet high and rocky. This point covers the defense of the road, and can be made a barrier to almost any advance.

At the distance of 27 miles the road from Corinth to Eastport intersects the road from Eastport to Iuka, and this is the strong point of defense against a force marching from Eastport to Iuka.

At Eastport the enemy can land a large force, and march by column of sections along the Eastport and Iuka road, the road being 25 feet wide and having a firm, rocky bottom. At the distance of half a mile below Eastport is Rocky Point, which stands 400 feet above the level of Tennessee River bank, and commands a perfect view of the river for 3 miles down and 2½ miles up the river. This point, with an 8-inch gun, can defeat the enemy's gunboats, and requires very little work to build a battery, as there is a bomb-proof made by nature—a large rock projecting 15 feet over the position for the gun.

From Eastport the road runs at a distance from 1½ to 3 miles from the river, and so rough and rocky is it, that the enemy will never think of passing from Hamburg to Eastport by this road.

At Hamburg there is no means of defense until at 1½ miles distance, when Childer's Hill presents itself, some 300 feet high, and distant one-quarter of a mile from its base to its summit. At this hill a crescent is formed around the road and formed of the hill, where batteries of light artillery would have a raking fire at an enemy attempting to climb the hill.

Between the point Childer's Hill and the point at George's house, 6 miles, there is no place of importance, and from George's house to the cross-roads to Monterey there are two points, one at a distance of 8 miles from Hamburg and the other at the cross-roads from Hamburg and Corinth road to the village of Monterey, on the Corinth and Pittsburg road.

At Pittsburg there are two points where batteries could be used to advantage, could drive off or sink the enemy's gunboats. These points are on each side of the road, and 100 feet above the bank of the river.

* Map not found.

From Pittsburg to Licking Creek there are two points of defense, though not strong, at the distance of 8 and 8¾ miles from Pittsburg. The road through Licking Creek bottom is one-quarter of a mile in length and very bad—almost impassable. On this side of Licking Creek there are [no] points of defense along the road up as far as Monterey, at which point our forces can resist the enemy at great odds.

For further information you will refer to the map.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. TREZEVANT,
Captain Louisiana Infantry.

ATLANTA, *March* 11, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

I have been with and near General Johnston's army ever since he was assigned command; have been his admirer and defender; still admire him as a man; but in my judgment his errors of omission, commission, and delay have been greater than any general who ever preceded him in any country; inexcusably and culpably lost us unnecessarily an army of 12,000 men, the Mississippi Valley, comparatively all provision stores, by one dash of the enemy. This is the almost unanimous judgment of officers, soldiers, and citizens. Neither is it mere opinion, but is demonstrable by dates, facts, figures, and disastrous results. He never can reorganize and re-enforce his army with any confidence. The people now look to you as their deliverer, and imploringly call upon you to come to the field of our late disasters and assume command, as you promised in a speech to take the field whenever it should become necessary. That necessity is now upon us. Such a step would be worth a hundred thousand soldiers throughout the Confederacy. Can you then hesitate? We cannot survive the permanent loss of Tennessee and Kentucky for the war. They must be immediately retaken at all hazards, or great suffering for provisions and forage is the inevitable and immediate consequence. If your presence is impossible, for God's sake, give immediate command to Beauregard, Bragg, or Breckinridge, or all will be irretrievably lost. Save us while it is yet time. I will be in Richmond next week.

E. M. BRUCE,
Member Congress Ninth District Kentucky.

RICHMOND, VA.,
March 11, 1862.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN:

SIR: We would most respectfully call your attention to the inclosed letter from Col. Isham W. Garrott, than whom the army has not a more gallant and patriotic officer. He is a gentleman of the first order of intelligence, and we beg to say to you that you may rely with great confidence on his statements, and his suggestions may be valuable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CHILTON.
F. S. LYON.
J. L. M. CURRY.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 1, 1862.

Hons. W. P. CHILTON, F. S. LYON, J. L. M. CURRY,
Richmond:

GENTLEMEN: I arrived here yesterday, and find things in such condition that I deem it my duty to make it known to you and through you to the Government. I hope our authorities are better advised than I am, and that this region is not so defenseless against the well-appointed army of the Lincolnites as I suppose it to be. It may be, too, that I estimate too highly the force and courage of the enemy and too lowly our own numbers and resources. But one fact stands out with great prominence, viz, that with a line of railroad of momentous importance to our cause, Government supplies of provisions of immense value at different points on that part of the road nearest to the enemy, with a population two-thirds of whom at least are opposed to us and scores and hundreds of whom are joining the enemy from time to time, and with an army of the enemy within 60 or 70 miles of this place and reaches to other points of the railroad, I find here no regularly-organized system or plan of defense, and, what is still more astounding, no general or other officer in command of the forces in this region. On yesterday I was first told that Captain Monsarrat, captain of artillery here, was the person to look to as commander of this post. I found him to be a very clever gentleman, but as there were other officers here who would rank him, of course he could not be regarded as the commanding officer. I then met with Colonel Vaughn, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, and, comparing notes, found him to be the ranking officer, and on urging him to take charge of affairs here, he consented to do so, and may be considered, I suppose, now here in command.

There are, as I am informed, four gaps in the Cumberland Mountains through which the enemy may invade East Tennessee besides the Cumberland Gap: Big Chitwood Gap, 10 miles north of Huntsville, good road, easily crossed by an army; Elk Fork Gap, horse road and not used by wagons; Old Wheeler's, 3½ miles south of Jacksborough, wagon road blocked up by General Zollicoffer, but it is said that horsemen abound on the hill-side; and Big Creek Gap, good road, and the one which it is conjectured the Yankees will most probably take. Big Creek Gap is 5 miles northeast of Jacksborough; Wheeler's Gap is 3 miles southeast of Jacksborough; Elk Fork Gap is about 15 miles southwest of Wheeler's Gap, and Chitwood Gap is about 18 miles southwest of Elk Fork Gap.

The distance from Jacksborough to Cumberland Gap is 40 miles, and the distance from this point to Jacksborough is some 45 or 50 miles. There are some 5,000 troops, more or less, at Cumberland Gap, which are probably sufficient to guard it and defend it against the enemy. To defend all the other gaps we have probably not over 600 effective men, who are at or near Clinton. There are a few troops at Loudon and other points on the railroad guarding the public stores, amounting to from 200 to 250, perhaps a few more. We have at this place my regiment, numbering ———, well and sick men, and Colonel Beck's (Twenty-third Alabama), numbering, all told, less than ———, which will be considerably reduced by his large sick list. It is said that other troops have been ordered here. There is no transportation here for troops beyond this point in the direction of any of these gaps. It was determined yesterday after our arrival to take immediate steps to pro-

cure transportation, but unless pressed that cannot be done in less than a week or ten days.

Thus matters stand, according to information I have been able to gather here from the most reliable sources. Now, what would prevent 5,000 effective men of the enemy from coming through one of the above gaps—Big Creek, for instance—making a forced march of three days on Loudon or some other point on the railroad, getting possession of the railroad, and capturing the Government stores? The very idea of the possibility of such a result is sickening, to say nothing of the moral effect on our enemies, the world, and our own people. The disaster would be irreparable. After the loss of our supplies at Nashville the loss of the immense stores collected by the Government on this road would result in disbanding the larger portion of our army for want of food to sustain them. Now, you will say, what is to be done? I say have a general—an able, skillful, energetic, and bold man—sent here immediately. Such a one might accomplish much now; ten days hence it may be too late. Additional troops are also needed, and there is little or no artillery here. In my judgment the Government stores ought to be removed immediately farther south—to Atlanta, for instance. They are in an enemy's country here, and will be needed farther south.

I write you that you may lay these matters before the War Department, if you consider them worthy, and make such other proper use of them as you deem proper.

Very respectfully, and truly, yours,

I. W. GARROTT.

[MARCH 12, 1862.—For Jefferson Davis to A. S. Johnston, in reference to fall of Forts Henry and Donelson and affairs generally in Kentucky and Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. VII, p. 257.]

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 12, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

General Chalmers telegraphs from Iuka:

Some of boats in sight at Eastport when my pickets left at 6 o'clock this morning. Enemy were at Savannah last night with thirty-three transports and three gunboats. Did not disembark wagons and horses. All on board at sunset. They said they would start for railroad this morning early. There is not water enough for the gunboats to go to Florence. They will stop at Pittsburg or Eastport. The enemy took in all pickets and guards at night.

Later.—Shelling Eastport; two gunboats in sight.

I advise you to keep your forces well in hand for any movement.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

PURDY, *March* 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication* of this date. I was in hopes that you would have had something from General Bragg, as I have no instructions. I have sent a courier to Bethel with a du-

* Not found.

plicate of the inclosed, and send a courier to you, fearing that the train may not pass down. I have not got a force sufficient to warrant me in meeting the enemy nor have I transportation to enable me to retreat.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. GLADDEN,
Brig. Gen. 2d Corps, 2d Grand Div., Army Miss. Valley.

P. S.—From best information there are at Savannah sixty-five boats; fifty-seven landed yesterday. I think there are at least 25,000 troops.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION CAVALRY,
Camp Purdy, March 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. H. GLADDEN:

GENERAL: Information has just reached me by one of our scouts direct from Major Baskerville that the enemy are landing in large force. They have 30,000 at Savannah. The major also says seventy boats have passed Coffee.

I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

CHARLES G. FEILD,
Captain, Commanding.

CORINTH, *March* 12, 1862—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Iuka:*

If the enemy lands, hold him in check and report to me speedily. Don't expose your force by fighting him under his gunboats. As soon as his movement is fully developed I will support you with forces now in readiness to move.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

EASTPORT, *March* 12, 1862.

General BRAGG, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

Country admirably adapted for a small force to hold a large one in check, and if he lands I can hold him back until re-enforcements can reach me. I am inclined to think the landing will be at Hamburg and the march on Corinth. The women and children in that region on the river were warned by the enemy to leave. I have cavalry pickets on both sides of the river and extending to the enemy's lines. One gunboat badly crippled. They fought from the Eastport Landing, which is called 10 miles from Chickasaw, where our battery was. It may have been to test the range of our guns and their effect at the Eastport Landing. If I had the means I would move the battery this side of Bear Creek. The gunboats cannot go above Chickasaw. I will keep you informed. No bridges between Eastport and Iuka.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. 1ST GRAND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Humboldt, Tenn., March* 12, 1862.

From and after this date the four brigades enumerated in General Orders, No. 1, will be divided into two divisions, as follows:

The Third Brigade, Colonel Russell commanding, and the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Tappan commanding, will compose the First Division, and will be designated the First and Second Brigades of that division. Brigadier-General Clark is placed in command of the First Division.

The First Brigade, Colonel Smith commanding, and the Second Brigade, Colonel Stephens commanding, will compose the Second Division. Brigadier-General Cheatham is placed in command of the Second Division.

By command of Major-General Polk:

R. N. SNOWDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 13, 1862.

General POLK:

General Withers will proceed with his command by water via Memphis to Bethel Station, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad; five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition; will leave artillery force and support of four companies.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 13, 1862.

General POLK:

Send down troops as fast as possible—all of one brigade before any troops are sent of another brigade. Draw in infantry from Lexington by time last regiment moves from Humboldt. Keep informed as troops move.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 13, 1862.

General POLK:

Cavalry to occupy new line from Union City, Dresden, Huntingdon, and Lexington, and patrol intervening spaces, with pickets thrown out to their fronts. If compelled to retire, to fall back on Trenton, Humboldt, Jackson, and thence to Bolivar.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 13, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

Dispatch your infantry and artillery by railroad with utmost speed to Bethel Station; cavalry by country roads. Leave regiment of in-

fantry at Union City and one at Lexington, with 500 cavalry on that border.

Report as soon as you begin movement. All possible celerity requisite.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 13, [1862].

Major-General POLK:

GENERAL: The enemy are congregating in large force at Savannah, and made a demonstration yesterday at Eastport, but soon retired on meeting resistance. We look for a conflict in that direction soon.

Most truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MARCH 13, 1862—8 p. m.

General RUGGLES:

I have just received information that the enemy had landed 18,000 men at Crump's Landing and are marching on Purdy. I will leave here in twenty minutes; will reach Iuka in two hours after. I will leave the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, 80 of the Arkansas Battalion, Fifth Alabama Battalion, and the Mathews light battery here to guard this point. Will be ready to re-enforce you with the Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Mississippi and about 150 Texans. Send railroad transportation for me to Iuka.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

CORINTH, *March* 13, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG,
Jackson, Tenn.:

I have just received report from General Gladden, brought by one of his scouts, that the enemy is landing troops at McWillams' Landing, one-half mile below Crump's Landing.

It is reported that some fifty-seven transports have arrived in that vicinity. This information has just reached me—2 o'clock a. m., 13th.

General Gladden has established his headquarters at Purdy. I shall send re-enforcements and communicate with him.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Troops.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, C. S. TROOPS,
Corinth, Miss., March 13, 1862.

Brigadier General GLADDEN,
Commanding Second Division of Second Grand Division, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to state that he is pushing forward troops to Purdy as fast as possible, and that he expects to join you in person to-morrow.

Colonel Mouton has been ordered to call in his infantry scouts, and

to march with his regiment, tents, and wagons toward Purdy, leaving only a detachment to guard his present position.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

R. M. HOOE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *March* 13, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Corinth:*

All of our available troops have been ordered to concentrate at Bethel.

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Decatur, March* 13, 1862.

1. Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover is appointed chief of artillery for this army, and will enter on his duties at once.

2. Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Maxey will report to Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd at Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty with his command.

* * * * * * *

[By command of General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 13, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report my arrival at this place, and that I assumed command of the District of East Tennessee on the 8th instant:

I find East Tennessee an enemy's country, and the people, where removed from the immediate presence and fear of the Confederate troops, in open rebellion. The force now present in the district is not over 7,000 effective men. The Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments and Lieutenant-Colonel Stovall's battalion are for the war; the rest of the command is for twelve months, and their terms of service expire principally in April, May, and June. Of the six regiments to be sent from Virginia, J. C. Vaughn's (Third Tennessee) alone is here. The First Georgia was mustered out of service. Maney's and Bate's First and Second Tennessee have been ordered to Huntsville and Decatur by General A. S. Johnston.

Of the four regiments from General Bragg's command, the Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama are at present so reduced and disheartened by deaths and sickness that it will be a long time before they will be effective. Their sick number near 600 and the mortality is daily on the increase.

The Ninth Mississippi has been furloughed, and the term of service of the Sixth Georgia expires early in May.

Two regiments can be organized in East Tennessee, but they will not muster into service for a longer period than twelve months and cannot arm themselves.

There are in the ordnance department for this purpose only some 1,500 country rifles, of various caliber, defective locks, and generally needing repair.

East Tennessee, in the present movement of the enemy down the Mississippi, occupies a position of great strategic importance. An army on the plateau of the Cumberland, ready to debouch toward Nashville, threatens their flank, and in its position alone acts offensively.

If it is intended to retain possession of East Tennessee, if its military resources are to be secured to us, this army must be increased by large and effective re-enforcements. If this cannot be done, immediate measures should be taken for the removal of the bacon and meat stored along the road between Chattanooga and Bristol. That to the east of Knoxville could be sent to Lynchburg and that to the west to Atlanta.

The character of the railroads in East Tennessee and the condition of their rolling stock is such that but little reliance can be placed upon its capacity for removing stores in case of emergency. I repeat, East Tennessee is an enemy's country. The people are against us, and ready to rise whenever an enemy's column makes its appearance. The very troops raised here cannot always be depended upon. They have gone into service, many of them to escape suspicion, prepared to give information to the enemy, and ready to pass over to him when an opportunity offers.

Would it not be well to remove such of the East Tennessee troops as are suspected to a different section of the Confederacy, where in a purer political atmosphere and removed from their present associations they can do little or no harm and may become loyal and good soldiers? In view of the peculiar condition of affairs in this section I believe the public good would be advanced by declaring martial law through the whole District of East Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 21, 1862.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

It is recommended that the bacon and other stores between Chattanooga and Bristol be at once removed, as suggested within, retaining only a sufficiency for the necessary supplies of the army in that locality. Re-enforcements should be sent General Smith as soon as possible, and, if it can be done, it would appear advisable to grant authority for the acceptance of the two regiments for twelve months which he says can be organized in East Tennessee.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA.,
March 13, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Lebanon, Russell County, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: Immediately after the receipt of your private letter of

the 8th instant* I conferred with General Lee, whose letter will probably reach you with this, and in it you will find authority from the Governor to call out the militia in your district. For reasons which I need not explain to you it is desirable to limit the application of martial law to cases of absolute necessity. You mention there are five counties within which you desire the suspension of the "writ," but you do not name them. If you find it necessary not only to have power over the people by calling out the militia, but also over the courts by proclamation of martial law, inform me of the exact country over which you wish martial law declared, and I will send you the requisite authority.

General E. K. Smith will probably have in a short time a strong force at Cumberland Gap, and if the enemy should not press him there it may be in his power to co-operate with you in overthrowing the column at Pikeville. I concur freely in your view of the propriety of advancing into Kentucky, and only regret that I cannot at once furnish you with the requisite force for the execution of your design.

I know how fully your heart is in the cause in which we are embarked, and hope the day may not be distant when you will be possessed of the means to carry the State-rights flag over the soil of your birth, and there vindicate the sovereignty of Kentucky. We are sorely pressed just now on every side, but the good and true men who have engaged in the war seem only with redoubled energy to bear up against increasing burden.

What we may bear of sacrifice, how long we may be required to bear it, is problematical; but no one doubts, or seems to doubt, the final success of our holy cause.

With my best wishes and assurances of my readiness to serve you to the full extent of my power, I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA.,
March 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Russell County, Va.:

GENERAL: I inclose authority from the Governor of Virginia to call out the militia of the State in the counties in which you are operating. It is the desire of the President that if you find it necessary you will enforce the call, and should the exercise of martial law be necessary for the purpose, that you will report the fact and the counties over which it should, in your opinion, extend. It appears from the records in the Adjutant-General's Department that your force consists of the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Regiments Virginia Volunteers, one regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and a battery of artillery. Please report your actual force, which I regret to state I see no means at present of increasing, unless troops can be collected in the country in which you are operating.

Your plan of advancing into Kentucky meets with the approbation of the President if you can procure the means of accomplishing it. General Kirby Smith, commanding the forces destined for East Tennessee, may be able to detach to your assistance, and you are desired, while keeping yourself in communication with him and regulating your movements in accordance with any instructions that he may find it

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* Not found.

necessary to give, to correspond directly with the Department in this city.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—Should the militia be called out, you will take measures not to interfere with the counties in which General H. Heth is operating.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
March 13, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I received yesterday the dispatch containing your special order touching the number of men, &c., in the Virginia regiments under my command, and I have placed the blanks in the hands of commandants to comply as speedily as practicable with your requirements.

In this connection let me call your attention to the battalion at Pound Gap—those special-service men. My advice is to disband them immediately, so that they may be embraced in the call for the militia, which will be a general service, or in the regular draft. They could not be induced to muster for three years, as I was led to suppose they would. If the Government would furnish horses to cavalry enlisted for three years, or during the war, I think I could raise a battalion very rapidly of the best material. Men cannot buy their horses and equipments. That day has gone by. I supposed it was the law (and think so yet) to furnish Government horses to men enlisting for the war, and accordingly I ordered the purchase of some seven or eight; but my attention was called to a printed circular of the departmental regulations, which declares that the Government will not furnish cavalry horses, and I have desisted from further purchases. If I had the control I never would mount a volunteer upon his own horse or have in cavalry service any animal but a public one. A long experience as a cavalry officer with volunteers has made this one of my fixed opinions. Please to advise me whether I may or may not go on to mount a squadron or more. I have the equipments and sabers for a squadron of cavalry, but no horses.

After the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Simms I found it expedient, for reasons connected with the harmony of my officers and the efficiency of the mounted force, to reorganize that force. A battalion of five companies (Thomas', Clay's, Holliday's, Cameron's, and Stoner's) have been placed in a battalion of mounted rifles. They have regularly elected my assistant adjutant-general as major to command the battalion, and he has entered upon the duties of his new office. I request his commission as major of the First Mounted Rifles of this brigade. It will be my object to swell this battalion to 500 men.

Charles Duncan, appointed by Lieutenant-Colonel Simms, will remain adjutant of the battalion, and I ask his commission as adjutant of the First Mounted Rifles. Captain Witcher has a company of 64 mounted rifles, and Captain Stratton has another of the same, only partially made out. If these companies are made out they will be soon a very

efficient corps—all Virginians. I hope to obtain a second battalion of mounted rifles; but that is not done yet. If the battalion at Pound Gap could be furnished with horses I make little doubt they will raise now to the Second Battalion a company or more, and would go in for the war rather than to be subject to the militia call.

If such an arrangement cannot be made with your approbation I will keep Captains Witcher and Stratton as an independent squadron of mounted rifles, for it does not suit to mix soldiers from different States in the same corps of volunteers.

The promotion of Major Bradley leaves the office of assistant adjutant-general vacant. I request you to commission my brother, Mr. Charles E. Marshall, whom I formerly nominated unsuccessfully as brigade quartermaster. His health is delicate, but still he desires to take the field, and I have great confidence in his capacity, and will soon [be able] to master all the duties of the position. Captain Shawhan received only yesterday his commission as major of the First Cavalry under the reorganization of the mounted force. His company of cavalry is the only cavalry I have. He will, I presume, return the commission under the circumstances, but I wish you to authorize me to request his acceptance of it, and so leave me a chance to assign to him troops, instead of having him assigned to men unwilling to elect him to office. I value him high; he served under me in Mexico, and I saw him borne from the field at Buena Vista badly wounded. I know he is gallant, and I would have appointed him to command my cavalry force had I the disposition of the matter. As I presume you will not recall the commission, I hope you will in a note to me request him to retain the rank. I can speedily make the actual command equal to the rank.

The condition of the regiments and corps composing this command suggests to me to ask for the appointment of an inspector-general, with the rank of captain. I very much want such an officer, and as this is a separate command and is now likely to be spread over a mixed force of militia as well as volunteers, I request the appointment of John M. Stansfer (who is now with me, and whom I can vouch for as a competent soldier and cultivated gentleman) to the post indicated.

Observing that the Governor of Virginia, under the late call of the President, has ordered the militia of the sixteen western counties to hold itself in readiness to obey the orders of General Heth or myself, and presuming that this order issued in conformity to an understanding with the Secretary of War, am I to presume also that General Heth and I are to command within the range of those counties? If not, should not some limit be established upon which our respective responsibility will be calculated? If the Department looks to me to guard the passages to the lead mines of Wythe and the salt-works in Smith, the roads leading in from the Sandy, I respectfully submit to the Secretary that I should be much disembarrassed by knowing the exact views and expectations of the Government, as also to have an answer to a question frequently propounded by me, whether I have authority in my own judgment of the necessity of the case to call out the militia, and, if so, for what time, or does it require an express authority from the Department of War?

I shall take immediate steps to ascertain the number and arms of the militia in the ten western counties. I am under the impression they will turn out (or can do so) about 5,000 men. I will cause them to be put in order immediately.

The enemy is still at Piketon in force, but the late floods in this re-

gion have done to him great damage—washing away his supplies and wagons and drowning (I hear) some of his men.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
March 14, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Decatur, Ala.:

I have just received information that the enemy crossed the Cumberland Mountains near Jacksborough this morning and captured our cavalry companies there. They are reported moving in considerable force toward Clinton. I have about 2,000 available troops, and will order up General Floyd's brigade, which will make about 2,000 in all.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 14, 1862.

Col. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Western Dept., Decatur, Ala.:

COLONEL: In your communication of the 12th instant you inform me that my "department is bounded on the west by the railroad line from Nashville to Columbus." My orders and instructions from the War Department only place me in command of the District of East Tennessee, comprising the country east of the Cumberland Range. There appears to be some misunderstanding. If my command is to be raised to a department, it should be done so in general orders.

I inclose you a copy of a letter sent to me from the Adjutant-General's office.* East Tennessee is an enemy's country; its people beyond the influence and control of our troops and in open rebellion. The force here at present is barely more than sufficient to guard the porkeries and the line of the railroads. If under these circumstances you deem it advisable, I will turn over the defense of the district to the militia, and willingly and gladly join you with such portion of my command as you may direct.

Very respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Tenn., March 14, 1862.

I. Field and company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men, under all circumstances, to fire with deliberation at the feet of the enemy; they will thus avoid overshooting, and, besides, wounded men give more trouble to our adversary than his dead, as they have to be taken from the field.

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* Not found.

II. Officers in command must be cool and collected in action, hold their men in hand, and caution them against useless, aimless firing. The men must be instructed and required each one to single out his mark. It was the deliberate sharpshooting of our forefathers in the Revolution of 1776 and at New Orleans in 1815 which made them so formidable against the odds with which they were engaged.

III. In the beginning of a battle, except by troops deployed as skirmishers, the fire by file will be avoided; it excites the men and renders their subsequent control difficult; fire by wing or company should be resorted to instead. During the battle the officers and non-commissioned officers must keep the men in the ranks, enforce obedience, and encourage and stimulate them, if necessary.

IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to quit the ranks to strip or rob the dead, nor even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect our wounded is to drive the enemy from the field; the most pressing, highest, duty is to win the victory.

V. Before the battle the quartermaster of the division will make all the necessary arrangements for the immediate transportation of the wounded from the field. After consultation with the medical officers, he will establish the ambulance depot in the rear, and give his assistants the necessary instructions for the efficient service of the ambulance wagons and other means of transportation.

VI. The ambulance depot, to which the wounded are to be carried or directed for immediate treatment, should be established at the most convenient building nearest the field of battle. A red flag marks the place and way to it.

VII. The active ambulances follow the troops to succor the wounded and to remove them to the depots. Before the engagement about five men (the least effective under arms) to the company will be detailed to assist the ambulance conductors in removing the wounded, providing water, and otherwise assisting the wounded. These men will not loiter about the depots, but must always return to the field of battle as soon as practicable.

VIII. Before and immediately after battle the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must strictly account for their absence from the ranks. To quit their standard on the battle-field, under fire, under the pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted; any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field or his regiment or company without authority will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Decatur, March 15, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the West:

SIR: Owing to the condition of the roads and the water, I am unable to move my command to-day.

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

COURTLAND, *March* 15, 1862.

Col. W. W. MACKALL:

The creek at this place is impassable, and the one near Tuscumbia doubtless in the same condition. One battery of my artillery is in Courtland, and cannot be crossed except on cars. It will probably be ten days or two weeks before the water will admit of artillery moving on the dirt road to Corinth. Can you send me a train of platform and stock cars to move my two batteries with? If not, they will perhaps remain behind some time. All my infantry has gone forward, and I will leave in a few minutes. Send answer to Colonel Helm to-night.

T. C. HINDMAN,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *March* 15, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

General Beauregard requested me to re-enforce him yesterday with a brigade and two regiments at Iuka, as he expected battle. I have sent on to-day Hindman's brigade and two regiments of Wood's by rail to Corinth and Iuka. Generals Beauregard and Bragg are at Jackson; General Ruggles at Corinth; my advance, under General Hindman, at Courtland; the remainder of my troops in this vicinity. The rains have been excessive and yet continue, rendering movement of troops for the present impossible. The enemy are assembling large forces at Savannah, threatening an attack near Bethel and Purdy. The railroad bridge there destroyed by enemy. The provisions and stores from the main depots have been secured, and many more are being secured for future use.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Iuka, Miss., March 15, 1862.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.:

CAPTAIN: Upon my return to Iuka last night I examined the dispatches received by me at Eastport night before last, which I had preserved, and I copy them literally. The first one was as follows:

CORINTH, 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Iuka:*

The enemy have landed, eighteen thousand strong, at Crump's Landing, driving in our pickets. Hold your principal forces in readiness at Iuka for an immediate movement to this point by railroad. Leave a sufficient force to hold your battery and guard the approaches from the river. I will send you transportation if possible; if not, you must take it.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Acting under this dispatch I consummated dispositions which I had already begun, leaving my light artillery, Captain Roddey's company of cavalry, Colonel Looney's Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Golladay's Alabama battalion at Eastport, and marched toward Iuka with the remainder of my forces. About an hour

after receiving the dispatch above copied, and after I was on the road to Iuka I received the following dispatch:

JACKSON, TENN., 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Iuka:*

Move by railroad with your whole force, except your light artillery and one company cavalry, to Bethel Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Don't change cars at Corinth. Celerity is all-important. Transportation ordered to you.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

When I received this dispatch I concluded that a battle was either raging or imminent, and sent back orders for all the troops left at Eastport, except the light artillery and one company cavalry, to follow me as soon as possible under the pressure of the emergency and the scarcity of transportation. I gave orders that tents and camp equipage should be left behind. I hurried on to Iuka myself, and arranged to move the whole force before day. Transportation did not come, and the movement was delayed until 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Upon examination, which I have caused to be made in the telegraph office, I now find that this last dispatch, as received at this office, was signed "Braxton Bragg," and that the name of General Ruggles was appended by the mistake of the operator. This, however, I had no reason to suspect until this examination was made. The last dispatch followed the other so soon, and seemed so palpably to be such a modification of the first as would be made in the exigency which I supposed to exist, that my dispositions were made as promptly as possible and without hesitation.

I hope this will be a satisfactory explanation of my seeming abandonment of the guns at Eastport.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bethel, Tenn., March 15, 1862—10.30 a. m.

General DANIEL RUGGLES, *Corinth:*

DEAR GENERAL: I sent you verbal instructions last night by Captain Trezevant.

The inclosed dispatch and accompaniments* indicate a change of tactics by the enemy. I hope Chalmers has returned to Iuka with his command, and will hold the enemy in check should he make a demonstration there. General Johnston has been urgently pressed to forward his force from Decatur to a position between Iuka and Corinth, so as to be in position to aid either point. Hold your force in hand, with transportation for any point. Should the enemy give us a chance, it is our policy to fight him as early as possible. Let me urge you, general, to try and preserve the best discipline possible with our men, preventing the plundering of our own people, which is now too common. Execute promptly and rigidly the order to reduce baggage, for we can never make a rapid or successful movement as long as we are so encumbered.

Dr. Foard, my medical director, will be able to dispose of your sick.

Our news from New Madrid yesterday was favorable, but still that

*Not found.

position is in great danger. The enemy is pressing it now with a vastly superior force, say from 15,000 to 20,000 to our 6,000.

On Thursday they attempted to carry our works on the Missouri side by assault, making several efforts, in which they were repulsed with very heavy losses (several hundred), whilst ours was trifling—2 killed and 5 wounded. This report was from official sources.

Could we be spared from this position, a descent with some 10,000 on that position would be attended with great results.

Keep me fully advised of all that occurs. A telegraph is ordered from your position to this. Aid the manager by all means in your power.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARCH 15, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG:

General Gladden reported yesterday but one bridge destroyed. To-day I have not been able to hear from him.

I have four trains at Bethel and tried to get them back, and as they did not come down at 12.30 p. m., I sent a hand-car to ascertain the cause of detention. It has not yet returned (9 p. m.), and no news has been received by expressmen. The rain has fallen in torrents. I have been obliged to halt a company of cavalry and two batteries of guns already considerably advanced on the road to Purdy.

I have been ready to move with a strong force all day, but could not do so until the condition of things could be ascertained. The telegraph would not work, and I could not answer your questions.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND GRAND DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., March 15, 1862.

[General BRAGG?]:

I have the honor to transmit the following notes, just received, for your information:

IUKA, MISS., *March* 15, 1862.

I give you the following as the substance of the reports from my scouts who are on the other sid of the river. The forces at Savannah variously estimated at from 100 men to 30,000. All agree that there are seventy vessels. They have been here two days without attempting to land. It was said that Buell was advancing upon Florence and a column from Columbus on Memphis. The roads from Savannah to Florence very bad. River very high. No approach of enemy at Eastport.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

TENNESSEE RIVER, NEAR RED SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Friday [*March* 14]—7 p. m.

I write in haste to inform you that several of the enemy's gunboats and a large number of transports have just passed this point, going up the river. I was unable to ascertain the number of men on board.

10 *o'clock p. m.*—Information just received "that the enemy is landing troops at the mouth of Yellow Creek," about 2¼ miles from this place. I have just returned from making a reconnaissance. Found fifteen or twenty of their boats lying at the

landing. I was unable to discover whether they were landing troops or not. I will watch him and communicate.

JOHN A. JAQUESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment Louisiana Infantry.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

CORINTH, *March* 15, 1862.

General RUGGLES:

Continue the movement ordered unless General Bragg, now at Bethel, shall suspend.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH [*March* 15, 1862].

General BEAUREGARD,
Jackson, Tenn.:

Major-General Bragg suspended the movement of troops to which you refer. The enemy had retired from that point.

Last night the enemy landed near the mouth of Yellow Creek, but in what strength we have been unable to ascertain, in consequence of the flooded condition of the country.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Iuka, Miss., March 15, 1862.

Col. R. F. LOONEY,
Eastport, Miss.:

COLONEL: You will send a cavalry company [Captain Roddey's] immediately, with so many of his command as he may deem necessary, with instructions to destroy the bridge over Indian Creek, on the road from Red Sulphur Spring to Eastport.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

HENRY CRAFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA.
March 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: As far as I can ascertain from the records in the Adjutant-General's Office the force under your command should amount to fourteen regiments. Please send me at your earliest convenience a report of your strength.

General H. Marshall has at Lebanon, Russell County, Virginia, three regiments of infantry and one battery of light artillery. He thinks that if his force could be augmented he could penetrate Kentucky and thus relieve that frontier of Virginia. He has been advised that he can

only be re-enforced by such troops as he can raise in that section of the country; but that should he be able to advance you might support him with a portion or the whole of your column.

As far as it can be ascertained from the reports of the enemy, they have withdrawn their troops from that portion of Kentucky to re-enforce their army on the Mississippi.

General Marshall has been directed to place himself in communication with you and to regulate his movements by any instructions he may receive from you; though it is not the wish of the President that you withdraw him from that section of country or control his operations, unless you find it feasible to unite with him in an advance into the State of Kentucky.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

JACKSON, *March* 16, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG or General RUGGLES [*Corinth*]:

Two strategic points between Crump's Landing and Eastport, according to map, are Chamberlain and Corinth, where troops could be collected, with one brigade about Purdy and another about Iuka, and proper advance guards and pickets.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

JACKSON, *March* 16, 1862.

General POLK:

Continue the movement of your forces on Bethel.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Iuka, Miss., March 16, 1862.

Col. R. F. LOONEY, *Eastport:*

COLONEL: I am directed by Brigadier-General Chalmers to instruct you to send all your cavalry, except so many as may be needed for couriers, down to Yellow Creek, to observe the movements of the enemy and harass and check them in any attempt to cross that stream, should they land below it. You will also select a spot on the road leading to Eastport from Yellow Creek suitable for an ambuscade, and when you are informed that they have started toward you you will at once take position at that place, and hold them in check until you can send information here and be re-enforced.

Lieutenant-Colonel Golladay has orders to march to-night with the Alabama Battalion to aid you.

I am, very respectfully,

HENRY CRAFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bethel, Tenn., March 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: From reliable information just received I was satisfied that the enemy has landed in large force at Pittsburg, under command of General C. F. Smith. It is his intention to give us battle. I have now an officer out on a reconnaissance for the purpose of learning all he can concerning the enemy's movements. You will please inform me immediately what the effective strength of your command is, amount of ammunition, &c.; whether you have enough transportation to move against the enemy.

Troops are now arriving from Humboldt. If the result of the reconnaissance be satisfactory, I desire to march from this point with this army and unite our forces at a point between this and the enemy.

As soon as you are satisfied that no demonstration is intended against Iuka you can draw such of that force to your assistance as can be spared.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bethel, Tenn., March 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding at Corinth:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your information of this morning confuses me much. From the scouts of as late an hour as yesterday evening in front of this place we are assured the enemy was not at Pittsburg in any force.

Upon information so conflicting we cannot safely predicate a military movement, though I am anxious and decided to strike a blow as soon as we can do so, consistent with any sense of security.

I sent a strong party under competent officers to make a close reconnaissance immediately and report the true state of affairs. In the mean time we can only hold everything ready to act promptly on any emergency. Should nothing occur to change my present intentions, I shall be with you to-day or to-morrow. Can your quartermaster secure me some place to cover my head, as my tents are all behind?

I am glad to hear General Johnston is joining us. With his force we certainly ought to crush any force the enemy can now bring.

Communicate to General Beauregard direct by telegraph all that occurs.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 16, 1862.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Four regiments of the enemy have advanced over the mountains to Jacksborough. About 2,000 troops, under Leadbetter, sent to-day to

Clinton, and I go immediately to Cumberland Gap. The small force at my command makes the defense of East Tennessee very difficult, if not impossible, against an invasion in force.

I have ordered the removal of commissary stores, as recommended in my telegram yesterday.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Similar dispatch to General A. S. Johnston.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 16, 1862.

Colonel LEADBETTER,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: In addition to the letter herewith inclosed, I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he is induced to believe the enemy will endeavor to effect the crossing of Clinch River at one or more points south of confluence with Powell's River. He therefore directs that you will push on your troops rapidly to Clinton, to prevent their crossing there, and that by frequent reconnaissances of the road from Clinton to Priceville and other roads in the vicinity of Clinch River you may learn the movements, intentions, and force of the enemy.

The general will leave immediately for Cumberland Gap, from which place he will take all the available troops and push forward to Jacksborough. He will reach that place Friday evening, and will expect you with your command to meet and co-operate with him either in an attack upon the enemy, if in force there, or in a demonstration upon their rear if they have moved in this direction.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 16, 1862.

Col. D. LEADBETTER, *Commanding:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has received information that the enemy crossed the mountains with the following force: Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (infantry), Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers (infantry), Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers (infantry), and Munday's cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 17, 1862.

Hon. J. G. SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, through Hon. William Fargan, and to return my sin-

cere acknowledgments for the prompt and patriotic response made by you and your noble State to the call of this Government for troops. But I am almost in despair at the call for arms from all parts of the Confederacy, which it is totally out of my power to give. Recent arrivals have placed in our possession about 12,000 stands of arms, and the gathering herds of our invaders in Tennessee and around this capital requires that we should have ten times that number. If I do not bend every energy to the aid of Beauregard and Sidney Johnston the enemy must, with his overwhelming numbers, pierce our lines into the Lower Mississippi Valley, and your State will be entered on the north.

If we do not meet McClellan, Burnside, and Wool with somewhat equal forces around Richmond the capital will fall into the hands of the enemy, and the moral effect at home and abroad of such disaster you can well imagine. How can I do all this and at the same time furnish arms for your southern coast? It is a physical impossibility. In this our hour of peril there can be no safety but in concentrating forces at the points of vital importance, and striking in this way a crushing blow at some one of the heavy columns that are marching on us.

I will at once order the clothes demanded for the 5,000 men, and they can be supplied at once. I have, however, no sabers or pistols. Of the latter, even our rich enemies are destitute. Cavalry is found most efficient with double-barreled guns, and cavalry officers report that after a month or two sabers are universally discarded as useless, men not being thoroughly trained to the use of that arm.

I issue orders to the chiefs of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments to act promptly in aid of your efforts. I send to General A. S. Johnston about 7,000 stand of arms, and such of your regiments as join the Tennessee Army will have their share of these weapons, and this, I regret to say, is the utmost that I can promise.

I am your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

DECATUR, *March* 17, 1862.

Major-General HARDEE, *Huntsville:*

Allison's regiment arrived. When will more of your troops be here and how many? How much transportation has the railroad company been able to furnish you? Hurry the forces forward.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

CORINTH, *March* 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

First. Two regiments of Wood's brigade will soon be with you.

Second. Plant your guns so as to defend Eastport as well as to sweep the river. Hold Eastport as long as possible without disaster.

Third. Throw up slight intrenchments at such points as you may determine upon to make stand against superior numbers.

Fourth. The enemy undoubtedly landed in force at Pittsburg day before yesterday.

Fifth. General Bragg is at Bethel Station, with strong re-enforcements from the West.

Hold your force well in hand for every emergency, and reconnoiter Yellow Creek without delay.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Jackson, Tenn., March* 17, 1862.

The following regulations are announced for the observance of the troops of this army while on outpost service:

1. The commanders of all detached army corps, divisions, brigades, or regiments of this army, on arriving at a position to be occupied, will carefully reconnoiter, personally and by staff officers, the ground in the vicinity, and all roads and approaches thereto, for a distance of several miles, especially in the known direction of the enemy. The best position for holding all such approaches, under vigilant observation and for the prevention of surprise, will be carefully selected for the advanced line of picket sentries, which shall not be less than 1 mile distant from the main body of the command nor more than 3 miles. The force to be employed in this outpost service shall habitually be not less than one-fifth of the command from which it may be detached, and the tour of duty will be for three days.

2. The post of the regiment, battalion, or detachment on outpost service will be selected at a convenient central point about a half mile in rear of the front line to be occupied by sentinels, and there will be the reserve and place for baggage and cooking. One-third of the command or detachment will be thrown forward in three equal parties, equidistant from each other, to within 200 yards of the extreme picket front, and from these detachments smaller detachments, each of from three to six privates, with a commissioned or non-commissioned officer in charge, from which a continuous line of sentries will be established along the entire front to be held and observed, connecting at all times with the sentinels on the right and left, thrown forward either by the picket posts of the same regiment, battalion, or detachment, or established from other regiments, battalions, or detachments, on outpost service. At night the number of sentinels will be doubled.

3. Sentinels on picket should be so established as to observe as much and as far as possible while themselves concealed from observation by the enemy. Loud talking, singing, whistling, and fires, except at the reserve, and in very cold weather on the line of company or detachment reserves, are strictly prohibited. Citizens must not be allowed to stay or lounge about the picket posts or converse with pickets. This is particularly enjoined, for under the pretense of hospitality and the simulation of the simple countryman an insidious spy may be lurking to discover our signals of recognition, countersigns, pass-words, or other information to be betrayed to our injury.

4. Officers and non-commissioned officers and soldiers on picket service are at all times [to be] dressed and equipped.

The commander of each outpost command will make frequent visits and inspections of his advanced detachments, picket posts, and front line of sentinels, and he will be responsible for any surprise of his lines, or lax, negligent performance of picket service by his officers and men during the tour. He will give proper instructions to all under his command touching their several duties, and should satisfy himself that those instructions are well understood and rigidly executed. His adjutant, or some other officer selected for the duty, will also visit each

picket post and sentry once each night between 12 o'clock and daylight.

5. When a day signal of recognition has been arranged for any picket line it will be demanded as soon as the parties see each other. At night parties approaching will be halted at a distance of 60 yards, if practicable, in a loud, distinct tone, and the signal demanded. The party challenged will then require a response from the challenging party; this made, the latter will order the former to advance and give the countersign. Commanders of outposts will be careful not to prevent or delay the passing of cavalry pickets or couriers with dispatches; but when reasonable doubts arise as to the character of the party, he must be sent under charge of guard at once to the headquarters of the nearest general officer. A mounted man will not be required to dismount to give the countersign after having made the proper signal, nor will the countersign be required in the daytime. Great circumspection must be exercised in the use of signals to prevent their observation by lurking spies of the enemy.

6. An approach of the enemy must be resisted by the pickets as obstinately as practicable. The ground must only be yielded before an overwhelming force. They will then retire, fighting, on the reserve, where a stand will be made as long as practicable. If forced to retire, they will take up successive positions behind all advantageous shelter, and resolutely check and retard the advance of the enemy as long as possible. The best marksmen will be selected to cover the rear while thus falling back, who will fire with deliberation as they retire. If pressed closely by the enemy, the command must be brought, if possible, to charge with the bayonet. The utmost care must be taken to prevent the men from crowding *en masse* in falling back, as they will offer a target for artillery, and the men must be cautioned against and prevented from making a precipitate retreat from an outpost under any circumstances.

7. While on outpost duty, no officer or soldier will be permitted to leave the outpost without express authority from the commander, except upon a surgeon's certificate. Commanders of outposts must remain constantly during the tour with their reserve, except when visiting the picket posts and sentries, in which case they will leave these instructions with the officer next in command.

8. In marching to and from outposts the utmost order and discipline will be preserved. No straggling must be permitted.

9. As soon as the pickets may become seriously engaged with the enemy any baggage at the post of the reserve will be immediately sent to the rear to the baggage of the brigade to which the detachment belongs. Troops on outpost service are expected to bivouac.

10. As soon as the enemy shall have developed with certainty a design to advance the commanders of outposts will at once dispatch couriers to the general commanding the corps or division to which the outpost belongs, giving information of the movements of the enemy, his probable strength, kind of force, and whether moving rapidly or not, route or routes taken, and such other information as may be of service. The report of mere rumored movements must always be avoided, or at least distinguished from what may be ascertained by the military.

11. The commander of each outpost will publish these orders every tour, before establishing his picket post or posting his picket sentries. They will likewise be read to each company or detachment of the line

of advanced picket parties. They will be carefully preserved and transferred to the next commanders of the outposts.

12. Any person found in the act of eluding the outposts and failing to halt when directed to do so will be fired upon by the sentinels, and any person, if suspected of eluding the outposts, will be at once arrested and sent to the nearest provost-marshal.

13. Cavalry pickets will be required by sentries and picket posts to show authority of their colonel or other commander for the service before being allowed to pass, and couriers with dispatches must be furnished with passes properly signed.

14. The roll of troops at outposts must be called frequently during the day, and at retreat there shall be an inspection of arms and ammunition.

15. Staff officers may be sent by the general or other officer in command to inspect the outposts of his command.

16. Sentries must always be ready to fire, but will be sure of the presence of the enemy before firing, and will carefully avoid false alarms. Once satisfied that the enemy is at hand, the sentinel, though all defense on his part may be useless, must fire; as the safety of the army may depend on the alarm he will then give. Picket sentries should be relieved every hour at night, and, as a precaution against surprises, should be instructed in some signal for the night before giving the countersign to others of the same outpost detachment.

17. In the immediate or near presence of the enemy the main and company reserves must stand to their arms for an hour immediately before daybreak. Patrols will be made slowly, silently, and with the utmost precaution, to insure against surprise or being mistaken for the enemy by our own men. When patrols are sent out information of the fact must be spread throughout the picket posts and sentries, cavalry pickets, and vedettes.

18. In addition to infantry outposts the whole front of any force in position or camp must be completely observed and covered by cavalry. All commanding points of observation will be occupied, and all possible avenues of approach will be watched, as near to the enemy's lines as the nature of the country will admit or he will permit without substantial resistance. Positions must be avoided which the enemy can approach under cover or turn. There must be an unbroken line of communication on the right and left between all the posts and vedettes. The horse should be relieved by his rider as much as possible, but when near the enemy the vedette must never quit his rein or take off bridle or saddle.

19. Cavalry picket detachments, when practicable, will consist of entire companies, and each company will cover its proportion of the front to be occupied. The picket posts detached in advance will not be of less than one non-commissioned officer and three troopers each. The captain of each company will serve as officer of the guard for his company on picket service, and a field officer or senior captain will be officer of the day for the whole line of the regiment, battalion, or squadron on outpost duty.

20. The company commander will be habitually with the reserve, established at a central point in rear of the picket posts.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Jackson, Tenn., March* 17, 1862.

The following general orders from the headquarters of Major-General Bragg are approved by the general commanding this army, who profoundly regrets their necessity. They are adopted for this entire command, and will be enforced in all respects for the credit and honor of our several States and our cause:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Bethel, Tenn., March* 16, 1862.

With a degree of mortification and humiliation he has never before felt, the major-general commanding has to denounce acts of pillage, plunder, and destruction of the private property of our own citizens by a portion of the troops of this command, which bring disgrace upon our arms, and, if not checked, will assuredly entail disaster upon our cause. Men capable of such acts may swell our numbers, but will never add strength to our armies. They would do less harm by serving in the ranks of the enemy; and, if not prepared to abandon the vicious habits they have unfortunately contracted, had better lay down their arms and retire. Gallant men, not thus demoralized, stand ready to use them, and will do so with that firm reliance on an overruling Providence which a consciousness of right can alone give. The first step toward achieving success is to deserve it. Commanders of all grades will be held responsible for the suppression of this great crime.

Full compensation will in all instances be made from the pay of the offenders, and where this fails in its object, summary punishment will be inflicted. The general will not hesitate to order the death penalty where it may be necessary, and will approve its execution by subordinates where milder measures fail.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MARCH 18, 1862.—For A. S. Johnston to Jefferson Davis, in reference to Forts Henry and Donelson and affairs generally in Kentucky and Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. VII, p. 258.]

DECATUR, *March* 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE, *Huntsville:*

Enemy in large force opposite Columbia. Order Morgan's cavalry to move forward to this place immediately. Instruct him to burn the bridges or not, as he may find expedient. Answer.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

DECATUR, ALA.,
March 18, 1862.

Col. B. H. HELM, *Tuscumbia:*

Make silent preparations to burn the Florence Bridge as soon as the enemy's gunboats may pass Eastport or the enemy approach Florence from north side of the river. Place scouts at proper points to ascertain and report to you in full time to insure the execution of this order when necessary.

Answer, and warn operators not to speak of this message.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

DECATUR, ALA., *March* 18, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG, *Corinth:*

SIR: I am informed that there are about 300 men in Tishomingo County, who belonged to Colonel Reynolds' Twenty-sixth Mississippi, a "war" regiment, which was surrendered at Donelson, who are desirous of uniting themselves with the "war" regiment now being raised by Colonel Lowry. I would suggest that these men be organized into three companies. There are only four commissioned officers among these men present and fit for duty. These might be assigned to the three companies with the same rank they now hold; the other offices in the companies might be filled by elections, allowing the four officers above named, of course, the privilege of promotion, by election, if the men desire it. When organized I see no reason why the three companies should not be attached to Colonel Lowry's regiment. Should any of the other officers become fit for duty, the Government can provide for them in the future.

No other mode seems to me of making the services of these men available at this time, and I therefore recommend the course above indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

All stragglers of the Mississippi regiments that may come in to this point will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, to be organized according to within suggestion.

Refer to General C.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

C. F., [*March* 18, 1862]—6 p. m.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Push forward our assistance. The enemy in force is moving upon us, and his advance only 12 miles off.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *March* 18, 1862.

General BRAGG, *Corinth:*

Now moving forward as fast as possible. Where did the enemy land on the river? To what place are they marching? In what force? Have they landed at any other point between Eastport and Florence? Do you know my cipher or General Beauregard's? Use either in important communications. Ninety-three miles to Corinth.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General.

HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., March 18, 1862.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Miss., Jackson, Tenn.:

COLONEL: On the receipt of your dispatches of the 15th and 16th, the evening of the latter I made immediate dispositions to concentrate

my forces here as rapidly as possible, my information leading me to believe the enemy had not landed in the force previously reported, and that if he had, by no possibility, in the present state of the roads, could he advance with artillery and baggage upon Corinth or Bethel. There is no question of a large force on the Tennessee, watching an opportunity to strike.

The disorganized and demoralized condition of our forces from the right and left gives me great concern. There is some discipline left in those from the Gulf, but none whatever in the others; and the pressure upon us leaves little time to give it and restore confidence. We are much distressed and disappointed, and shall be seriously damaged by the result at New Madrid.

The whole country seems paralyzed, and the difficulties of operation become infinitely greater thereby. Nothing is brought to us for sale, and it is most difficult to procure supplies.

The unrestrained habits of pillage and plunder have done much to produce this state of affairs and to reconcile the people of the country to the approach of the enemy, who certainly do them less harm than our own troops.

Our whole railroad system is utterly deranged and confused. Wood and water stations are abandoned; employés there and elsewhere, for want of pay, refuse to work; engineers and conductors are either worn down, or, being Northern men, abandon their positions, or manage to retard and obstruct our operations. Our troops, too, monopolize or plunder the eating and sleeping houses on the road, so that these people are really unable to live. These are distressing facts it is useless to conceal, and all owing to a want of system and discipline. I dare not hope to overcome them, but I will struggle as long as a chance remains.

I do not find on any of my maps the second point the general indicates as of strategic importance—Chamberlain. May it not have changed name or lost its place on the maps in these railroad days?

Unless something is done speedily for the defense of Fort Pillow I fear we shall lose the Mississippi—of more importance to us than all the country together, and its fall involves that of Van Dorn.

In the present condition of this army, without transportation, supplies, discipline, or organization, no move toward the enemy can be made. We can only try and keep him in check whilst we labor to correct these radical defects.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Decatur, March* 18, 1862.

Military commanders are ordered to destroy, if the same cannot be safely removed, all cotton liable to fall into the hands of the enemy. You will execute this order to the extent you may be able, not unreasonably delaying your march to this place.

By command of General Johnston:

H. P. BREWSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *March* 19, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Have neither ciphers. Landed in force at Pittsburg. Have pressed our pickets back to Purdy and within 10 miles of this point. Threatened railroad at Burnsville, but only got within 4 miles, on account of bad roads. Main force concentrated at Savannah and Pittsburg. Numbers variously estimated 25,000 to 50,000. Have not above Eastport.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

DECATUR, *March* 19, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG, *Corinth:*

Do not call forward the force that I am now posting at Tuscumbia. When my rear and trains pass Tuscumbia I will myself order forward that force and the forces which I have stationed between that place near Corinth.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General.

DECATUR,
March 19, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General BRAGG, *Corinth:*

General Wood's brigade is now at Iuka. I will send another brigade to Burnsville to-night or in the morning, my other troops following. Designate proper point for junction.

A. S. JOHNSTON.

DECATUR, *March* 19, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Transportation is being sent to you as rapidly as possible. Our line is threatened at Iuka and Burnsville. A brigade at the former and regiment at the latter had better be left by you.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CORINTH, MISS.,
March 19, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi, Jackson, Tenn.:

DEAR GENERAL: You will have seen my entire change of purpose since Captain Jordan left me at Bethel and before your valued favor of the 17th reached me this morning. The troops arrived too slowly, were too poorly supplied, and too badly organized, instructed, and disci plined, to justify a hope of even carrying them to the point desired, much less a success against a well-organized foe.

Under the pressure of all kinds here I find it almost impossible to effect a speedy organization; but a temporary arrangement has gone into effect—Withers and Ruggles commanding the two divisions of my forces, subdivided into proper brigades, and Johnston's and Polk's taking positions respectively with their present organizations on my right and left as they arrive. I hope to perfect my permanent arrangement

by to-morrow, but it is exceedingly difficult to get the necessary information.

This position is unquestionably the strategic point for this section of country. Chamberlain, which I did not find when first suggested, but since discovered on an old map, is very near the point occupied by an advanced brigade thrown out from here.

For want of cavalry I am unable to keep the front of it in observation, as desired, but the roads are in such condition from the recent rains that neither party can advance, and by the time they improve I hope to be in better condition.

Your views are invaluable, and you have my cordial thanks for the full and free expression of them. Trusting that you will soon be able to join us and superintend their execution, I am, yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECATUR,
March 19, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General HARDEE, *Tuscumbia:*

It is reported by my engineer that the enemy have no iron-clad gunboats on the Tennessee. Field batteries can be used effectively against their gunboats.

A. S. JOHNSTON.

PULASKI,
March 19, 1862—4.36.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Commanding Western Department:

GENERAL: Your orders of 17th and 18th are received and shall be carried out, particularly in relation to the cotton, as far as practicable. My last information from Columbia is that the enemy had not crossed in any force, the burning of the pike bridge over Duck River having checked them for the time. I have two companies in that vicinity, who will keep me fully posted. I shall remain here, forwarding Government property and the straggling soldiers, a large number of whom are hourly coming in. To get these off I shall need some more cars, and would thank you to send all that can be spared; otherwise I fear that many of our infantrymen who have been absent on furlough will not be able to rejoin their commands.

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Louisiana Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., March 19, 1862.

I. The major-general commanding the grand division assumes the immediate command of the troops at and near this position.

* * * * * * *

As the enemy is close at hand, and a collision may be expected at

any moment, the troops will be held in camp ready for immediate action. The roll calls required by regulations will be attended by all officers and men, and the troops will appear under arms ready for action at reveille, retreat, and tattoo.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 19, 1862.

Colonel LEADBETTER,
Clinton, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I am just in receipt of a communication from the general commanding, from which the following extract is made for your information and direction:

CUMBERLAND GAP,
Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

MAJOR: * * * The force of the enemy which has crossed the mountains is variously estimated at from one to six regiments; but we have no intelligence of other of their troops than Carter's brigade being in this part of the country on either side of the mountains.

Colonel Leadbetter's command should be re-enforced by all the available troops at Knoxville. Floyd's brigade and Colonel Maney's battalion would sufficiently strengthen him. The general will leave here himself to-morrow with all the force that can be spared from this point. From the condition of the roads, even if not opposed by the enemy, it will require four days to reach Jacksborough. The general will regulate his march so as to reach Jacksborough on Saturday, unless he meets the enemy in force at Fincastle, near which place they are said to have a camp. If this should be the case he will hold them in check until Colonel Leadbetter can come up on Sunday; otherwise he will expect him to join and co-operate with him at Jacksborough on Saturday.

Respectfully,

J. F. BELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Maney, commanding, with Floyd's brigade (500 men say) and his battalion, will leave here to-morrow morning, going via Clinton to join you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, VA.,
March 19, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter of the 13th. I am glad your are placed in command of the military operations of the country. It is the appointment I should have made had I been the appointing power. I know if anything can be done with the army for the cause you will do it.

I want to be perfectly explicit with you, and that you shall understand my case; then you will act officially in regard to it as in your judgment the interests of the public service shall require, and you may be certain I will be satisfied with the result.

Arms is not my profession nor intended to be. I am over fifty years of age—in my fifty-first. I am too old to start out on a new career. I have a status which I understand and must maintain under every circumstance. I accepted place in the Provisional Army of the Southern Confederacy because my own State was, as I supposed, to be the theater of my effort, and because I knew that my influence in it would raise an army, provided I could get once among the people with a nucleus around which they could rally. I was promised such a force as, added to the force then at Prestonburg, would be equal to 5,000 men, to commence with; my own rank to be that of a brigadier (also to commence with), but with an express declaration that my command should be a separate command, and I only to be subject to instructions given to me as commander of the column in Eastern Kentucky by General A. S. Johnston, as head of the Department of the West. This was an express condition-precedent to my acceptance, for I would not have accepted had it not been made.

Authority to accept and arrange battalions and regiments to any extent accompanied the appointment, nor was I confined to the places or States from which they might be drawn, for it was meant, as I understood, that just as soon as I could get an army I was to have charge of one swollen to all the capacity I could give it. So much, indeed, was the expressed wish of the Department to me subsequently through one of my friends. Of course I cared nothing about grade of rank if I had power and was not to be interfered with by anybody of superior grade of rank, for that left me all I wanted in the field—the purpose and the power to effect it. My instructions of November 1 gave all I desired.

How I was disappointed in the force placed at my command I will not recount to you. It simply amounted to nothing at all. Two Virginia regiments were intended for me. I received my instructions on November 1. By the 6th I had given instructions to the two colonels to move. Response of Colonel Trigg to this: That he and his whole command were violently opposed to entering on the service to go to Kentucky. Reply by me: That I could not help it, and order to move made peremptory. Response by Colonel Moore: That he had no staff, arms, provisions, tents, or transportation. I sought an interview, and had it by the 11th, and repeated to him to get ready as soon as possible and to move immediately. I received an order to combine certain companies I would find at Pound Gap and others I would find on the road between Abingdon and Pound Gap with those at Abingdon, and so form the Twenty-ninth Virginia, to be commanded by Colonel Moore. Leaving Wythville after seeing Colonels Moore and Trigg, and urging them forward, I left without any staff, for I had no aide or adjutant (none at all), to go to Prestonburg and organize the Kentucky force by the time the Virginia regiments and Captain Jeffress with his battery of four pieces came up.

When I reached Jeffersonville I received a dispatch from Colonel Williams that he was retreating from Pikeville to Pound Gap with nine incomplete companies of infantry (new levies and barefooted) and about 400 mounted men, and that General Nelson had with him some 7,000 at Pikeville. At once I saw this retreat left open the road into Virginia and put at risk important and material interests. I was not well acquainted with the geography of the State, but I knew enough to be aware that an advance of Nelson to Jeffersonville would so combine his force in rear of General Floyd with that of Rosecrans at the mouth of the Gauley as to compel Floyd to retreat on the Greenbrier, and give the enemy the railroad at Wytheville, the salt-works, lead mines, and

break our communications with the valley of the Mississippi. Therefore I halted at Jeffersonville, Va., and waited until Trigg and the battery arrived, and planted them at Claypole's Hill, in Tazewell County, to cover the roads leading to Jeffersonville and to the salt-works from the Sandy River region. Of course I should have called out the militia if I had supposed I had authority to do so, but I investigated the law and thought I had not such authority without an order from the War Department.

I communicated to the Department my views and informed it of the necessity of re-enforcements to make safe what I was trying to protect. Then I hurried in person to Pound Gap after the Kentucky force which was in retreat, and which I was afraid might disperse. As I went along I found Colonel Moore had not yet moved from Abingdon. I repeated the order to him to hurry forward what he had to Pound Gap. Arrived at the Clinch River, I found the Kentucky mounted men belonging to Williams. I organized them into a battalion at once, supplied them with tents and camp equipage, and directed them to return to Pound Gap.

On the way I passed a company of Virginians who said they were going forward to Pound Gap, as I supposed being part of Moore's command. When I arrived at Pound Gap I found Colonel Williams with about 600 raw men, who were very thinly clad, many barefooted, a very few with blankets, no overcoats, a parcel of flint-lock, old-fashioned muskets, and squirrel rifles, altogether a sorry sight, discontented at retreating and daily deserting, sometimes fifteen of a night, as perfect militia and as raw as could be gathered on the continent. In Pound Gap I found the Virginia battalion, which was to form (by combination with Colonel Moore's companies from Abingdon) the Virginia Twenty-ninth, but I found that they were under the command of a Major Thompson, an ex-officer of the U. S. Mounted Rifle Regiment, who had been in command of them while under General Zollicoffer, and who was utterly ignored by the order of organization for the Twenty-ninth Virginia that I had received. I found these men claimed to be raised for a special service, and were only to be used in Scott, Lee, and Wise Counties, Virginia, to defend the mountain passes, and they insisted on these conditions of enlistment, and both officers and men refused to be marched into Kentucky or to change their term to one of general service. They were averse to being put under command of Colonel Moore at any rate. What was to be done? I made known the fact to the Department and even sent Major Thompson to Richmond to see and to be seen, and sent the printed conditions of their enlistment along with him, and postponed executing the order to organize the Twenty-ninth from such materials until further orders. The Department never has to this day noticed the matter, and there it stands. I have never organized the Twenty-ninth Virginia under Colonel Moore.

I found that two of these companies then in Thompson's battalion were not embraced in the order touching the organization of the Twenty-ninth, but that the two which were embraced in it were out in Wise County. I saw Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh looking them up. One he found and secured; the other ran away and has never been recovered.

While affairs were thus I heard General Nelson had gone down the Sandy, and was leaving the country open for which I was destined. I at once made a forward movement with what I had—Williams' men and the mounted battalion. I ordered Trigg and Jeffress' battery to move forward by the Louisa Fork of the Sandy to join me at Prestonburg. I was at Prestonburg by the 9th of December, and found Trigg

there by 18th. Colonel Trigg started from Wytheville with 560 men; Jeffress had 60 in his battery, Williams about 600 in his nine companies, and Shawhan had about 300 mounted men.

With these I commenced a demonstration upon the State. Two points were strategic as connected with the roads of the country—Salyersville and Paintsville. I moved the mounted force to the one, the infantry and artillery to the other. This line covered all the roads leading to Virginia by the way of the Pound Gap or up the Sandy on this side of the river. I sent recruiting parties into the counties adjacent to my positions. The news that I was in the State flew through the country and the work of enlistment commenced. I permitted my battalion of mounted men to advance to West Liberty, and some of the troopers pushed on to Mount Sterling, and even to Lexington, Paris, and Owingsville. The Union men in the State became alarmed, and fled by hundreds to Louisville and Cincinnati, exaggerating my force to the most wonderful volume, and lying to excess as to my cruelty and general conduct. Immediate measures were taken to attack me, and especially to prevent the men from the interior of the State from coming out to me. By Christmas Day the enemy was advancing on me from Lexington and from the mouth of the Sandy. Colonel Moore had not yet joined me. Colonel Stuart had been sent to me, but had not come up with the Fifty-sixth Virginia, which was intended to supply the deficiency occasioned by the failure to accomplish the organization of the Twenty-ninth, and to supply me with Trigg's deficiency of numbers.

On the 28th of December Colonel Moore arrived at Paintsville with scant 300 men and officers, and the news came that Colonel Stuart was not coming to me at all, and I would not be further re-enforced. My two Virginia regiments then amounted to about 850 men, all told, my battery to four pieces and 60 men. My Kentucky regiments to (which were supposed to be 2,500 at least, and daily swelling when I accepted) less than one regiment of infantry and about 300 mounted men, say 850 more, all told. These people all put together have never seen the day they could parade on the field 1,700 men, or more in fact than 1,400 to 1,500, and at least half of these were entirely undrilled, as much so as any militia.

But the young men commenced coming to me gloriously. Some days I received as many as 75 recruits, and I soon had the tenth company added to Colonel Williams, and then the companies began to fill up, but the advance of the enemy closed down this operation in a very few days. I had no quartermaster; my commissary was old and unfit for duty; my staff had been picked up as I could catch it in the highways going along; clever, but inexperienced in all military affairs. I found that I was in a critical position. I will not recount the military operations which ensued. Suffice it that I repulsed the enemy in largely-superior numbers after engaging him on the 10th of January, and he gave me leisure then to make other arrangements. I did not intend to leave Kentucky. On the contrary, I meant to draw off to the line of the Kentucky River and occupy that for the present, while I presented a plan of invasion. I asked for 1,500 cavalry. I meant to dash on to Lexington and destroy the railroad to Cincinnati, and move steadily forward with infantry re-enforcements, so as to recall the troops from Bowling Green, and so let General Johnston advance on Louisville, making the war in Kentucky thereby so active as to involve the whole population. Whenever that is done it will soon recross the Ohio. My views did not prevail. I was ordered to fall back to Pound Gap and make such dispositions as seemed to me most expedient. I had no

geographical district this side of Pound Gap within which I commanded, but it was impossible to stay there, because there is nothing to eat for man or horse within 20 miles of it on any side. I had great trouble to get my train and regiments through it into Virginia. I left the "special-service" men in Pound Gap, and have yet a good many sick at Gladesville, in Wise County. My regiments have had typhoid pneumonia, measles, mumps, and are wofully cut down by disease.

This history will post you as to my past troubles and exertions, my hope, and my disappointment.

Two things are plain: First. Kentucky has not been penetrated, and her people in my section of the State have not had a chance to join me. Second. I have had no force to get to them; and if my entry into the State effected nothing of consequence the fault has not been mine. No man could have gone farther than I did with the force I had, or could have effected more, staid longer, or held his head up better. None could have come out more successfully than I did or have lost less. I see no reason to repine at anything I have done or left undone. I am, *pro tanto*, self-satisfied.

You will perceive from the facts in the case that I am embarrassed, now that I am over in Virginia, from the fact that I have no country in charge, unless it be the frontier from Pound Gap to the Tug Fork of the Sandy, and when military operations leave that, I do not know when I am or am not in somebody else's department. Also, I do not know what is meant when you write "of the counties in which you [I] are operating." I have attempted nothing since my Kentucky experiment. I have no force to attempt anything with. I will try and defend with the force under my charge so far as the country can be defended; do anything and go anywhere you say, provided I am not expected to become part of a *corps d'armée* or division under some other officer in charge of a division or brigade. I cannot do that, and will prefer to retire from the service altogether.

I am gratified and thankful to Mr. Davis for saying to me that he will serve me to the extent of his power, and hopes the day is not distant when I shall be possessed of the means of carrying the State-rights flag over my native State. Such an assurance from him is a world of comfort to me, and so implicitly do I rely on what he promises, that I will bear up under a great deal while waiting for its fulfillment.

Your letter makes me apprehensive that, when ready, you expect General Smith to take charge of a column of operations in Kentucky, of which I am to form a part. That will be a great blunder, and I had just as well say at once that I hope such is not the idea you entertain or a service you expect from me. That duty induced me to enter the service, and whenever the time comes that we can enter the State effectively I shall expect the promise made to me to be fulfilled, and upon a basis which will not overslaugh me by anybody else. It is the point of my ambition; without it the field would be aimless to me, though my heart is in the cause; but the cause at home is the cause in which I feel most interest, for it involves the fires upon my own altars and the rights to which all Kentucky was born. I belong to the Confederacy, but I am a Kentuckian over all and above all, and look to her with more than filial affection. There are currents adverse to me, as well you know there are in every State against prominent men, and it is only just to myself, when acting with friends, to declare at once that I must not be impeded by such when the moment of action arrives, and I am writing to you as to my friend to let you know how these things are. Had the President understood the current in Kentucky better than he did,

or had he listened to me or sent for me before he saw me, I would have been with him before I came, and would have saved him a world of trouble about Kentucky affairs. Hereafter I must confine myself to a sphere of remark about such affairs which will recognize that there [are] other people who have a word to say besides myself in this military matter, though if I am striking at any intent existing and construing rightly please to say so to me explicitly, and let me adjust the matter at once by returning to my civic profession, for it will be better so than to lay the basis of any misunderstanding hereafter. I will meanwhile co-operate with General Smith with pleasure in all that he may suggest, understanding that his sphere of command is Eastern Tennessee, and mine the frontier to which I was assigned originally, to be reoccupied and to form the base of my advance into Kentucky so soon as force can be raised or spared for the purpose.

With regard to General Heth, you say in calling on the militia I must take care "not to interfere with the counties in which General Heth is operating." I do not know them nor the sphere of General Heth's operations. I saw the other day an invitation from General Heth to Brigadier-General Bowen, of Tazewell County, inviting an interview, with the hope of procuring his co-operation, &c. If General Heth takes the militia in Tazewell, where am I to find a force to act in defense of the roads leading through Tazewell into Smyth, or am I expected to look to this at all?

I will not weary you now with my understanding of what is going on, for I presume you are as well or better posted than I am. I feel that I am in a situation where mistakes may be made easily and blunders will be fatal. I may be sacrificed myself, but cannot do anything of consequence to the country or its cause if left here without force adequate to the protection of the section in which I am situated, nor can I possibly do either myself or the cause justice unless I know the lines on which my obligations lie. All else that I can do I will do. These things you can explain to me privately and then act on officially. I will then know what to expect and can act accordingly. Affairs are pressing in this quarter, and I apprehend that only a few days remain before I shall be called on to meet heavy odds with little and immaterial force.

I hear the enemy has driven Thompson's battalion from Pound Gap, but I have no official report of such an occurrence. I had moved everything but the men of that battalion away from there prior to the accident, if indeed any has occurred, for I felt that Pound Gap was not a strong or a military position, and could not be held long successfully. I have called out the militia in Russell, and shall do so in Washington, Lee, Scott, and Wise at once. I have nothing else.

I shall expect you to refer to this as a private letter, though it contains much I will repeat officially.

Yours, truly, &c.,

H. MARSHALL.

The President misread my letter. Instead of saying in five counties, I said in Wise* County. I am told that in Wise, Buchanan, and McDowell there are very bad districts.

H. M.

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*See Davis to Marshall, March 13, p. 321.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. You are authorized to disband the battalion at Pound Gap, received for special service, when you deem proper. There is no law for purchasing horses for cavalry service, and it cannot be authorized. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Benjamin F. Bradley will be appointed major, to command the battalion of Mounted Rifles. Charles Duncan cannot be appointed adjutant of the battalion; the law only authorizes the appointment of adjutants to regiments. Charles E. Marshall will be appointed adjutant and inspector general, and assigned to you temporarily for duty. John M. Stansifer will be appointed adjutant and inspector general of the brigade. Captain Shawhan can retain his commission as major of cavalry, with the hope that his command will speedily be raised equal to his rank.

You have already been served with the authority of the Governor of the State to call out the militia from the counties embraced in your operations. To guard the passages to the lead mines of Wythe and the salt-works in Smyth was one of the special objects for which your command was established in observation of the roads leading in from the Sandy. The counties of the State embraced within the limits of your operations are those from which you are to draw the militia and concerning which you must have an understanding with General Heth to avoid collision in your respective calls.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *March* 20, 1862.

General JOHNSTON:

General Wood has moved to this point. But one regiment of mine now at Iuka. The rest of your forces had better concentrate near Burnsville, as indicated by General Beauregard.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

DECATUR, *March* 20, 1862.

General BRAGG, *Corinth:*

Your dispatch received. I will send forward troops to-morrow to the point indicated by you and continually, until I mass my whole force there.

A. S. JOHNSTON.

DECATUR, *March* 20, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Louisiana Regiment Cavalry, Pulaski:

SIR: Since writing to you this evening I have received a dispatch informing me that the pickets of Morgan's cavalry at Shelbyville were driven in on the night of the 18th, and that Captain Morgan was on his way to Huntsville. I have ordered Colonel Biffle to this place

without delay, and I desire that your regiment shall come on also. Have the bridges and trestles on the railroad to the Alabama State line about half way between Athens and Elk River. No damage will be done to this latter road, unless specially ordered. When you reach the end of the embankment opposite this place your wagons will be brought over on the cars. Let all the cars sent on to Pulaski return before destroying any part of the road this side.

Very respectfully,

A. S. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, TENN.,
March 20, 1862.

Father MULLON,
Saint Patrick's Church, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR FATHER: Your favor of March 14 has just been received.* The call which I made on the planters of the Mississippi Valley to contribute their bells from their plantations to be cast into cannon is being so promptly met, that I am in hopes of being spared the necessity of depriving our churches of any of their sacred appendages. Our wives and children have been accustomed to the call, and would miss the tones of "the church-going bell;" but if there is no alternative we must make the sacrifice, and should I need it I will avail myself of your offer to contribute the bell of Saint Patrick's Church, that it may rebuke with a tongue of fire the vandals who in this war have polluted God's altar.

Let me thank you for the expressions of kindness and regard toward myself with which your letter abounds. I can only hope that the day is not far distant when peace will once more bless our country and I shall visit again a quiet home.

I remain, very truly, yours,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 20, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Decatur, Ala.:

General Smith telegraphed you on the 16th instant that the enemy had passed the mountains, and that he had sent 2,000 men to Clinton, while he would go immediately to Cumberland Gap. General Floyd's infantry is here, but consists of only 300 men. These, with a battalion of Colonel Maney's regiment, are ordered to re-enforce the force at Clinton.

There are no other troops except those who guard the pork houses and bridges.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Jackson, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter* informing me of the evacuation of Columbus, and congratulate you on the successful accomplishment of your plans. I had scarcely ventured to hope they would be so entirely successful as to secure all the artillery.

In answer to your letters about the promotion of certain officers, addressed to the President and General Cooper, I beg to assure you that there has been at all times the most earnest desire on the part of the Department to accede to your wishes; but there are limits placed by the law on its power to create or promote officers which you would be the last to desire me to overstep.

I have promoted Captain Blake to provisional rank as lieutenant-colonel, and promoted Lieut. James A. Smith to the grade of major after conference with the President, and this is all that can be done.

You are mistaken about the examples to which you refer. General Slaughter was only a major when on the staff of General Bragg, and Colonel Jordan's, as such, was prior to the law allowing assistant adjutants-general. The result is as follows:

The assistant adjutant-general to a brigadier-general is captain; the assistant adjutants-general to a major-general is major, and the assistant adjutant-general to a general is lieutenant-colonel.

I have, therefore, as you see, gone beyond the rule in making your assistant adjutant-general a lieutenant-colonel. In promoting Lieutenant Smith I am also giving you an addition to your staff beyond that of any major-general in the service, for you have Williamson already. You are entitled, strictly, but to one assistant adjutant-general and two aides.

I only state these things to remove an impression under which you evidently labor that I have discretion to appoint as many officers as you find necessary or useful. You would not, I know, abuse such a discretion if it existed; but could the same be said of all?

The enemy are gathering around us in immense masses. I know not what may be the immediate result, but my confidence was never higher, brighter, nor firmer than at this moment that the consummation of our struggle is to be speedy, prosperous, and glorious.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

CORINTH, *March* 21, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Transportation sent as desired. Your agents not sufficiently explicit in giving orders. Can supply you largely. Engagement at Eastport yesterday with two gunboats. They retired after twenty shots. We need cavalry there and here.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General.

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* See Series I, Vol. VII, p. 437.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Pillow, March 21, 1862.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with your telegram of this date I forward, via Memphis, a report of this command, including negro laborers and some half dozen men or more belonging to Captains Neely's and Haywood's cavalry.*

What we most need here is the remainder of the ten columbiads (four are here) which I learn have been ordered here, and their carriages; parts of carriages have arrived. If not already done, I would be glad if you would dispatch orders to the proper points along the line they were to come to hasten up the guns and their carriages.

One battery of eight smooth-bore 32s has 3 or 4 inches of water on the platforms and 3 feet of water in rear of the platforms. I think the guns can be used, and that it will be preferable to attempting to move them. If we had the columbiads here in position we might defy the gunboats.

Captain Harris has shown me a telegram of this date respecting the land defenses at this point. It is barely possible that General Beauregard may not be aware of the existence of a line of intrenchments in our rear some 3½ miles in length, and requiring a garrison of 15,000 to 20,000 men to line it. A rear defense for 3,000 men would have to be thrown up entirely within the existing Fort Pillow, and would require some days for its construction.

I have deemed it important just now to direct all our labor on the river defenses, and hope yet to be able to stop the enemy's fleet should it pass No. 10.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. STEWART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *March* 21, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I am conscious, my dear sir, that matters of greater moment hourly press upon you than anything about which I may trouble you, but your kind answer to my previous letter induces me to invoke your attention once more. This morning I telegraphed you that Lieutenant Fister, of one of the gunboats, had just arrived here, having been sent down by Commodore Hollins for ammunition for his fleet. He called at this office (ordnance) to confer with the ordnance officer, Colonel Hunt. He is now at Columbus, Miss., and I am acting for him. I had nothing here for Commodore Hollins, and in talking with Lieutenant Fister he told me that there was not ammunition enough in the whole fleet for a fight of three hours. He also says that the enemy now has a battery 8 or 10 miles below Tiptonville, and that communication with Tiptonville is effectually cut off by it. This isolates our army on Island 10 from all help, and as the river now overflows all the land below Tiptonville as far as Reelfoot Lake, there is no retreat for our forces on Island 10 in case they are attacked by overwhelming forces. Can they thus attack us? I fear from all the rumors current that they design

* Report not found.

throwing a large force on the Tennessee shore from New Madrid, landing as far above Tiptonville as they can, so as to elude our gunboats, and then moving on our rear while their gunboats attack us in front. If our gunboats get out of ammunition, as they must in a few more fights or harmless bombardments, this crossing the river on rafts or launches can easily be effected, and our men and guns all lost.

When I wrote of the perilous position which our troops held at New Madrid I did not suppose that disaster was just then upon them, though I had a deep interest at stake in a son who was there. Now that interest is doubled, for my oldest son, just eighteen, is with his brother on Island 10. In a fair field I should glory in their meeting all the chances of battle, but, general, is not this sacrificing the lives of one or two thousand men without an end or an object? I beg your pardon if I seem importunate, but the disastrous and disorderly evacuation of Madrid justifies at least the apprehension of a worse disaster under greater disadvantages.

The country looks hopefully—oh! how hopefully—to you in this hour of its deepest trials here, and I feel all of that confidence which I know is in the hearts of all good patriots, but still another hope, selfish, perhaps, in its motive and inception, comes up, that is, that you will not abandon to mismanagement this handful of brave men, unless by the sacrifice of their lives the country, or even this valley, can be saved.

Most respectfully,

JAMES T. TREZEVANT.

P. S.—Colonel Hunt is absent. Many ordnance stores are here and many caissons, &c. On the 12th you ordered him to send them off as fast as possible. I cannot get transportation for them, unless you will give special orders to Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad to place a train at my disposal daily till I get all away. Shot and shell and other things are being manufactured here, and they must be sent off too, but the same difficulty exists. Will you please give the order and let me know?

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Jordan will please see Major Hunt about the requisition for a train for ordnance stores contained in the P. S. to this rather long dissertation.

G. T. B.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., March 21, 1862.

Division and brigade commanders will require their staff officers to report direct to the chiefs of the respective staff departments of this grand division. All medical officers in this command will report to Surg. A. J. Foard, medical director, the dates of their commissions, the regiments with which serving, or hospitals at which on duty.

Division commanders will furnish details for fatigue duty when called on by any of the chiefs of the staff departments.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March* 21, 1862.

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XXIII. The department under the command of Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith is extended so as to embrace within its limits Chattanooga, Tenn., and the troops in its vicinity. The commanding officer of the troops in and about Chattanooga will report by letter to Major-General Smith.

By command of the Secretary of War:*

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *March* 23, 1862.
(Received March 27.)

General VAN DORN, *Little Rock:*

Move your command to Memphis by the route in your judgment the best and most expeditious, and on arriving report to these headquarters. Require such and whatever transportation you may need on your route from the quartermaster at Memphis.†

A. S. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 23, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN:

Dispatch received. It is important to join our forces for defense of valley by shortest route.

Could you not come to Memphis via river? There we will operate to best advantage. I will send you all the boats you may require. Sidney Johnston will be with us. You might come ahead for conference. We still hold Island 10 and Fort Pillow.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

RICHMOND, VA. [*March* 23], 1862.

Gov. J. G. SHORTER, *Montgomery:*

Pray order immediately to Chattanooga every regiment that can be sent; let every man go that can carry a musket or other arm. The line of road in East Tennessee is threatened by greatly superior forces and will be lost if General Kirby Smith is not re-enforced.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

CORINTH, *March* 23, 1862.
(Received March 24.)

General SAMUEL JONES:

Turn over your command to Colonel Powell and report here immediately for an important command.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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*See Smith to Johnston, March 28, p. 369. †Answered March 29.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
March 23, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: The inclosed report* of the troops under my command will give the Department an idea of their insufficiency for the defense of this district. Small as this force is, it will be shortly diminished by the expiration of service of some of its most effective regiments.

The enemy is pressing on East Tennessee in three directions. A force of 6,000 has attacked Cumberland Gap; 800 infantry and a strong cavalry force have appeared at Montgomery threatening Kingston, and are said to be the advance of a large force coming from Nashville. General Johnston telegraphs that Chattanooga is threatened from the same point.

Of the thirty-two counties in East Tennessee but six are friendly; the others are hostile; some even in open rebellion. A force of nearly two regiments is required to guard the bridges and porkeries; the garrison at Cumberland Gap is fully occupied; there remains but three skeleton regiments and two battalions, numbering together some 2,300, for the defense of the line from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga. General Leadbetter, with two of these regiments, a battalion, a section of artillery, and some cavalry, has been ordered to Kingston. Colonel Vaughn, with his regiment and some cavalry, is at Clinton. Chattanooga is defenseless. A battalion of Colonel Maney's regiment has been ordered there, but I have no troops to re-enforce him with. Floyd's brigade, which was there, has been furloughed and sent home by him, and the remnant, some 260 broken-down men, who decline re-enlisting, are at present here. I telegraphed Governor Brown of the danger to Chattanooga, and called upon him for both men and arms for its defense. I returned last night from Cumberland Gap, where I had gone for the purpose of repelling an invasion of Powell's Valley. A regiment of infantry and some cavalry, increased some 1,500 by East Tennessee refugees, crossed near Big Creek Gap, surprised a squadron of cavalry, capturing their arms, horses, and some 14 prisoners. They recrossed into Kentucky as soon as a movement was made to cut them off from the mountains.

The Cumberland Range is crossed in every direction by foot-trails and in many places by bridle-paths. Whilst no barrier, it is a formidable obstacle to the advance of an enemy into Tennessee. It should be defended by a mobilized force of not less than 10,000 at some central point.[?]

Colonel Rains has a force of about 4,000 of the best troops in this district under his command. His position, naturally strong, is by the works thrown up capable of defense against largely-superior numbers. He is well supplied with artillery. The enemy cannot bring more than 6,000 against him, and their troops do not compare in efficiency with his. Though I cannot send him re-enforcements, I feel no concern in regard to the result. I have directed him to keep his men under shelter, to husband his ammunition, to let the enemy exhaust their artillery, and when he repulses them to seek the opportunity of driving them into the Cumberland.

In conclusion, I must again urge upon the Department the necessity, if not already too late, for immediately and largely re-enforcing this command. Besides its military resources and strategic importance,

* Not found.

East Tennessee, if it falls into the hands of the enemy, will give 20,000 recruits to his army. The road is open either to Chattanooga or Kingston. Should he push a column in either direction I have no adequate force to oppose him. The militia will not assemble, and even should they, they are not to be trusted; neither have they arms.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 23, 1862.

General LEADBETTER:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Smith to say that you will leave one regiment of your command and a sufficient number of cavalry to act as scouts and couriers to their front, and proceed with as much dispatch as possible with the remainder of your brigade to Kingston, Tenn. Arrived there, you will take possession of all the ferry-boats that can be collected and hold them subject to your orders. It is all-important that the advances to Kingston from Montgomery and Crossville shall be carefully observed and any approach of the enemy immediately reported. You will open and read all dispatches for headquarters that couriers may bring from those directions, afterward forwarding them. Besides the company of cavalry at Kingston (Lieutenant Lotspeich commanding), there is a body of 40 men near Winters' Gap, under Captain Eblen, who is instructed to watch the Montgomery road. These, with the cavalry of your command, will enable you to obtain accurate information of the enemy's movements.

Your attention is called to the inclosed dispatch from Lieutenant Latspeich, commanding, to Colonel Branner.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 23, 1862.

Col. JAMES E. RAINS,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

COLONEL: Your dispatches of yesterday, communicating the advance of the enemy, are received.

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he expects you to hold your position to the last extremity. Under the pressing need for troops elsewhere in the district, you must not expect re-enforcements to be sent in the event you require additional force. Your troops are superior to those of the enemy—better than any you may hereafter have—and it will be in the event you repulse the enemy, as he expects you will be able to do, to pursue them as far as may be prudent.

The inclosed orders will take effect as soon as the enemy are repulsed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 23, 1862.

Col. JAMES E. RAINS,
Commanding Post, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your last dispatch, and to repeat what is contained in my note of this morning.

He enjoins it upon you to keep your troops as fresh as possible, permitting them to take rest and sleep while the enemy exhausts himself and his artillery. When he comes to the assault, repulse him by a well-directed fire and seize the moment of his repulse to pursue and defeat him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 23, 1862.

Col. JAMES E. RAINS,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I must impress upon you the necessity of husbanding your ammunition; there is little or none here to supply you with. Do not fire from artillery unnecessarily, and reserve your musketry for close quarters. Keep your men under cover as much as possible. Let them take their blankets with them into the trenches; let them sleep while the enemy exhausts his artillery fire; they will thus be fresh and able to repel the assault when it is made. You have only Carter's brigade opposed to you; they have heard of the movement down Powell's Valley, and expected to have found you weak. When you repulse them an opportunity may offer for striking a vigorous blow, but in doing so keep some of your best troops intact in reserve, to meet any emergency that may arise. You must resist to the last. Trust to your bayonets when the ammunition fails. I have no doubt as to your ability to repel any attack made by the force under General Carter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, March 24, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

The following dispatch received from Major-General Crittenden:

IUKA, 24 [*March*, 1862].

Colonel Looney, in command at Eastport, reports exchanging shots with gunboats of enemy to-day; that they are landing troops from two transports at mouth of Yellow Creek.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, March 24, 1862.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
First Division, &c.:

GENERAL: It is the order of General Beauregard that all bridges on the railroad from this place to Henderson shall be guarded. As your command now covers that whole route, I submit the matter to your consideration.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., *March 24, 1862.*

Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

Troops are immediately necessary for the defense of the line of railroad through Tennessee. I urgently request you to send regiments from the Cherokee counties of Georgia to General E. K. Smith at Knoxville. Inform me of the number of regiments, their positions, and the number of arms they will require.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith directs me to inform you that on the 20th instant General A. S. Johnston telegraphed him that steps should be taken to guard the approaches to Chattanooga, which were threatened in the direction of Nashville. Having no available troops, General Smith telegraphed to the Department at Richmond, and also to Governor Brown, of Georgia, requesting him to send arms and men for the protection of the place.

No response has come from Governor Brown. General R. E. Lee, commanding, responds that the Governor of Alabama has been telegraphed to send any regiment he can command to Chattanooga.

General Smith further directs me to say that it is of the first importance the railroad from Stevenson toward Nashville and the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad should be effectually obstructed, to prevent the enemy from using it for military purposes, and this will be done best by the destruction of bridges, &c., the blowing up of the culverts and tunnels. For this purpose blasting powder can be obtained at this place.

The cavalry belonging to Brigadier-General Floyd's brigade has been ordered back to Chattanooga, and under your directions will be employed in scouting the country north of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and in the direction of Sparta, Tenn. There is a force of 1,200 to 1,500 infantry and cavalry, under Brigadier-General Leadbetter, at Kingston, Tenn. You will take every precaution to check the disposition of the cavalry to maraud, and will direct them to report any advance of the enemy and its probable force. When these reports are well authenticated and important you will immediately send them to these headquarters.

It is greatly desired that the large amount of commissary stores should be removed to Atlanta, Ga., as soon as possible, and you will give your special attention to this matter. Instructions in relation to the removal of these stores have heretofore been given to Captain Monsarrat and also to the Government agent at Chattanooga. They, of course, should be ordered by you to report what has been done and their plans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bethel, Tenn., March 24, 1862.

Maj. R. N. SNOWDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In my visit to the troops and pickets near Purdy to-day, from which I have just returned, I have confirmed previous reports of the fact that the enemy are making a road from Pittsburg across Lick Creek Bottom toward Pea Ridge road. They have completed it across South Fork of Lick Creek. By this road they may pass to Corinth or to Purdy. The enemy have also advanced some infantry and artillery to Adamsville from Savannah or Crump's Landing. Citizens report that they have sent out a detachment to cut a road from Adamsville toward the Purdy and Pittsburg road; the Shunpike road being impassable in consequence of the destruction of the bridge over Snake Creek. I have directed that this party be watched and obstructed, if practicable, in their work.

Squire Meeks, living about 10 miles from Purdy, on the Purdy and Pittsburg road, was taken prisoner on Saturday by the enemy. They also carried off 24 bales of his cotton, 3 mules, 1 horse, 12 barrels of corn, and 1,000 bundles of fodder. To-day they propose to carry away perhaps 40 bales of cotton belonging to David McKenzie, who lives some 8 miles from Purdy on Pittsburg road. I have directed scouts to burn this cotton if it can be securely done.

Inclosed herewith you will find several orders this day received through the postmaster at this place. They are dated back as far as the 6th instant, and should have reached this post at a much earlier period. The postmaster informs me that they came up from Corinth on yesterday, and that they are the only documents of any kind in his office for any commanding officer of post or general officer. They were addressed to the commanding officer at this place, and I consequently opened them. I now forward them to you in consequence of having received a note from General Beauregard's aide, asking me to make inquiries for letters for Maj. Gen. L. Polk, and stating that important communications had failed to reach him.*

I have a communication from General Cheatham, asking me to send him a report of the strength and condition of my command. Please inform me if my reports are to pass through his office.

Yours, very truly,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

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*Inclosures not found.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.

Since writing the above I have received a dispatch from Colonel Smith that seems quite suggestive. The landing of artillery at Crump's Landing cannot be for operations against Corinth. The care with which the enemy avoid showing themselves, while they are known to have a good force in front of us, indicates a purpose to act when unexpected, if possible.

In our position it will be easy to throw a force between us and Corinth, and press promptly a heavy force upon us. In addition, it seems that a force is to be moved to the left of us. You will see that ammunition is needed immediately.

B. R. JOHNSON.

MARCH 25—8 o'clock a. m.

Under the impression (derived from an officer who came from Corinth last night) that a train would pass up during the night, I have delayed my dispatches until this morning. I now send them on a hand car by a messenger.

Cannot a locomotive be sent to this point for express purposes? The distance cannot be made to Corinth on horseback in good time by the circuitous roads that can be safely traveled, and the strength of the enemy in front of us may at any moment make prompt communication of the utmost importance.

On yesterday a requisition for ammunition was forwarded to you, as we are not here advised as to what officer to address. The ammunition asked for in Colonel Smith's dispatches will, I hope, be sent by my messenger, Captain Mhoon.

Yours, very truly,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

LEBANON, VA., *March* 24, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: My call of the militia to the field has produced a strong movement among the Union men toward the enemy. Major Bradley, writing to me from Osborne's Ford, on the 21st, says:

Many of the Union men from the region of Estillville have been going out in squads to Kentucky, it is believed, for the purpose of joining the enemy.

This, I think, is true. Several squads have certainly passed out in that direction, one of them of from 40 to 50 men. From this county (Russell) a good many have gone. In one case a Kentuckian carried off 7 or 8 with him on the night he first saw my order to prepare the militia. I am in possession of a letter he left behind which should hang him. I hear from Buchanan that the Union men are quite bold. I know that there are a great many in Wise County. My information is that there are many in Washington, and that in the lower part of Lee they march through with drums and fifes and with colors flying.

This will give you an idea of the district in one aspect. Now, on the other hand, the militia in this county have turned out very well. I have over 500 now in camp and drilling daily in the school of the soldier. I think the militia of this county (Wise) and Scott will not make and keep up more than one full regiment. It may be well to calculate

that Washington and Lee added the whole will furnish two full regiments, though now I doubt it. The President may rely, however, that I will enforce the call, and display the actual military strength of this section of Virginia.

Information from Lee County is that they have comparatively no arms or ammunition. Certainly the same fact exists here. Can Government furnish any or can they be purchased? I think the commissioner of sequestration should come to this section immediately, and when a man flies to Kentucky, now occupied along our lines by the enemy, his estate should at once be seized by the public authority and put into the way of being confiscated. This act would follow so quickly and directly upon the desertion that a very few examples would strike home to the disease of the body-politic, and would teach the men of property the necessity of loyalty, while, on the other hand, I will impart to them with absolute impartiality the necessity of personal service when their county calls them to its defense. If an energetic course is now pursued for one month by the authorities, both civil and military, I venture the assertion that this western section will present a first-rate military and absolutely loyal population, ready to do service whenever called upon.

I hope the commanding general will take some pains to induce the civil authority to send its agent as indicated by me, for I assure you it is of great consequence this shall be done, and in the end, among those who are against us or calculating chances, it will prove the most efficient as well as the most humane course. A few seizures will stop all running, and will bring home to the people that estimate of duty they will never feel without such an example before their eyes.

The enemy still at Pikeville; his intentions not exactly known to me except as conjectured heretofore. I hear that he meditates abandoning Sandy Valley to go West; also that his cavalry is deserting; also that his 400 cavalry lately at West Liberty has fallen back to Owingsville. This last I believe.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, March 25, 1862.

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond, Va.:*

I arrived here yesterday and conferred with Generals Beauregard, Polk, and Bragg. General Beauregard returned to Jackson. General Van Dorn is at Van Buren, moving towards Jacksonport, Ark., and had purposed an advance toward New Madrid to attack the enemy. I ordered him to Memphis. He is not menaced by the enemy. There was no subsistence for either him or the enemy. I considered the country impracticable between Jacksonport and New Madrid, while at Memphis his force will be in position. The enemy is advancing to-day in some force from Pittsburg toward Corinth. Monterey, 11 miles in front, was occupied to-day by a small force of cavalry and two regiments of infantry. Decatur is held by a small force to guard the bridge. My force is now united, holding Burnsville, Iuka, and Tuscumbia, with one division here.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., March 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG:

It is necessary for the present to order Colonel Scott's [Louisiana] cavalry regiment to remain on the south side of Elk River and watch movements of the enemy between crossing of road from Pulaski and Fayetteville,* and this note is written not only to give you this information, but to say that this order is not intended in any way to interfere with the assignment of that regiment, already made, to your command.

By order of A. S. Johnston, General C. S. Army:

ED. W. MUNFORD,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Tenn., March 25, 1862.

Col J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond:

COLONEL: Notwithstanding that there was a scarcity of the materials for making bronze field pieces, and fearing moreover that my communications with the east might be cut off for a time at least, whereby I should be thrown upon my own resources, I issued a call upon the planters for their bells. Already that call has met with a patriotic response from all quarters, and a large number of these bells have been placed subject to my orders at points on the navigable rivers and at railroad stations.

The question now is how may these bells be most advantageously transmuted into cannon, to which end I must now invoke your assistance and advice.

I desire to have 12-pounder Napoleon smooth-bore and 6-pounder (caliber) rifle guns, which I am advised by General Bragg can be manufactured in New Orleans, where Leeds & Co. have the proper models and all necessary experience. Propositions have also been made from parties at Natchez to cast some guns. I regard it as clearly advantageous to encourage the casting of such guns at different points in this valley, so that should a foundery unfortunately fall into the hands of the enemy we should not be wholly crippled and deprived of our resources, but have several centers of manufacture. I must therefore ask you to supply, through me, drawings and the necessary details and instructions for the Natchez foundery for both descriptions of guns just mentioned.

I must also ask you to establish some just rate of compensation for the work to be done, also the value of the bells, with such other details and instructions concerning their conversion into field pieces as you may deem needful to facilitate and insure the casting of proper guns of the character wanted.

Please answer in part by telegraph.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

[G. T. BEAUREGARD.]

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* Colonel Scott so ordered same day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Tenn., March 25, 1862.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding First Grand Division:

GENERAL: I am directed to acquaint you that the general commanding has found it necessary to give orders directly to Colonel Pickett to fall back no farther at present than Kenton Station, behind the Obion River, should he find it judicious to retire from Union City. In that event he has been ordered to burn about half a mile of the railway trestle work in front of the Obion Bridge, which is to be saved. Colonel Hill has also been instructed to remain for the present at Trenton.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BURNSVILLE, *March 25, 1862.*

Col. H. P. BREWSTER:

Maj. D. C. Kelley, of Forrest's cavalry, was within 2 miles of Monterey at daylight this morning. About 10,000 infantry and 800 cavalry encamped there last night. The number is probably a little overrated.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., March 25, 1862.*

I. The troops of this command will move as promptly as possible to the new position assigned them and encamp in regular order. Brigade and division commanders will take their proper military positions with the troops.

* * * * * * *

VI. Col. John B. Villepigue, promoted to brigadier-general, is relieved from duty on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will report to Major-General Polk, under a special assignment for the command of Fort Pillow. The regret which is felt at parting with this accomplished and gallant officer is compensated by a knowledge of his transfer to a command where his industry, ability, and professional skill will be eminently useful to our cause.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. 2D GRAND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Corinth, Miss., March 25, 1862.*

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IV. Col. F. Gardner, C. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the cavalry brigade in this division, and will report to these headquarters for instructions.

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By command of Major-General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 25, 1862.

Col. A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Six new regiments have been ordered to move from Georgia to Knoxville; they are without blankets, and you are desired to cause 6,000 to be sent to Knoxville for their use, to General E. K. Smith, commanding at that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 25, 1862.

Lieut. Col. B. M. BRANNER,
Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he finds it necessary to suspend in its effects the order of Major-General Crittenden directing your command to repair to Decatur, Ala. You will therefore order the companies of your battalion not absolutely under orders from Brigadier-General Leadbetter to report to him at Kingston, Tenn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 25, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Dalton, Ga.:

Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith directs that one regiment be sent to this place and five others remain for the present at Dalton.

This countermands the dispatch of this morning.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 25, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: You are under a misapprehension as to the meaning of my letter of the 13th instant as to your communicating with General Smith. I did not intend to say anything in conflict with your instructions of November 1, 1861,* but only to desire you to keep in communication with General Smith, in order that there might be the proper concert of action between your command and his whenever occasion may render it expedient. Should an emergency occur to bring your commands together, of course as long as the two may be united your

* See Series I, Vol. IV, p. 495.

position and conduct would be regulated by the rules of the service applicable to such cases. You will thus perceive that my letter was not intended to bring about the state of affairs apprehended by you.

As to calling out the militia, I requested you in my letter to correspond with General Heth, in order that there might be no conflict in your respective calls. You will receive at once a copy of the order of the Governor, from which you will perceive that the militia of the counties in the section of the State in which you are operating, [are] to report either to you or General Heth. The intention is that you and General Heth should arrange as to the distribution of these troops among yourselves, the position of your respective commands being such that it was deemed better to leave the matter to you than to undertake the distribution by orders from the Governor.

You are fully authorized to obtain from Kentucky all the troops you can for the war, and may increase your command in that way indefinitely. I regret that at this time your command cannot be increased by any other means than those indicated, but you are aware of the great demand for troops in other quarters of vital importance.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *March* 26, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Corinth, Miss.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 18th* instant was this day delivered to me by your aide, Mr. Jack. I have read it with much satisfaction. So far as the past is concerned, it but confirms the conclusions at which I had already arrived. My confidence in you has never wavered, and I hope the public will soon give me credit for judgment rather than continue to arraign me for obstinacy.

You have done wonderfully well, and now I breathe easier in the assurance that you will be able to make a junction of your two armies. If you can meet the division of the enemy moving from the Tennessee before it can make a junction with that advancing from Nashville the future will be brighter. If this cannot be done, our only hope is that the people of the Southwest will rally *en masse* with their private arms, and thus enable you to oppose the vast army which will threaten the destruction of our country.

I have hoped to be able to leave here for a short time, and would be much gratified to confer with you and share your responsibilities. I might aid you in obtaining troops; no one could hope to do more unless he underrated your military capacity. I write in great haste, and feel that it would be worse than useless to point out to you how much depends upon you.

May God bless you, is the sincere prayer of your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

P. S.—I send you a dictionary, of which I have the duplicate, so that you may communicate with me by cipher, telegraphic or written, as follows: First, give the page by its number; second, the column by the letter L, M, or R, as it may be, in the left-hand, middle, or right-hand

* See Johnston to Davis, March 18, Series I, Vol. VII, p. 258.

column; third, the number of the word in the column, counting from the top. Thus the word junction would be designated by 146, L, 20.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 446. } HDQRS. 1ST GRAND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Corinth, Miss., March* 26, 1862.

Major-General Cheatham is hereby ordered to proceed immediately, by the most expeditious route, to Bethel Station, with his command, to support the First Brigade of his division at that point.

If his command can move by rail, Major-General Cheatham will send his wagon train by the dirt road west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Major-General Cheatham will see that his command, before moving, is supplied with two days' cooked rations.

By order of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 26, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond, Va.:

There are no arms at Chattanooga. I will require 5,400 stand for the troops at Dalton, Ga., and a supply of ammunition.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 26, 1862.

General D. LEADBETTER,
Kingston, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send out a party on the road toward Sparta, directing the officer in command of it to push the reconnaissance as near to Nashville as possible, and so endeavor to bring reliable information of the enemy's movements in that direction. They can carry provisions and forage on their horses across the mountains about 40 miles, when they will reach a country with resources. Can you not send a spy to Nashville or its vicinity who would bring you reliable information?

The major-general also directs that the orders regulating the conduct of the cavalry be vigorously enforced. Besides, he wishes you to inspect the companies in that service under your command, especially the First Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, and report to headquarters the degree of discipline and efficiency they have attained. If, after making your inspection, it is your opinion that any company or companies should be disbanded, you will recommend the adoption of such course, and state your reasons in the report you will make.

The department must be purged of every marauding mounted company. If the men cannot be reformed, they must be disbanded. The quartermaster has directions to send the small steamboat to you. It will be useful plying between Clinton and Kingston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The most direct means of communicating with headquarters will be to send dispatches to be mailed at Loudon, and if they be important the commanding officer at that place can be directed to send them by telegraph.

H. L. C.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you, in response to your telegram, that he desires the immediate destruction of bridges, tunnels, culverts, &c., upon the roads designated in my letter of the 24th instant, and especially that this shall be done as far in the direction of Nashville as possible. It is by effectually obstructing the railroad northwest of Tullahoma that the advance of the enemy toward Stevenson and Sparta will be impeded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., March 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Grand Division:

GENERAL: You will instruct Major-General Cheatham in writing that the object of sending his division to Bethel [Station] is to defend the road from Savannah to Bolivar, and to guard and protect, as far as practicable in its vicinity, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Mississippi Central. For these purposes he will station an advance guard of at least two regiments and two or four pieces of artillery at or about Purdy (wherever the locality will be most favorable) with orders when about to be overpowered by the enemy to fall back slowly and in good order on the main body at or about Bethel [Station], where another stand will be made. Thence his line of retreat should be on Bolivar, where a desperate stand should be made, so as to allow this army time to attack the enemy in flank and rear.

The advance guard of infantry should bivouac, being sent out for three or four days at a time, coming in only after having been regularly relieved; the officers of the old guard communicating all the information in their power to those of the new one. These guards should not be encumbered with tents, and should be provided with only the lightest baggage.

A cavalry force with proper pickets should be thrown out well in advance of the infantry pickets, so as to guard all the avenues of approach to Purdy, with orders to watch closely the movements of the enemy, to give timely notice of his approach. They should be careful not to act on mere rumors and create false alarms.

The balance of the cavalry should patrol constantly along and in advance of the road from Purdy to Lexington and in the direction of

Monterey. A line of express couriers should be established from Bethel to this place, one-half being furnished from each place. The relays should be about 5 miles apart. The common road in rear of the railroad should be kept in as good order as practicable, especially the bridges over the streams and low places; for at any time the division of General Cheatham may be called upon to travel over it for the purpose of re-enforcing the army at this point in the event of a great battle occurring here or in this vicinity.

General Cheatham should be instructed to guard with infantry pickets all the culverts and bridges between Henderson and this place, each picket consisting of from 5 to 15 men, according to the importance of the culvert or bridge.

General Polk will order an officer of his staff to see to the immediate execution of the above orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—General Cheatham must be instructed to reconnoiter personally, immediately upon his arrival at Bethel, the roads leading to and from that place to a distance of about 5 miles.

BURNSVILLE, MISS.,
March 27, 1862—1 p. m.

Colonel BREWSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth:

Yesterday near sundown there was no enemy east of Chambers Creek. I have a true man here just from the mouth of that creek. For twenty-four [hours] previous to yesterday morning they were moving troops up the west bank of Chambers Creek 3 or 4 miles, then turned toward point between Monterey and Pittsburg. They were variously estimated by the country people at from 8,000 to 20,000. Fifteen mounted Federals were in Hamburg at 3 o'clock yesterday evening.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By information this day received from Governor Brown, of Georgia, I learn that the six regiments about which you have been advised have moved from their camp in Georgia for Knoxville. The Quartermaster-General has forwarded for their use 3,000 blankets and 3,000 great-coats, these being all that can be furnished at present. On the day after to-morrow Colonel Gorgas will cause 2,000 muskets to be sent to you at Knoxville, and in a day or so Enfield rifles sufficient to complete arming them. It would be advisable to give the rifles to the flanking companies, at least of your old regiments, and that the new troops be armed with the muskets. The fine rifles will be more efficient in the hands of tried troops, and, moreover, such a distribution would

appear equitable. It is left, however, to your judgment and discretion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Kingston, Tenn.:

GENERAL: If your camp is established near Kingston the town should be taken in charge by the military authorities, liquor establishments closed, and such other measures taken as you may deem necessary for keeping up the discipline of your command.

You will organize immediately and secretly an expedition to Montgomery, and if possible to Scott County and Huntsville. Let your force be as large and effective as you may judge necessary; but it must be so organized as to move lightly and without impediments. The force in that section, as well as I can learn, is not over 600, principally the Tory population of the country. They are reported to have thrown up some defenses 16 miles beyond Montgomery. A rapid march of infantry in their rear may effect something. I give you *carte blanche*, and will sustain you in any course you may find it necessary to adopt in those counties.

Supplies should, as far as possible, be withdrawn or destroyed in Scott County. All self-constituted Tory organizations summarily dealt with; all the arms removed from that neighborhood. When you find any friends to our cause you may make exceptions in their cases.

In your move on Scott County from Montgomery observe the road to Jamestown. There have been rumors that East Tennessee was to be threatened from that direction. Spare no money in obtaining reliable information by that route from Kentucky. It will give security to your flank in your operations in Scott County.

I inclose you a report of Captain Eblen's.* You will find him active, intelligent, and patriotic. He can give you information regarding that country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 28, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Commanding, Decatur, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of telegram and orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, defining the limits of the Department of East Tennessee to the West.† The Cumberland Range is its natural boundary in that direction. The force under my

*Not found.

†See Special Orders of March 21, on p. 354. The telegram gives substance of the order.

command is scarcely adequate for either offensive or defensive operations beyond that line. I will, however, take immediate steps for the destruction of the Nashville and Chattanooga road as far toward Murfreesborough as possible, and will observe the movements of the enemy toward Chattanooga from that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *March* 28, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Morgan's detachment has returned from burning bridges, as ordered. There are 100 car loads of provisions at Stevenson and many thousand barrels of flour at Chattanooga. If possible, 1,000 cavalry should guard the road from this to Stevenson. From the most reliable information I have, the number of Federals at Nashville up to Sunday last was 47,000. Morgan's squadron will leave to-morrow.

S. D. MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee, commanding, &c., to inform you that the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Fifty-second Regiments, and Ninth Battalion Georgia Volunteers, recently organized in that State, have been ordered to report to you. You have also been notified by telegraph to the same effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. WASHINGTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES,
Corinth, Miss., March 29, 1862.

I. The undersigned assumes the command and immediate direction of the Armies of Kentucky and of the Mississippi, now united, and which in military operations will be known as the Army of the Mississippi.

II. General G. T. Beauregard will be second in command to the commander of the forces.

III. The Army of the Mississippi will be subdivided into three army corps, and reserves of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as follows:

1. The First Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. L. Polk, to consist of the grand division now under his command as originally organized, less the artillery and cavalry hereinafter limited and detached as reserves, and the garrison of Fort Pillow and the works for defense of Madrid Bend, already detached from that command.

2. The Second Corps, under Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, to consist of the second grand division of the Army of the Mississippi, less the artillery and cavalry hereinafter limited and detached as reserves.

3. The Third Corps, under Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee, to consist of the Army of Kentucky, less the cavalry, artillery, and infantry hereinafter limited and detached as reserves.

4. The infantry reserve, under command of Maj. Gen. G. B. Crittenden, shall be formed of a division of not less than two brigades.

IV. The brigades of each army corps and of the reserves will be so formed as to consist severally of about 2,500 total infantry and one light battery of six pieces, if practicable.

V. Divisions shall consist of not less than two brigades and of one regiment of cavalry.

VI. All cavalry and artillery not hereinbefore assigned to divisions and brigades will be held in reserve; the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hawes, the artillery under an officer to be subsequently announced.

VII. All general orders touching matters of organization, discipline, and conduct of the troops published by General G. T. Beauregard to the Army of the Mississippi will continue in force in the whole army until otherwise directed, and copies thereof will be furnished to the Third Army Corps and to the reserves.

VIII. Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, in addition to his duties as commander of the Second Army Corps, is announced as chief of the staff to the commander of the forces.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

JACKSONPORT, *March* 29, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON:

Your order [23d instant] received. Will be executed as promptly as possible. I go this evening to see General Beauregard at his request, and to prepare army on the march to Des Arc.

EARL VAN DORN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of 27th instant* has just been received. Use every effort to obstruct the Nashville and Stevenson road as far toward Nashville as possible. Secure the rolling stock by all manner of means. The bridge over Elk River and the tunnel should be destroyed. Make arrangements for 5,000 men from Dalton, Ga., who are ordered to Chattanooga. Select some suitable camping ground in that vicinity, where their discipline and instruction can be attended to. These troops will be forwarded from Dalton as fast as the arms now *en route* from Richmond arrive. I will organize a brigade and place it under your command as soon as unassigned regiments arrive.

Keep me constantly advised of the movements of the enemy coming from Nashville. My information is that about 4,000 Federals are at or near Murfreesborough. None are at Nashville. Their columns are moving from that place down the valley of the Mississippi.

You must take such steps for the protection of the bridge over the

* Not found.

Tennessee to the east of Stevenson as the means at your disposal will admit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

CORINTH, MISS., *March* 30, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

I am not informed of any important movement by the enemy since my last communication. General Floyd's supplementary report* was received to-day; Colonel Forrest's not yet presented. They will be transmitted as soon as received. General Bragg is chief of the staff for this army and department. There will be a thorough reorganization of the army as soon as possible. There will be three grand divisions, the whole under my immediate command, with General Beauregard second in command.

A. S. JOHNSTON, *General.*

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, March 30, 1862.

Capt. E. J. SANDERS, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th instant to General Johnston has been received by him and its contents noted.

You state that you have been informed General Johnston would receive "any number of independent companies," and when they report for duty "he would give them a general order to scour the country, destroying in every possible manner our enemies and their property, protecting Southern men and their property, and that all the spoils consequent on such mode of warfare and everything captured by such guerrilla parties would be the property of such company, to be sold or used for their private interest."

You desire information from him as to the terms on which independent companies will be received and the character of orders under which they will be expected to serve.

I am instructed by General Johnston to say in reply that you have been wholly misinformed. No independent companies will be received into the service, but all forces will be assigned to duty in battalions, regiments, or brigades, as the interest of the country demands.

The organization of the army will be preserved, nor will any conditions-precedent be agreed upon as the terms by which the country is to be served.

There is no branch of the army under any general order of the character indicated in your letter, nor will any such order be given. All troops in the service must be subject to the Articles of War, to discipline, and such organization as may be necessary to render ours an efficient army.

The general instructs me further to say that when your company is mustered into service you will report to the adjutant-general at these headquarters.

By order of General A. S. Johnston:

E. W. MUNFORD,
Aide-de-Camp.

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* See Series I, Vol. VII, p. 270.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., March* 30, 1862.

The following officers are announced as chiefs of their respective departments of the general staff of this army. They will be obeyed and respected as such:

Col. Thomas Jordan, assistant adjutant-general, department of orders.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, acting inspector-general.

Maj. Eugene E. McLean, Quartermaster's Department C. S. Army, in department of supplies and means of transportation.

Maj. A. J. Smith, chief of the pay department.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Lee, chief of subsistence department.

Surg. A. J. Foard, medical director.

Maj. J. F. Gilmer, C. S. Engineer Corps, chief of engineers.

Capt. H. Oladowski, chief of ordnance.

By command of A. S. Johnston:

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., March* 30, 1862.

I. Martial law is hereby established at Jackson and Grenada, in the State of Mississippi, and their respective environs for a circuit of 5 miles. The inspector-general, Brigadier-General Slaughter, will appoint suitable persons at each place to act as provost-marshals, and will give the necessary instructions to these officers for their Government.

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By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 30, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Corinth, Miss.:

General Maxey, commanding at Chattanooga, reports the enemy in force—infantry and cavalry—at Shelbyville and Manchester. I have ordered the only armed regiment at this place to Chattanooga.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Kingston, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to inform you that under date of Chattanooga, March 29, 1862, Brigadier-General Maxey makes the following report:

The most reliable information I could get indicates that the enemy who were at

Murfreesborough last Saturday was a week ago were about 10,000 strong, infantry and cavalry; that they there divided, one portion going to Manchester, the other to Shelbyville. The force at Manchester, or rather that arrived at Beech Grove, 12 miles from there, is said to be 5,000.

The major-general also directs me to say that your communications will be addressed, as may be indicated by their subject-matter, to the proper officers of his staff, as required by article 34, section 441, Army Regulations, and republished in General Orders, No. 14, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, October 4, 1861.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th instant to the Adjutant and Inspector General has been referred to me. In reply, I have to say that all the arms we have at our disposal here are being put in the hands of troops going into the field, and at this time there are none that I can furnish you with. You will make a requisition for such as you require, and all that can be obtained shall be sent to you. You have authority to purchase such private arms as you can obtain. I applied to the Governor, but he had none to furnish to your men.

Such is the scarcity of arms that [we] are having pikes made. If they will be of service to you, they can be sent you. As for ammunition, you will make a requisition for such kind and quantity as you need, and it will be sent to you.

With regard to sending a receiver, under the sequestration act, to your district, I will call your attention to the provision of that act, which applies only to alien enemies, and not to cases of disloyalty among our own citizens. Treason and disloyalty among the latter class are punishable under the laws and Constitution, which you are aware impose no penalty of forfeiture of estate, even in case of treason, except during the life-time of the party convicted. If it be deemed advisable, perhaps Congress might authorize the seizure of property in cases such as you mention, and you are aware that you have power to arrest and detain disloyal persons when the public service requires it, and to seize for military purposes property left on their farms.

I am pleased to hear of your success with the militia, and hope you will spare no exertion to bring out the full strength of the country you are defending.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST AT PURDY,
March 31, 1862.

Maj. C. G. ROGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: A private in Colonel Bennett's battalion of cavalry came in this evening from Coffee, on the Tennessee River, below Savannah. There

are not any troops at that place. He saw an iron-clad gunboat going up the river by that place to-day at 11 a. m. He reported to me that the enemy were very busy hauling cotton to the river at several points. Hearing of about 300 bales near the river below, I have sent out a detachment, with a member of Captain Robertson's company as guide, with instructions to burn them.

There has been much activity and stir among the Federal troops to-day. Their drums were heard for several hours by my entire infantry pickets. I heard them very distinctly myself. The scouts sent out toward Monterey report that they heard their drums in the direction of Pittsburg and Owl Creek.

Wishing to get reliable information from the enemy as to his position, strength, &c., I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer to take a detachment of his cavalry and make a thorough reconnaissance as far as Adamsville, if practicable. This he proceeded to do with 35 men. When about 2 miles this side of Adamsville he met a picket guard of 37 or 38 men, who fired on him. The colonel charged them, firing on them. He wounded one of them, whom he captured, together with two others. These three prisoners are here now, and will be sent in to you early to-morrow.

These men report three brigades, if not four, at Crump's Landing and extending to this side of Adamsville. One of them, a sergeant, says that there are two brigades on this side of Adamsville, and he thinks there are two others at the landing—one certainly—the whole under the command of Major-General Wallace. He thinks there are three regiments to each brigade.

I also sent out a squad of cavalry on the Shunpike road; they saw a company of 63 of the enemy's cavalry passing from the direction of Adamsville down toward Pittsburg, crossing the road near where they were secreted in the woods.

This detachment brought in with them W. C. Sanders, who has been coming into Purdy frequently since I have been here; he has been regarded as a strong Southern man. He had been to Adamsville and was returning home, having been passed through the enemy's lines but a short time before falling in with the scout sent out from this place. He reports a very large force on this side of Adamsville, and that it is understood among the soldiers there that they are on their way to this place. The same thing seems to be understood among the Union men at that place. I am not inclined to turn this man loose.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PRESTON SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., March 31, 1862.

General JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Advance:

GENERAL: Yours of this date has just been received* and laid before the general commanding, who directs me to say that the advance position at Monterey will be occupied by Colonel Gibson's brigade, and that strong guards of infantry will be posted to the right and left to prevent their flanks being turned by the enemy. Colonel Wheeler will return immediately to the rear and take his place in the line. You with

* Not found.

your command will move on and cross Lick Creek, and after thoroughly reconnoitering the country will return by the Ridge road around the head of Lick and Chambers Creeks. The cavalry under Colonel Clanton will occupy positions in front of Monterey.

You will take 100 cavalry with you, and after completing your reconnaissance will direct them to join their regiment.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 31, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Maxey, commanding at Chattanooga, reports the enemy in force at Manchester and Shelbyville, estimated at 10,000 strong. This is probably exaggerated. He also states that all the bridges on the Chattanooga and Nashville road are destroyed between Nashville and the tunnel. By my directions he is preparing to obstruct the tunnel by blasting. He has no force at Chattanooga, but a battalion of Maney's regiment, First Tennessee, and some cavalry. I have ordered the only armed regiment here (the Fifth Georgia) to Chattanooga, and also 900 stand of arms, with ammunition for one regiment, telegraphed for from Dalton. This is all the disposable force in the department.

The garrison at Cumberland Gap is already weakened by the removal of the Fifth Georgia and Ninth Mississippi.

The small force under Brigadier-General Leadbetter, beyond Kingston, cannot be removed, as that point is threatened from Jamestown and by that at Manchester. Until arms arrive from Richmond I can do nothing better for the defense of Chattanooga.

I have telegraphed to General Johnston the information received from General Maxey.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., in East Tennessee, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By direction of General R. E. Lee, commanding, &c., I have the honor to inform you that the attention of the President has been called to the several subjects of your memoranda—the inadequacy of your force, the hostility of the people, and the necessity for martial law. In reference to the latter you will please report the exact limits of the country over which you desire the establishment of martial law and when you desire it to go into effect.

With regard to the limits of your department, the general commanding directs me to say that by the orders issued from the War Department, copies of which are doubtless in your possession, you will perceive that your command embraces East Tennessee from the Virginia line as far west as Chattanooga and the troops in its vicinity.

Your line of retreat must in some measure be determined by circumstances, but unless you should be called upon by General A. S. Johnston to re-enforce some command in your advance, the disposition of your forces should be made with a view to the protection of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and a withdrawal by that route if necessary.

Brig. Gens. C. L. Stevenson and S. M. Barton have already been ordered to report to you for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. WASHINGTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to say that he has telegraphed to Dalton for one unarmed regiment to re-enforce you at Chattanooga. Arms for them will be on their way here before this reaches you.

The Fifth Georgia Regiment has been ordered from this post to your command. If Dowd's (Twenty-fourth Mississippi) regiment from Florida arrived at Chattanooga detain it there. Telegraph General Johnston the condition of affairs. He (General Smith) has sent you all the disposable force.

Arms are on the way from Richmond for all the Georgia regiments at Dalton, and as soon as they arrive will be sent forward.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Abstract from return of the Central Army of Kentucky, General A. S. Johnston commanding, for March 31, 1862.*

Command.	Present.		Aggregate present and absent.
	For duty.	Aggregate.	
First (Hardee's) Division:			
Hindman's brigade	2,360	3,085	4,028
Cleburne's brigade	.....	3,086	3,938
Shoup's artillery	.....	149	215
Adams' cavalry	.....	511	914
Second (Crittenden's) Division:			
Carroll's brigade	.....	2,212	.....
Statham's brigade	3,079	3,727	5,478
Third Division:			
Wood's brigade	2,508	3,499	5,161
Bowen's brigade	1,744	2,199	3,029
Reserve (Breckinridge's) Corps	2,691	3,422	4,785
Forrest's cavalry	679	785	863
15th Arkansas	279	394	506
Grand total	13,340	23,069	28,912

* The original is incomplete and unsigned. See also return of General Johnston's command for April 1, p. 382.

Abstract from return of the Second Grand Division, Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg commanding, March 31, 1862.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Ruggles' division	478	7,199	7,043	9,536	10,985	.....
Withers' division	479	7,394	7,925	10,409	12,367	.....
Cavalry brigade	49	621	610	822	1,395	.....
Artillery (seven batteries)	28	661	552	799	902	28
Total	1,029	15,875	16,030	21,566	25,649	28

CORINTH, *April* 1, 1862.

Col. B. H. HELM, *Commanding at Tuscumbia:*

Our pickets at mouth of Yellow Creek report three gunboats and three transports with troops passed up at 10 a. m. Be sure that the bridge does not fall into the hands of the enemy. Guard it with vigilance, and obey your orders of March 18, 1862, as follows:

Burn the Florence Bridge as soon as the enemy's gunboats may pass Eastport or the enemy approach Florence from north side of river. Place scouts, &c.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Corps, &c., Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: Can you inform me if General Cheatham has made a reconnaissance of the roads from Purdy toward the Tennessee River, especially the one leading to Pittsburg? If not, will you please order him to have it made as soon as practicable and as close to the enemy's position as safety to the reconnoitering officers and escort will permit. It would be well not to awaken the enemy's suspicions to any intention on our part of advancing in that direction; in other words, a secret reconnaissance on the road to Pittsburg would be preferable to any other kind.

I have ordered one of my staff officers to go this morning to Trenton to inquire into the surprise of Colonel Pickett's command and the loss of property resulting therefrom. We must make an example of those officers who permit their commands to be thus surprised. Prompt and decisive action is necessary to stop further disasters of that kind.

My staff officer had reported a line of couriers from Bethel to this place; but not, as ordered, with a relay every 5 miles. He informs me that the road he traveled upon on the west side of the railroad is a good one, and could with very little labor be made practicable at all times. Captain Waddell could give you further information on the subject if desired.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Second in Command.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, April 1, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders I visited the command at Iuka yesterday, and made as thorough an investigation of the reports against Major-General Crittenden and Brigadier-General Carroll as opportunity afforded. I found sufficient evidence against them to require their arrest. I accordingly arrested Brigadier-General Carroll last night, and this morning ordered Brigadier-General Wood to relieve Major-General Crittenden of the command of that place. The latter was ordered to consider himself in arrest for drunkenness, after turning over his command. I arrested Brigadier-General Carroll for drunkenness, incompetency, and neglect of his command.

I caused an inspection of the guards of three regiments to be made by Major Shoup, of my staff, and his report shows a most wretched state of discipline and instruction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, April 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am greatly in want of 73,000 Enfield cartridges and 6,000 Minie. I have 1,060 Enfield guns and only 31,000 cartridges. I was told on my arrival here that the Enfield ammunition had been sent by mistake to Grenada, and would be returned here immediately. I learned this evening that 47,000 Enfield cartridges would be here tomorrow, and this was all the Ordnance Department had, and this was subject to your order. Can I [have] this ammunition when it arrives?

Very respectfully,
W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, April 1, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Inclosed herewith I hand you the report of Flag-Officer Hollins, complaining that his guns were taken from him, and taken without notice or explanation by officers of the Army. These guns were sent for a gunboat at Memphis which was not ready to receive them, but are required by other vessels at New Orleans, and, if I am correctly advised, should be sent there at once, and I request that orders be given to this effect.

The Louisiana, I learn, is ready for her guns; but even if she should not be, the officers must have some time to practice their men at them.

Captain Hollins feels indignant at the apparent disrespect thus exhibited toward him; and it is evident that seizures thus made, while they can do but little good, have a tendency to excite dissension be-

tween the Army and Navy. There were two 9,000-pounder rifled guns, two 6,500-pounder banded rifled guns, and four 32-pounders of 57 cwt., with their carriages, equipments, and projectiles complete.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Indorsement.]

Inform Secretary of Navy that one of the first official acts of Secretary of War was to telegraph an order to the officers in command at Memphis to restore the guns. He condemns the seizure of navy guns, and will correct it whenever it is brought to his knowledge.

G. W. R.

[Inclosure.]

FLAG-SHIP MCKEE,
March 21, 1862.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the eight guns sent by Mr. Moore to me to Memphis, for gunboats, have been seized by the Army. I sent Acting Master F. W. Hollins to that place, with a steamer, for the purpose of taking them to New Orleans, where they were really wanted. He had the guns on board of the steamer when she was taken possession of by a Captain Adams, of the Army, saying he was ordered to seize them by order of Generals Beauregard and Lovell; that the latter wanted them for the Montgomery boats. I would especially call the attention of the Department to this fact. I should have supposed the various evacuations of the Army had furnished navy guns enough to the enemy without taking those sent direct to my command for, perhaps, the same purpose. The telegraph being in their hands, "Master" Hollins was refused for some time the use of it to send me a telegram of what was going on. Upon the receipt I dispatched the Ivy, Lieutenant-Commanding Bradford, to take them and forward to New Orleans; also a dispatch to you to know if I was to give them up upon the order of this or that army officer, and I would request as a favor that the Department will let me know what my position is here; for, as it stands now, I have the mortification of seeing my orders countermanded by inferiors and my officers threatened with imprisonment for attempting to carry them out. Ammunition, of which I am seriously in want, has been stopped on the railroad between Memphis and New Orleans. I have not an hour's ammunition, and have had a boat waiting in Memphis several days for it, but can hear nothing of her, and suppose she has been also stopped by the Army.

If I am to be subject to the orders of any and every officer of the Army, whatever his grade, who may temporarily be in command of any little post, my usefulness here will be of little avail in serving my country. All I ask is to be able to do so effectually. I shall occupy any position His Excellency the President may assign me for that purpose, trusting that he will not in so doing degrade me in my official position among my brother officers of the Navy, which I do think will be the case if this flagrant violation of military etiquette in taking possession of guns subject to my orders without informing me personally of its having been done, is considered right or proper. Every day we see

officers of junior grades, both of the old army and the volunteers, promoted, and brigadier-generals made of men who are juniors in rank and service to the lieutenants commanding in my squadron. The succoring and keeping of our army as long as they did remain at New Madrid was due to the small force under my command, and without these gunboats they would never have left that place, and this is not only my opinion, but that of the two generals commanding that army, and yet no word of encouragement is given to officers or crews. I will do General McCown the justice to say that in all official intercourse with him I have yet to find an instance in which he has not treated [me] with courtesy and attention and paid the respect due my position here.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Flag-Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 1, 1862.

The troops of the First and Third Army Corps and of the several detached brigades of the forces will be placed in readiness for a field movement and to meet the enemy within twenty-four hours, to which end all commanders will assure themselves that their commands are severally provided with the ammunition required in previous orders, and will see that General Orders, Nos. 4 and 9, from the headquarters of General Beauregard, are published to their troops and enforced in all particulars.

By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. The brigade of four regiments of Texas cavalry, under command of Col. M. T. Johnson, senior colonel, will repair with the least possible delay, by the nearest practicable land route, to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the First and Second Army Corps and commands of Madrid Bend, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, Army of the Mississippi, and of General Hardee's division of the Central Army [of Kentucky], April 1, 1862.

Command.	Present.		Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Effective total.	Aggregate.		
Infantry:				From the commander of First Corps only two divisions, with four batteries, are reported. Returns are wanted from the following commands of his corps, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer's cavalry battalion, Purdy; Colonel Jackson's regiment, Union City; Major King's battalion, McKenzie's Station; Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Lexington; Colonel Hill's regiment, Trenton; Colonel Travis' regiment, Corinth; Captain Bankhead's battery. From commander Second Corps everything reported. From commander of Third Corps: He reports his old division, composed of two brigades, two batteries, and seven battalions of light artillery and cavalry. This is all reported from the Central Army.† From Madrid Bend and Island 10 there is no report of the cavalry or of the Eleventh and Twelfth Arkansas Regiments or the Fourth Arkansas Battalion.
Madrid Bend and Island 10	1,996	2,822	3,479	
Fort Pillow	1,741	2,732	3,302	
First (Polk's) Corps (First and Second Divisions).	8,475	10,216	11,866	
Second (Bragg's) Corps*	14,868	19,564	23,371	
[Third (Hardee's) Corps], Hardee's division.	4,545	5,750	7,462	
Total infantry	31,625	41,084	49,480	
Heavy artillery:				
Madrid Bend and Island 10	306	398	448	
Fort Pillow	239	280	345	
Light artillery:				
Fort Pillow	115	116	125	
First Corps (four batteries)	398	452	501	
Second Corps (seven batteries)	661	799	902	
Hardee's division	310	457	405	
Total artillery	2,029	2,502	2,726	
Cavalry:				
Second Corps	610	812	1,355	
Hardee's division	840	1,067	1,352	
Total cavalry	1,450	1,879	2,707	
Sappers and Miners, Fort Pillow	43	59	61	
Grand total	35,147	45,524	54,974	

* Consisting of Ruggles' and Withers' divisions. † See under date of March 31, *ante*.

Abstract from field return of the First Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk commanding, April 1, 1862.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
First Division:						
Infantry	302	4,376	4,356	5,645	6,672	.....
Artillery	16	294	304	391	435	18
Second Division:						
Infantry	142	2,119	2,119	2,722	3,239	.....
Artillery	6	100	100	114	191	10
Cavalry	44	621	621	847	1,146	.....
Brigade:						
Infantry	102	1,538	1,538	2,026	2,375	.....
Artillery	6	98	98	114	133	6
Total	618	9,146	9,136	11,859	14,191	34

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 1, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: There are at Chattanooga three heavy guns (two fine 24-pounder rifled and one 32-pounder smooth bore) without carriages. I have telegraphed to Augusta for the means of mounting them, but there are no carriages there.

I would suggest that they be removed at once from this department if carriages cannot be promptly furnished for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have just learned that the commanding officer at Chattanooga has sent the pieces referred to above to Atlanta. Orders should at once be given for the construction of carriages.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to say that he has the following information respecting the force and distribution of the troops of the enemy: 800 infantry (Kentucky regiment) are at Lebanon; 200 cavalry at Manchester; 80 cavalry at McMinnville, and small detachments of cavalry at Woodbury, Smithville, and Auburn. He thinks that much service might be rendered by a cavalry force operating against the enemy in that section. There are many people there friendly to the cause, and the enemy, though well armed, are badly mounted.

If you think it advisable you can send a cavalry command, under an active and energetic but cautious commander, in that direction. Besides the annoyance and check given to the enemy much valuable information might be obtained. Some of the cavalry of Floyd's late command were recruited in that part of the State, and, knowing the country and being among friends and acquaintances, might be advantageously used for the duty designated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1862.

GENERAL:* The commander of the forces directs that you hold your command in hand ready to advance upon the enemy in the morning by 6 a. m., with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, 100 rounds of ammunition for small-arms and 200 rounds for field pieces. Carry two days' cooked subsistence in wagons and two tents to the company.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* To Generals Polk, Bragg, and Hardee.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
Monterey, April 2, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth:

MAJOR: Lieutenant Martin, of Captain Roddey's company, has, under my orders, made to-day a thorough reconnaissance of the country between Hamburg and Lick Creek, and has just made his report. From him I learn that the information upon which I reported to you this morning was not correct, and that it is not feasible to cross Lick Creek from the direction of Hamburg except with cavalry, and consequently a flank attack from that direction, such as was contemplated by my report, would not be practicable.

Two transports and one gunboat passed Hamburg going up this morning, and one transport went down this afternoon. Whether either of these transports had troops was not ascertained.

Two citizens who live within the enemy's line have been seen to-day. One of them reports that the enemy have no fortifications, but were to-day moving two 24-pounders out to the front. The other says that the enemy are suffering terribly from sickness, some of their regiments not having more than 100 men for duty; that they say they designed attacking Corinth last week, but for some reason deferred it, and that they now intend to make the attack within the coming week.

This information is not regarded as very reliable—I mean this report of the citizen last referred to.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Advance:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will prepare your command for a move early to-morrow morning, taking five days' cooked rations (three in haversacks, two in wagons) and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man and 200 rounds for each piece of artillery. Two tents will be allowed each company.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Advance:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will assume command of all the forces in the advance and hold them ready, with five days' rations, cooked, to move at a moment's notice.

If there should be anything wanting for your command, you will as soon as possible inform us of the same.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. 1ST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., April 2, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

III. Col. A. J. Lindsay, of the C. S. Cavalry, having been ordered to report to these headquarters, is ordered to proceed immediately to his regiment, at Lexington, Tenn., and assume command of the companies stated in Special Orders, No. 4, from headquarters Army of the Mississippi.

He will receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Miller the written orders and instructions he has received, and will obey them so far as they do not conflict with those subsequently issued.

Colonel Lindsay's regiment will occupy the line from Lexington, Tenn., to Huntington. He will keep in constant communication with the commanders of cavalry on his right and left, whose headquarters respectively are at Purdy Station and McKenzie Station. Colonel Lindsay will have under observation and guard all the roads and approaches on the front of the line he is ordered to occupy, and he will see that his scouts connect with the cavalry scouts of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer on his right and Colonel Claiborne on his left. He is instructed to place his main body at a position where it can be made most speedily available to re-enforce any part of his line that may be threatened. He will render such protection as he can give Government officials and agents in procuring supplies from the country in his front and rear, and will co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer and Colonel Claiborne in any movement against the enemy which may meet the approval of his judgment.

Colonel Lindsay is also instructed to exercise great caution in permitting persons to pass in or out of his lines, and will seize all suspicious persons and forward them under guard to general headquarters, with a written statement of the facts that caused the arrest.

Under the provisions of an act of the Confederate Congress, approved March 6, 1862, it is rendered the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cotton, tobacco, or other property that may be useful to the enemy, if the same cannot be safely removed, whenever in their judgment the said tobacco, cotton, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy, and Colonel Lindsay will see to the execution of this duty in the event it should become necessary. If he is forced by any operations of the enemy to assume a new line, Colonel Lindsay will retire, in concert with the commanders of cavalry on his right and left and on successive lines, keeping as close to the enemy's lines as practicable. On joining the main body of the Army of the Mississippi Colonel Lindsay's regiment, under Special Orders, No. 4, from General A. S. Johnston, will become a part of the general cavalry reserve.

* * * * * * *

[No signature.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 2, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Every effort made by the State authorities to call out the militia of East Tennessee has proved unavailing. The county officers

chosen in the late State elections are generally open advocates and supporters of the Federal Government. The people only await the appearance of a Northern army to range themselves under their banner.

The arrest of the leading men in every county and their incarceration South may bring these people right. They are an ignorant, primitive people, completely in the hands of and under the guidance of their leaders, whose misrepresentations and distortion of facts prevent them viewing matters through an impartial medium. Remove these men, and a draft might soon be made to which a population would respond. Organized and sent South, they would soon become loyal and effective soldiers.

The county courts meet on the 7th of this month. I shall take steps in some of the counties for administering the oath of allegiance to the newly-elected officers, and have given instructions in every case of refusal to arrest and send the delinquents to Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 2, 1862.

On Monday next, the 7th day of April, officers are to be installed at ———, for the county of———. The disloyalty of many citizens of that county makes it doubtful if the oath to support the Confederacy will be taken by the newly-elected officers unless the Government have some evidence there present of its power to enforce the laws. The major-general commanding, believing it of the first importance that there should be nothing omitted necessary to sustain the Government in all its departments, directs that you will detail an officer of discretion, coolness, and nerve, with 25 reliable men, with orders to proceed to ———, and arrive there about 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 7th day of April. You will privately instruct him regarding his duties and to see that the usual oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America (a copy of which is inclosed for his information) is taken by each one of the officers to be installed, and if it be refused by any one of them, to arrest him and send him under a sufficient guard to this place.

The oath may be administered by the chairman of the county court or any member of the court or by the clerk of the court.

Use the utmost secresy and precaution in the execution of this order. Do not communicate it to the officer detailed until the last moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 2, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Colonel Rains, in command of Cumberland Gap, reports this morning that the enemy have been re-enforced by six pieces of

artillery and two regiments of infantry from Michigan and Minnesota, and that a large force is *en route* from Kentucky, under General Frémont, for the invasion of East Tennessee. I shall spare no efforts to obtain reliable information from that quarter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

APRIL 3, 1862.

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

General Buell is in motion, 30,000 strong, rapidly from Columbia by Clifton to Savannah; Mitchel behind him with 10,000. Confederate forces, 40,000, ordered forward to offer battle near Pittsburg. Division from Bethel, main body from Corinth, reserve from Burnsville converge to-morrow near Monterey. On Pittsburg, Beauregard second in command; Polk, left; Hardee, center; Bragg, right wing; Breckinridge, reserve. Hope engagement before Buell can form junction.

A. S. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE:

You will move as soon as practicable with the portion of your command not included in the order for General Hindman by way of the Ridge and Bark road in the direction of Pittsburg, halting the head of your column to-night at a point beyond the sand hill known as Mickey's, taking Hindman with you from the crossing of the Farmington and Purdy roads.

Captain Waddell, of General Beauregard's staff, with two guides, will report to you.

By command of General Johnston:

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE, *April 3, 1862.*

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Colonel Clanton has just reported verbally to me that the enemy's pickets attacked his advance pickets about daylight this morning, and he fears that two of his men were captured, though he was not able to state accurately the facts.

As soon as I am accurately informed I will report to you.

Your order to prepare for movement has been received and issued to the troops.

Our commissary stores have not arrived, but are expected hourly; we have on hand one day's rations ready cooked.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
Monterey, April 3, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth:

MAJOR: General Chalmers directs me to inform you that information has just come in that the enemy, supposed to be one regiment, have driven in our pickets on both the Pittsburg and Savannah roads. The general has advanced two regiments up each of these roads, which are now on the march. He has gone himself to direct the advance.

I am, very respectfully,

HENRY CRAFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862.
(Received 2.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding Ruggles' Division,
Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will prepare your division for a move early to-morrow morning, 6 a. m., taking five days' cooked rations (three in haversacks, two in wagons) and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man and 200 rounds for each piece of artillery. Two tents will be allowed each company.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RUGGLES' DIV., 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, April 3, 1862.

MAJOR: I desire to be informed if by the terms "entire division" the first brigade in advance is included, and that the preparation for the moving of the 4th instant will include that brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army, Commanding Division.

NOTE.—Ketchum's battery, belonging to the Second Brigade, is with the advance, and Bains' is not ready for field service.

D. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: You will take all the troops of your division from here. Colonel Gibson will be along, and some change may be made after a day or two. Bains' battery is not to go.

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. RUGGLES' DIV., SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, April* 3, 1862.

I. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, the Second and Third Brigades of this division will prepare for a move early to-morrow morning (6 a. m.), taking five days' cooked rations (three in haversacks, two in wagons) and 100 rounds of ammunition for each man and 200 rounds for each piece of artillery. Two tents will be allowed each company.

By command of Brigadier-General Ruggles:

R. M. HOOE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

I have put you in motion to offer battle to the invaders of your country. With the resolution and disciplined valor becoming men fighting, as you are, for all worth living or dying for, you can but march to a decisive victory over the agrarian mercenaries sent to subjugate and despoil you of your liberties, property, and honor. Remember the precious stake involved; remember the dependence of your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your children on the result; remember the fair, broad, abounding land, the happy homes, and the ties that would be desolated by your defeat.

The eyes and the hopes of eight millions of people rest upon you. You are expected to show yourselves worthy of your race and lineage; worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never been exceeded in any time. With such incentives to brave deeds and with the trust that God is with us, your general will lead you confidently to the combat, assured of success.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 3, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. R. B. Lee, having reported for duty as chief of the subsistence department with this army, will enter at once upon his duties, with full authority to use all necessary means to meet the exigencies of the service.

* * * * * * *

By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 3, 1862.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo.

In my letter to the War Department, dated the 13th ultimo, a copy of which is inclosed,* a suggestion is made that martial law should be declared throughout the whole Department of East Tennessee. I still believe the measure a necessary one within that entire limit. But six counties in East Tennessee are friendly to us; the others are disloyal; many in open revolt, in which there are organized armed bands that oppress men of Southern principles. In the recent State elections open and avowed supporters of the Federal Government have been elected to almost every office, and they will be installed on Monday next. Under their administration little justice will be meted to loyal citizens.

In conclusion, I can only repeat that the condition of affairs in East Tennessee fully demands the proclamation of martial law "throughout the entire department."

Very respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

MONTEREY, *April* 4, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Circumstances have † my Second Division from the Purdy road. Both my divisions will move from here, then direct to Mickey's on the Savannah road. I give you this information that you may not wait for my troops at the crossing of the Purdy and Ridge roads.

General Breckinridge has not yet arrived from Burnsville, and I fear bad roads may delay him much. His command, forming the reserve, must necessarily control our movements to some extent. Let me hear from you by this courier at Mickey's.

Yours, most respectfully and truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MONTEREY ROAD, SIX MILES FROM CORINTH,
April 4, 1862—10.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: General Hardee and Generals Polk and Bragg are approaching positions assigned to them in their destination for the first day's march, which they will hold till reserve reaches Monterey. It is desirable that this should be done as soon as possible, having a due regard to an orderly march.

On your arrival at Monterey immediately put your cavalry in such a manner as to hold the country under vigilant observation toward Hamburg. Having satisfied yourself that there is no enemy in force in the direction of Hamburg, move your command in easy supporting distance of Hardee and Bragg in front, say within 3 miles of their rear.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

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* See p. 320.

† One line obliterated by fire.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Monterey, April 4, 1862.

General POLK:

In consequence of the impracticable condition of the roads leading by ———* the commander of the forces has somewhat changed the movement of General Breckinridge's command—the reserve. He will move at latest at 4 a. m. to-morrow by the Ridge road to Mickey's; thence, if a road can be found in the direction of Pratt's house, on the direct road from Monterey to Pittsburg, which he will then follow until within 2 miles of General Bragg's force, where he will dispose his command *en masse* between the Bark road and Lick Creek. At the same time you will occupy the ground between General Breckinridge's left and Owl Creek.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTEREY, *April* 4, 1862—10 a. m.

Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I reached here at 8.30, ahead of my rear division. Bad roads, inefficient transportation badly managed, and the usual delay of a first move of new troops have caused the delay. My First Division is at Mickey's, and the ignorance of the guide for the Second, as well as the reports I receive from people here, induce me to order my Second Division to move on the same road as the First. I am also influenced to do this from the information I have of General Hardee's advance. I will send a courier to notify General Polk of my change.

Nothing heard yet from General Breckinridge. I have sent a messenger to communicate with him and shall await a reply, as it is important for me to see him under your instructions of this morning. These delays will render it necessary to hold General Hardee in check until we can be ready in the rear. I shall take the liberty of sending this information to him, and direct him to hold up until he hears of my force being in position.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Monterey, April 4, 1862.

General POLK:

The commanding general directs me to say, on reflection, he wishes you to march promptly with your command at 3 o'clock in the morning to the support of the movement ordered to be made at that hour by Major-Generals Hardee and Bragg. It is of the utmost importance for the success of this movement that your troops shall move precisely at the time designated. It is the direction of the general that you move without baggage wagons, with three days' subsistence ———,† the enemy ———† the impending movement and will in a measure be sur-

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*One word illegible. † Words obliterated by fire.

prised. You will follow by the Bark road to Pittsburg, taking with you General Cheatham's division, should it have arrived in position as ordered, including whatever cavalry he may have with him; the Texas regiment, however, will be left to guard the road from Mickey's house to Savannah. Permit no delay when once this movement shall have begun.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. (SINGLETON'S) FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
April 4, 1862.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your note changing my orders and directing me to move at 3 o'clock on to-morrow morning in support of the general movement under Generals Hardee and Bragg is received. My corps is in the position assigned it, and will move promptly at the hour appointed. I have sent a messenger to General Cheatham, and hope he may [be] in time for the movement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 4, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. The chiefs of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments will take immediate measures for adding five days' rations for 20,000 men to the depot of rations ordered to be established at Monterey by Part I, Special Orders, No. 9, from these headquarters, making in all 200,000 rations at that point.

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By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. 1ST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., April 4, 1862.

You are hereby ordered to move with your division precisely at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning on the road to Pittsburg. The movement must be promptly made, as the success of an attack upon the enemy depends on the punctual execution of this order. No baggage must be carried. All wagons will be left behind in the charge of the teamsters, except those conveying ammunition. The men will carry their blankets and have three days' cooked rations.

The ammunition of the respective regiments will be placed in wagons,

which, under the direction and superintendence of Quartermaster R. M. Mason, of this corps, will move in the rear of the corps.

The address of the commanding general of April 3 must be read to each regiment before it marches. The commanding generals of divisions of the corps are ordered to send copies of this order and of the commanding general's address by a staff officer to each regimental battery commander of his division, who will impress upon them verbally the great importance of prompt and free obedience.

By order of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By direction of General Lee, commanding, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo relative to the condition of affairs in your command, &c., and to inform you in reply that 1,500 muskets were sent you on the 29th ultimo and 700 more were sent on the 2d instant. The general desires me to express his satisfaction at the judicious arrangements made by you for the defense of your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. WASHINGTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 3d instant has been received. The establishment of a shop for the repair of small-arms at your post is approved. No furloughs are to be granted at present, and those already granted are revoked. See General Orders, No. 16, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, March 24, 1862. (Copy inclosed.)

Men re-enlisting for the war can be reorganized or go into other companies and regiments serving in the department, but the new organization only goes into effect on the expiration of the first term of enlistment. Captain Ragsdale's company will remain with you for the present. The arms sent you will only be issued to men present with their commands. The scarcity of arms and the difficulty of procuring them renders it essential that this should be rigorously carried out. I have just directed 800 stands to be sent you; they are all we have. Accouterments will be furnished on their arrival. You must economize ammunition in every way possible.

This department reports directly to the War Department, and is thus independent of General Johnston's command. You will telegraph me immediately on receiving any order from him.

I understand that neither your brigade quartermaster nor commissary

has received commissions. As they can receive no funds until bonded, serious inconvenience will result to the service by delay. Application for their appointment should be forwarded at once through this office, and I suggest that the officers themselves proceed to Richmond to obtain them in person.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. WAR DEPARTMENT, A. & I. G. O., *Richmond, March* 24, 1862.

All leaves of absence and furloughs, from whatever source obtained, are revoked; and officers and men absent from duty, except on surgeon's certificate of disability, will return at once to their respective commands. It is with extreme reluctance that the Department adopts a measure which deprives our patriotic soldiers of the relaxation they have so well earned; but the enemy presses on every side, and the necessities of the service demand new illustrations of that noble self-denial which has been so many times evinced since the commencement of our struggle for independence. The furloughs of all who have engaged for the war, which are thus curtailed, will be extended hereafter, when circumstances permit. But, judging from the past, no fears are entertained of an unwilling response to this call. Those who have so many times proved their devotion to their country cannot be indifferent or backward in this hour of her greatest need.

By order of the President:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 5, 1862.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received.* I hope you will be able to close with the enemy before his two columns unite. I anticipate victory.

Brigadier-generals have been recently appointed; among them Bowen. Do you require others?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: A few days ago I received a copy of Special Orders, No. 10, current series, from the headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi, requiring a detailed report of the condition of the regiments, battalions, &c., comprising my command. I have concluded to embody it

* Not found. Reference is probably to dispatch of April 3, p. 387.

in the following general report of this fort, in order to lay before the general commanding as accurate a statement of its actual condition and resources as possible.

With respect to the site itself, it possesses the advantage of being quite elevated and of commanding the river for 2 or 3 miles above and below, thus bringing vessels for a long time under the fire of heavy guns mounted in proper position. It is not more than 29 miles from Mason's Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. A small stream, the Hatchie, intervenes. A good military road has been constructed to Mason's Depot, crossing the Hatchie 11 miles from this point; a good flat-boat has been placed at the crossing, but is slightly out of condition at this time.

The topography of the country, unfortunately, is such that I fear it will be impossible to construct any line of intrenchments that will enable a small force to hold the position securely against a large one. An extensive *crémaillère* line has already been constructed in the rear at distances from the river varying from about the half of a mile to a mile; a part of it, however, is so badly located that it would be untenable. Several hills, entirely protected from fire, command it in reverse; but were there no other defects in the line, it is so extensive that 15,000 men and a large number of guns would be required to man it properly.

We are at work on a shorter line nearer the river, and in twelve or fifteen days more will probably have it finished; after which a brave garrison of 5,000 men ought to make a protracted and obstinate resistance; but a smaller number would be insufficient.

At least twenty guns should be mounted on the work we are constructing. I had intended to use the 32-pounders mounted on the water front for that purpose, but in obedience to instructions received from the general will turn most of them over to the River Defense Expedition. A sufficient number to make up my deficiency could probably be spared from Pensacola or Mobile.

Two companies of good cavalry could patrol the country in my rear and give me timely notice of the enemy's approach after I should be deprived of other sources of information; then, by destroying bridges, felling timber, and other expedients, retard his progressing. Circumstances might justify the enemy in advancing even with Island No. 10 in his rear. I would like to be prepared for the worst. I would like to have those companies as soon as possible. I have one battery of light artillery here and would like to have another.

About two miles and a half from this point the Cold and Hatchie Rivers approach each other to within a mile. The country is hilly, and it might be desirable to meet the enemy at this point; in which event the batteries would be of great service. Should the enemy invest me, the light guns could be used with effect in the works.

The armament of the works consists of twenty-two 32-pounders, smooth bore; six 32-pounders, rifled; four 10-inch and three 8-inch columbiads. Five of the smooth-bore 32-pounders are mounted on the intrenchments. The six rifle guns are old pattern light 32-pounders, and will certainly explode after a few rounds; consequently will keep them in reserve with a few rounds for each, and take precautions to avoid casualties if they burst.

After reserving 200 rounds for each columbiad and a few rounds for each of the rifle guns, I will be able to supply about 12,000 pounds of powder and other ammunition in proportion to the Defense Expedition. I will then require at least 15,000 pounds of powder to raise my

supply on hand to what prudence would require me to keep. The supply of ammunition on hand for small-arms is quite limited, the only reserve ammunition being 149,000 cartridges, of which 16,000 are for the Enfield rifle, 118,000 for the musket, 5,000 for the rifle-musket, 1,000 for Hall's rifle, and 1,500 for the Mississippi rifle. The rest, about ——— rounds per man, has been issued to the regiments.

I have about sixty days' rations on hand for 5,000 men, and will increase it as rapidly as possible to double that amount.

I hear of considerable quantities of forage and provisions within reach, and as soon as my disbursing officers can get funds will commence collecting them. What will not be required by my command can be shipped to other points. The different departments are greatly in arrears with the contractors and employés; consequently there is great dissatisfaction and distrust. But a just and systematic administration of affairs will soon restore confidence. I am therefore exceedingly anxious to have funds supplied as soon as possible on the estimates rendered by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments.

The following statement exhibits the condition of each of the different regiments, battalions, &c., stationed at this post.

Artillery Battalion.—Capt. J. W. Stewart commanding. Guns, six 32-pounders, rifled, two 10-inch, two 8-inch, five 32-pounders; dress, very good; discipline, rather loose; drill, good; magazines, some not finished; in lower magazine, 246 10-inch, 64 8-inch, 1 box port-fires, 200 primers, 800 friction.

Captain Jones' company.—Deficient in clothing; officer sent for uniforms; no side-arms.

Twenty-first Louisiana Volunteers.—Col. J. B. G. Kennedy commanding. Discipline, very good; instruction, good; military appearance, very good; arms, mixed and worthless; accouterments and clothing, good; 40 rounds ammunition per man.

First Confederate Battalion.—Maj. L. W. O'Bannon commanding. Arms, smooth-bore muskets, excepting Company D, which has Mississippi rifles; accouterments, arms, &c., in excellent order; clothing, good, but not uniform; camps, well policed; ammunition, 50 rounds per man.

Thirty-first Tennessee Regiment.—Colonel Bradford commanding. Arms, Enfield rifle; arms, accouterments, &c., in serviceable condition; ammunition, 40 to 50 rounds per man; men well and sufficiently clothed; camp police in bad order; discipline and instruction can be improved.

Light Battery.—Capt. R. A. Stewart commanding. Guns, two 12-pounder bronzed howitzers, three 6-pounder guns, bronzed, one rifled Parrott gun; no battery wagon or forge; 88 horses; 12 mules; guns and carriages in splendid order; harness in good condition; horses in tolerable order, 6 lame; mules in fine order; ammunition, 52 spherical case, 11 grape, 127 canister, for 12-pounders; 117 spherical case, 158 canister, 130 solid, for 6-pounders; 167 canister, 120 solid, for Parrott gun; men well disciplined, but not well drilled; clothes, good.

Twelfth Louisiana Regiment.—Col. Thomas M. Scott commanding. Discipline, good; drill, good; arms, mostly flint-locks, changed to percussion; 40 Enfield rifles are distributed among the companies; at least 50 double-barreled shot-guns in regiment; clothing, good; deficient in camp equipage; ammunition, 30 rounds per man.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *April* 6, 1862.

General MAXEY:

Just back from near Shelbyville; reliable men told me that the enemy were from 10,000 to 15,000 strong there, and that there is a force of from 8,000 to 10,000 on the road to Tullahoma. I passed 224 cavalry and one cannon 2 miles north of Tullahoma. You will see their plans from the following instructions, which were given the enemy by a Tory citizen near Sweeden's Cove, [and which] were found near Decherd, where they camped last night.

Strike by way of Decherd, from there Sweeden's Cove. A valley three-quarters mile wide, 6 miles long, empties into Battle Creek, 20 miles from Decherd. No troops. Rankin's company, 80 men, two cavalry companies on the Tennessee River, south side, opposite Bridgeport, Ala.; two-thirds strong Union men. (Signed) H. A. W. Ralston and nephew.

The Yankees encamped at Decherd last night, and started on road for Sweeden's Cove this morning at daylight, and I suppose will try to get to Bridgeport or Stevenson to-morrow. Assistant operator at this place is preparing to go to Bridgeport to inform our troops. Is it right?

FRANK WHITTHORNE,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 7, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE POST [*Corinth*]:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you organize at once into companies and regiments all stragglers at this place and all other troops collected here except the necessary guards of the post and encampment; and when so organized you will send them forward to Shiloh (the battle-field) by the Ridge road. Let them be sent whether armed or not. No arms to be sent away by cars upon any consideration.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d instant is received. Martial law will be declared in East Tennessee, in accordance with your suggestions. The suggestion contained in your letter of the 13th March to the Adjutant and Inspector General, with reference to transferring of troops raised in East Tennessee, is approved. If the term of service of the men expires in a short time it would not be worth the trouble and expense of transfer; but if they are for the war or have some time to serve, they would be useful to General Heth.

There are three Tennessee regiments in the army of General Joseph E. Johnston whose term of service will expire in May, and their officers state that the men would re-enlist for the war if permitted to return to Tennessee.

These regiments cannot now be spared unless their places could be supplied at once. You will decide whether you can send on the troops in your army for the purpose of making the exchange, and if you can

spare them for that purpose and their term of service be sufficiently long to justify the step.

The Tennessee troops under General Johnston can be sent to you. I trust that our late success in the Southwest will have a good effect upon the people among whom you are operating.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *April* 7, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

Don't send train or troops. I am satisfied from examinations of Major Lea and myself that the enemy has taken the back track.

I will go to the tunnel in hopes of catching him. Don't send rations and powder.

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *April* 8, 1862.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Commanding:*

Please grant no passes to this place to ladies coming to visit the wounded, for I am expecting another battle here.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MEMPHIS, *April* 8, 1862.

General VAN DORN:

Hurry forward your command; think General Beauregard wants you.

JOHN ADAMS,
Captain, Commanding.

THREE MILES ON ROAD FROM MICKEY'S TO CORINTH,
April 8, 1862—7.30 a. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Our condition is horrible. Troops utterly disorganized and demoralized. Road almost impassable. No provisions and no forage; consequently everything is feeble. Straggling parties may get in to-night. Those in rear will suffer much. The rear guard, Breckinridge commanding, is left at Mickey's in charge of wounded, &c. The enemy, up to daylight, had not pursued. Have ordered Breckinridge to hold on till pressed by the enemy, but he will suffer for want of food. Can any fresh troops, with five days' rations, be sent to his relief?

It is most lamentable to see the state of affairs, but I am powerless and almost exhausted.

Our artillery is being left all along the road by its officers; indeed I find but few officers with their men.

Relief of some kind is necessary, but how it is to reach us I can hardly suggest, as no human power or animal power could carry empty wagons over this road with such teams as we have.

Yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

APRIL 8, 1862—2 p. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just arrived with my staff, all exhausted. We have labored all day trying to bring forward troops, and especially to save artillery. The roads are horrible, and unless we can mend them it is impossible for the artillery to get in. The teams are exhausted by incessant labor and no forage. I have already ordered some cavalry of my command, say 200, to move out and report to Major Hallonquist, my chief of artillery, who will use their horses to bring forward our guns, among them several of the enemy's.

I left General Hardee behind in command, with working parties on the roads; but the men are exhausted, dispirited, and work with no zeal.

Finding a battalion of troops in my corps who have not been out, I ordered them to procure tools and proceed to work the roads. This is the first essential now. No teams can bring wagons or artillery over the roads. I left my only engineer, Captain Lockett, with General Hardee; five, at least, could be well occupied. Sufficient provisions have gone forward for the present, but we need sustenance and fresh medical officers at Mickey's for the wounded, transportation to bring them away, labor in quantity, and energy on the roads, fresh teams for the artillery, forage for the exhausted ones, and, as soon as any troops are refreshed, a rear guard to relieve Breckinridge.

On the Monterey road I am not informed. Myself and my staff are utterly exhausted and our horses barely able to walk. The enemy had not followed when I last heard.

Yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

I would see you, but am utterly unable.

MICKEY'S, *April* 8, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BRAGG:

The enemy reported to be advancing and to be more than a mile this side the junction of Monterey and Pittsburg with Bark road. They are said to be about 500 cavalry and several regiments of infantry. We can hear some firing in that direction between them and a part of our cavalry. It may be only a strong reconnoitering party. We have gathered things up pretty well to this point. I am getting forward stragglers, sick, and wounded as fast as possible.

Six pieces of artillery, after being placed in position, by some strange fatality left last night, leaving me four pieces, and two regiments of my infantry also passed through here, through, I suppose, a misapprehension of my orders, leaving me about 1,200 infantry. I have rations for two days, but no forage.

I need a guide who knows the road; am seeking one, but have not yet found one.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to General Beauregard. If we are pursued by a vigorous force we will lose all in the rear. The whole road presents the scene of a rout, and no mortal power could restrain it.

B. B.

[Second indorsement.]

All is being done that can be done.

G. T. B.

MICKEY'S, *April* 8, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General BRAGG, *Corinth:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have had all sorts of alarms. After sifting everything and exploring in all directions the result at this hour is that the enemy in some force (but number very uncertain), with some cavalry and a battery of artillery, is a little less than 2 miles in front of me. I have cavalry well out on my flanks, but no evidence that he is moving on either side. He seems to be cautious, as if expecting an attack. In a charge to-day a good batch of prisoners was taken, now on the way to you.

My troops are worn-out, and I don't think can be relied on after the first volley. There is for two days food enough for the men, but the horses are sinking rapidly for want of forage.

As the wagons come I am pushing on the sick and wounded. I am informed that the road to Corinth is much obstructed by artillery, &c. Can you give any help in clearing it?

The stragglers are nearly all gone by here. Please have 8 horses sent here as soon as possible to assist in drawing Byrne's battery.

Yours, truly,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Rear Guard, Mickey's House, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of this date has been referred to the general commanding, who agrees with you in the supposition that the movement of the enemy reported to you is but that of a reconnaissance, which, however, cannot be supported by artillery in the present state of the roads.

The general expects to-morrow the arrival of several fresh regiments of infantry, which will be sent to you at once.

Meanwhile every effort will be made to repair the roads for the passage of your wagons and artillery when you retire. Two of the best guides available will be sent you. General Chalmers is still and will remain at Monterey with his brigade until you are prepared to fall

back. Please communicate with him, so that he may be able to conform his movements with yours.

The general regards the Ridge road as the only practicable one at present. Herewith is inclosed a communication for the commanding officer of the Federal forces, which please have sent to him by a flag of truce.* If the answer is favorable, you will detail a burial party from your cavalry to bury the dead as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
April 8, 1862.

General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: Unless otherwise ordered by your immediate commanding officer you will allow your command to rest at Monterey, sending working parties to obstruct by cutting down trees, removing bridges, &c., the bad places of the roads leading from Monterey to positions now or which may be occupied by the enemy, and which might be used by him in attacking you or in endeavoring to cut off your retreat. Look particularly to the roads leading toward Hamburg, being careful, however, not to cut off our wagons, &c. Your working parties should consist of those details left as a guard to your encampments.

As soon as your force shall have been sufficiently rested you will retire to this place on the best road from Monterey to the Ridge road passing west of the White House. The necessary wagons will be furnished you if possible. Meanwhile you will leave a guard to take care of and protect said baggage or to destroy it whenever the advanced pickets will give notice of the approach of the enemy. You will collect together as much cavalry as you shall think necessary to act as mounted pickets and guards on the roads leading into Monterey, placing them sufficiently far in advance to give timely notice of the approach of the enemy.

[G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Comdg. 2d Brig., 2d Div., 2d Corps, Army of the Miss.:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes that your movements, if practicable, shall conform strictly with those of General Breckinridge at the Mickey House.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 8, 1862.

Maj. [E. E. MCLEAN, *Chief Quartermaster:*]

General Beauregard desires that you should call immediately upon

* See Part I, p. 111.

all the corps, division, and brigade quartermasters for their teams, with harness, but without the wagons, and have them sent forthwith to the rear to re-enforce the wagons now on the road; also to assist the artillery; two-thirds to go by the Ridge road to Mickey's, one-third to the same place via Monterey. Also to send all horses that have been brought in and can be had for the transportation of the wounded.

Please furnish to the bearer two large wagons with 6 or 8 mules to bring in the wounded of the Orleans Guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. WAR DEPARTMENT, A. AND I. G. O., *Richmond, April* 8, 1862.

I. The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the Department of East Tennessee, under the command of Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the department aforesaid.

In faith whereof I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal this eighth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II. Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith, commanding the Department of East Tennessee, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial; provided that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court-martial, as directed by the sixty-seventh Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 9, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

All present probabilities are that whenever the enemy moves on this position he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be re-enforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley and probably our cause, whereas we could even afford to lose for a while Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MICKEY'S, *April* 9, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Colonel JORDAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.:

The flag has gone forward; no answer yet. The 40 mules were driven forward yesterday by the Texas Rangers.

I have just learned, through a note from Lieut. Col. D. C. Kelley, commanding Forrest's cavalry, that General Chalmers left Monterey for Corinth, I presume last evening, with his whole brigade. The Texas Rangers were covering Monterey, and Colonel Adams is now on his way there. I will get the rest of the wounded off in a few hours, and nearly everything is well forward, except some tents and rubbish.

My men, from fatigue, false alarms, and exposure without tents, or even blankets, are thoroughly worn-out, and I respectfully suggest that I ought to move on and other troops be sent to relieve me wherever they may meet me on the Ridge road.

Please send answer by a courier.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

P. S.—Colonel Wheeler, of Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, is with me with the remnant of his command, and suggests that while he thinks his regiment (now numbering about 100 men for duty) had better go on, he is quite well enough to take charge of any troops sent on. I regret to be obliged to say that I am very unwell and nearly unfit for duty.

MICKEY'S, *April* 9, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Colonel JORDAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: The officer bearing the flag of truce was stopped by a picket some 4 miles from here. He says that as far as he could observe they seemed to be burying dead, looking after wounded, and putting their camps to rights.

With thirty wagons more everything can be sent forward from this place.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

P. S.—This is written upon the return of the flag of truce.

MICKEY'S, *April* 9, 1862.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: Your letter which left by courier at 5.15 o'clock is just received. I sent by courier some hours ago the refusal of the enemy to admit our burial party.

No enemy within 4 miles of me. I have sent a cavalry regiment to the forks of the road, about 3 miles in my front, and have arrangements by which I hope to capture a train which is expected down the road for the purpose of removing Confederate and United States wounded, which my above-mentioned movement has thrown within our lines.

Our forage will be entirely exhausted to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding C. S. Forces:

GENERAL: Your note of this morning has been laid before the general, who directs me to say a regiment (Newman's) will be sent out to meet your command at the intersection of the Ridge road with one from Monterey to Purdy, to which point you are authorized to retire at once. A number of men were also sent forward this morning—the guards left here in the encampments of the several regiments. As soon as these troops and Newman's regiment shall join you will place Colonel Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Volunteers, in command of the demi-brigade, and your present command, except the cavalry, may then be withdrawn to this place without further delay.

The general regrets exceedingly to hear of your indisposition, but trusts it is only a transient ill, from which you will soon recover, so that he and the country may have the benefit of your highest physical and mental faculties in the campaign inaugurated.

Inclosed are two open letters, which please transmit by the burial party, should the sending of one be assented to by the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL [9], 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I remained at Mickey's and pushed my pickets nearly to camp of enemy.

J. C. B.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. All available cavalry of your command* at this place will proceed

*Addressed to General Polk.

to the front and report at once to Brigadier-General Breckinridge, with two days' provisions, and as many led horses as possible, for the purpose of bringing off the wounded of our army to this place. They will also bring back all arms that may be found or collected on the field.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *April* 9, 1862.

General VAN DORN, *Des Arc:*

Hurry your forces as rapidly as possible. I believe we can whip them again. The enemy, having been largely re-enforced on the night of the 6th with fresh troops from Buell's army, attacked us early next morning, but our forces defended their position heroically until about 1 o'clock p. m., when, finding the enemy was still being re-enforced, made all necessary preparation for returning to this place—a movement which was part of plan contemplated when the offensive was taken. It was never intended to hold a position so near the river. I only regret, however, it could not be held long enough to secure all of the immense amount of artillery stores and supplies captured on the 6th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

APRIL 9, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Commanding:*

Some of my troops are badly armed. Can you let me have some arms? If so, can you have them sent to me at Memphis? Hope further success.

EARL VAN DORN.

CORINTH, *April* 9, 1862.

General VAN DORN:

I regret have none; could not remove all I took, but we will take more. Come on.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHATTANOOGA, *April* 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

In reply to telegram sent to commanding general at Corinth of condition of things by your order this dispatch just received:

CORINTH, *April* 9, 1862.

Can any of said forces be sent here immediately for the coming battle; if so, what portion?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Twenty-fourth Mississippi, Forty-first Georgia, detachment of Twenty-sixth Tennessee, and Kain's little company here, besides a

small quantity of cavalry here, besides Fifth Georgia at Bridgeport. Everything quiet here. What shall I reply? Answer immediately. If they go, I want to go. The citizens say they will guard the bridge. Answer immediately.

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 9, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

General Beauregard telegraphs Brigadier-General Maxey that he wishes aid in the impending battle. I have ordered Brigadier-General Maxey to Corinth immediately with the Fifth Georgia, Forty-first Georgia, and Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiments from Chattanooga; also the Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments from Kingston.

This takes all my available force in Tennessee.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 9, 1862.

General D. LEADBETTER,
Kingston, Tenn.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard telegraphs that a battle is immediately impending at Corinth, and asks that all available troops be sent to his aid. The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with the utmost dispatch with the Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments to Loudon, Tenn., where transportation will await you at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. He also directs that these troops move as lightly as possible, unencumbered with the baggage usually carried by volunteer regiments, and with such rations as can be quickly prepared for their subsistence *en route* to Corinth, Miss.

You will turn over the command at Kingston to Col. John C. Vaughn, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

To further and complete the reorganization of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, the major-general commanding orders that—

I. Each battery engaged in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant will report without delay to their respective commanders what has been lost and where it occurred.

II. The commanders of division and cavalry brigades of the Second Army Corps will organize their commands as rapidly as possible, and

report as soon as practicable to these headquarters all casualties and condition of armament.

By command of Major-General Bragg:

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *April* 10, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

There are no more arms here. A few may be got ready by the end of the week.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 10, 1862.

Governor SHORTER, *Alabama:*

General Beauregard must have re-enforcements to meet the vast accumulation of the enemy before him. The necessity is imminent; the case of vital importance. Send forward to Corinth all the armed men you can furnish.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

(Same to Governors of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. See also pp. 432–435, Series I, Vol. VI.)

CORINTH, *April* 10, 1862.

General SAMUEL JONES:

We gained a most complete victory on the 6th, remaining master of the field, all the enemy's encampments, and several fine batteries.

Next day, finding Buell's forces arriving on the field to re-enforce Grant, I withdrew, bringing away one of the enemy's finest batteries. In a few days all will be ready for another victory. As soon as I can ascertain the number of arms unemployed I will accept the men offered.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Trenton, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.:

MAJOR: I have just returned from a five days' scout in the direction of Hickman; remained one night at Union City, and thence toward Dresden. The enemy's cavalry did not make their appearance. I found everything quiet on my line. The Union feeling throughout the upper country is very strong, and the management of these men is one of the most delicate and perplexing of all to me. Our Southern friends beseech me not to interfere with the Union men, since they will be certain

to report them, and thereby bring down a retaliation on the part of the Federal troops much more harsh and severe than any that we could have the heart to show our enemies. I have therefore determined not to arrest any Union sympathizers unless known to be aiding and abetting the enemy.

I have made a reconnaissance of the country above this, and am of the opinion that there is no line nearer to the enemy than the one from Dresden through this place across to Dyersburg to be convenient to a telegraph office. There seems to be but little disposition displayed by the citizens of Weakley and Obion Counties to sell provisions and forage to the Confederate Government, since they invariably refuse to take Confederate notes in payment.

The Obion bottoms are at present almost impassable, which will prevent my forming a new line above this point. I can guard the line, however, by sending out from time to time strong scouting parties to operate in the country about Union City and Dresden.

The independent companies attached to my command are an expense to the Confederacy and do very little service, since they are not acquainted with the country. I would respectfully recommend the merging of all these companies (with the exception of Dillard's) into one, and have the election of company officers, then muster them into service for the war, and if they do not wish to do this, discharge them. They are now a heavy expense for the service rendered. Capt. D. G. Reid, with a squad of 15 men, is operating on my line under the authority of General Beauregard, and I would state for the information of the general commanding that he is doing great damage to our cause. He is reported to me by good citizens to be engaged in taking horses from Union men on the line and near Dresden, thereby causing the Union men to retaliate upon our friends; in fact, I consider the party a nuisance, and have the honor to request his removal from my line.

I was sufficiently near Island 10 on last Sunday and Monday to hear the firing, which was very heavy. I presume you have heard the result; it is reported by parties from there that one gunboat ran by the island on Friday night and two more on Sunday night; our batteries were abandoned and spiked Monday and the infantry force surrendered on Tuesday morning; a good many poor made their escape and are coming in here daily.

Captain Neely's company arrived here to-day; Haywood's company not yet arrived. I would respectfully request that Captain Robertson's company be ordered here at once, as I need them very much. I have lost the copies of my orders and my report of the Union City affair, and would like to have copies of both sent me. For the present my headquarters will be at this place.

I am, major, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Colonel, Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 10, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your late commander-in-chief, General A. S. Johnston, is dead.

A fearless soldier, a sagacious captain, a reproachless man, has fallen; one who in his devotion to our cause shrank from no sacrifice; one who, animated by a sense of duty and sustained by a sublime courage, chal-

lenged danger and perished gallantly for his country whilst leading forward his brave columns to victory. His signal example of heroism and patriotism, if imitated, would make this army invincible. A grateful country will mourn his loss, revere his name, and cherish his manly virtues.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 10, 1862.

I. Maj. Francis A. Shoup is assigned to duty with these headquarters as acting chief of artillery. He will be obeyed in his arm of the service accordingly.

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By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 10, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Under a telegram of the 9th instant from General Beauregard to Brigadier-General Maxey at Chattanooga, calling for re-enforcements, I ordered General Maxey immediately to Corinth with the Fifth and Forty-first Georgia and Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiments at Chattanooga, and to-day the Twentieth and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments, of Brigadier-General Leadbetter's command at Kingston, and the Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment from this place leave for the same point.

Vaughn's Third Tennessee Regiment at Kingston, Coleman's North Carolina battalion at Clinton, the Fortieth Georgia here, the Forty-third Georgia at Chattanooga (unarmed), the small garrison at Cumberland Gap, with the necessary guards at the railroad bridges, constitute the military force of the department in consequence of this call for re-enforcements to our army at Corinth.

There are two regiments and a battalion of Georgia troops at the camp near Marietta; when mustered into the service they will be ordered into the department.

Captain Clark, who was ordered here with a light battery, arrived on the 30th ultimo, but without guns. He was assured they would be sent from Virginia, and I trust they will soon be forwarded to him.

The battery of Floyd's brigade heretofore reported as being here, but wanting harness, has been turned over to Captain Anderson, who reported to me under orders from the department a few days since for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, VA., *April* 10, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,

Commanding C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: Since my last I have been in person through Tazewell, Smyth, and Washington Counties, meeting and addressing the militia which had assembled under my call. I met at the same rendezvous the militia from Scott, Grayson, and Carroll Counties. I sent Col. Henry S. Bowen to Buchanan County, who reports that he thinks I will enroll some 300 loyal men in that county. My point has been gained practically by the call. I have succeeded in getting from the militia a good number of volunteers for the war, and I have ascertained the approximate reliable militia strength of the country in which I am for the time operating, and this I have reorganized, so as to have it placed in readiness for service whenever called again. It will not exceed 3,000 nor fall short of 2,000.

The news received from the enemy on the Sandy justified my permission to the militia, when so reorganized, to return to their homes to plant their crops, and I have accordingly already dismissed all except from Lee, Wise, Buchanan, and Wythe, to which last place I start this morning to meet General Heth, who desires to see me on official business. While there I shall discharge that militia also, if it is yet in the field.

My conscription has been mainly confined to a gentle pressure upon the young unmarried men of the country. I have only brought seven of these by draft into the field in the whole range of the counties under my command, and I only did that in those instances because in some of the cases they positively refused because they thought their property should protect them from service. In one case because the party had taken the oath when administered to him by the enemy in Kentucky, he being there engaged as a schoolmaster; in all the cases because the people could see no excuse for my making any distinction. I had said to the people the most just classification my mind suggested for the replenishing my command from the militia was to call, 1st, on the unmarried men of the country; 2d, on married men without children; 3d, on men with families whose age subjected them to duty, and that I did call on them to volunteer from the ranks as thus classified, or I should draft from the classes until they were exhausted or my wants supplied. I then stated my wants, and the manner in which I had apportioned the counties under my command so as to supply them. I said to them that when the young men of the county would raise me a full company from their ranks for the war I would receive them as a company, and could attach them to my regiments which had not been filled, for Colonel Moore's regiment wanted actually four companies to fill it out to a regiment, as I had not, for reasons heretofore given, ever attached the Pound Gap battalion to his command.

I raised in this way in Russell County a company, under Captain Smith, of more than a hundred rank and file (I think it is 118 strong); a company of cavalry (64 rank and file), who elected Otis Caldwell their captain (I have not yet seen them mounted), and a squad of about 71, who want to elect their officers. I think the absentees from the militia muster when apprehended and brought in will give me a number of volunteers sufficient to make this company full also. When these are all taken from the militia the residue of the militia of Russell affords only 405 men, whom I have organized into four companies and have dismissed to their homes. The new volunteers go at once to the field for the war. I only drafted 4 men. They were the only single

men in the two regiments who were left of the first class, and I knew no good reason why they should not volunteer; indeed they could state none.

From Tazewell County I raised in like manner two companies, making together 200 men; from Carroll, one company of 100 men; from Grayson, one company of 100 men; from Scott, 200 men, or about that number. I demanded 300 from Wythe, 250 from Washington, 250 from Smyth, 200 from Lee, 100 from Buchanan and McDowell, and 50 from Wise.

I sent Inspector-General Stansifer and Colonel Moore to Wythe, as that is Colonel Moore's home. I sent Col. H. S. Bowen to Buchanan. The other counties remain yet to be visited.

My agents did not succeed very well. The colonel only succeeded in obtaining 45 volunteers in Wythe, but he will succeed by my assistance in having the Twenty-ninth Virginia entirely filled.

I propose then to renew from the Pound Gap battalion the enlistments for the war or three years of all who desire to change from special to general service, then to add my new companies to the battalion as thus reorganized, until it is expanded into a regiment. If I can be seconded by you in doing bare justice to this section and this command this can be effected with facility, and I shall have a new Virginia regiment vamped upon old material engaged for the war.

In selecting an officer to command it I recommend Lieut. Col. William Leigh (now of Moore's regiment), as a good man to be at the head of a regiment. He is precise and strict, brave, urbane, intelligent, well instructed, of good habits, and will do well in the position, and deserves the place. The only reason to the contrary is his loss from the other regiment.

I found that General Floyd's recruiting officers had been all over this section, not only recruiting for his brigade existing, but raising a new regiment for it, to be composed of new materials. They had several companies already formed, and to my face, in the presence of the people, insisted they had the right to raise the recruits, march them away from the militia and from me, in open violation of my orders to the contrary. Thus in the county of Smyth I found that recruiting officers had already raised 230 volunteers since Smyth was placed under my command.

The enrolled militia of Smyth was		728
Detailed for mining and manufacturing	125	
Exempted by the board	114	
		239
Balance		489

Now, from these, recruiting officers had taken 221, and in Floyd's brigade they had hired as wagoners 14; so that I only found 254 militia in Smyth County.

Adhering to my apportionment, I demanded and raised 20 volunteers for the war, and reorganized the remaining 220 men into two militia companies.

My object now is to be informed by the head of the army if the men so abstracted from my command proper shall not be returned to me in specie or equivalents. If not, then I should draft the whole remaining population of Smyth to arrange my command, she contributing her proportion.

Only 20 men in Smyth failed to enroll in the militia. The major commanding the militia made return to me of 89 men who had volunteered

under Captain Killinger, and Captain Killinger writes me that he and his men prefer to come to this, if permitted.

I inclose copy of an order issued by me to the colonels commanding militia regiments in Washington County to put a stop and apply a partial corrective to this manner of abducting the only material out of which an army can possibly be formed here.

Very disreputable efforts have been made to prejudice this whole section of country against me. I was attending to my duties and perfectly unconscious of what was going on. The first item I caught was a general expression of surprise that I was not addicted to habits of intemperance. I found, sir, that I had an established reputation over this whole country as one who constantly drank to excess; whereas the truth is there is not probably a more temperate man in the Southern Confederacy than I am and always have been, nor one certainly who holds excess in drinking in more absolute abhorrence than I do.

I found that people who had never seen me had been so plied by effort that they went into military service elsewhere just to escape me. I found that printed circulars had been busily presented in the militia camps for signature, and had obtained them, requesting the President to place General Floyd in command in this section of Virginia, and that in fact the militia had been told if they would sign that and Floyd should be placed in command he would let them all go home and plant, &c. I found a general idea prevailing that I would carry the people over the mountains or that I would abandon the exterior of these counties to the enemy. In fine, general, every conceivable species of defamation had preceded me, just to effect the object the parties, whoever they were, had in view, the victims being myself and the Government; the winners, those who wanted me crippled and another to be provided for.

I do not know that Brigadier-General Floyd, who is at Abingdon, has any knowledge of any of these proceedings, and I am bound to presume he has not; for such knowledge would justly degrade him in the estimation of all honorable men. I rather suspect it has been the machinations of imprudent and interested men, whose object was self-aggrandizement in some form of preferment or another, and who have not properly estimated the injury that might be inflicted upon the general cause by a gross act of individual injustice.

Be that all as it may, I have only to denounce to you whoever was engaged in the business and to make the proper remarks in vindicating my own reputation. I am happy also to be able to say the popular reaction was most satisfactory to my friends and acquaintances, and that the people made voluntary exposures of the delusion under which their opinions prejudicial to me had been formed. I feel every confidence in being able to sustain myself whenever I am placed in contact with the people.

I don't want any misapprehension to exist at the seat of Government by reason of the efforts of intrigue I have now exposed. You know that I am utterly indifferent as to the disposition of the chief command in this section or any other, for I have my own status, and it is not for me to affect the disposition of commands; but I am not indifferent to the means whereby such commands are disposed of, if those means affect me in any way.

I desire that you shall sustain my order to the colonels of militia, by transferring to my command the volunteers who have been raised in these counties who have not yet left this part of the State, and that you will prohibit, or expressly authorize me to do so, the further recruiting for other commands in these counties, and also that you will

transfer me a force from some other quarter to compensate for that taken away.

I am, very truly, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HUGHES' FERRY,
Washington County, Va., April 5, 1862.

COLONEL: I have learned with surprise that recruiting officers from several brigades and regiments not attached to my command have been busily and successfully engaged for some time past, and still are so engaged, in procuring recruits, to be sent hence to their respective commands in other sections of the State.

The effect of these proceedings is to weaken the militia force of the counties assigned to my command to such an extent as to render it impossible to fill the regiments stationed in these western counties under my charge without resorting to a draft of the remaining male population, leaving no militia reserve, either for purposes of war or peace.

Conceiving that such results will probably prove detrimental to the vital interests of this particular section of Virginia, as well as to place in imminent jeopardy the very valuable interests of the Confederacy in this quarter of the country, I do not feel at liberty to permit the consummation of these recruiting enterprises by the removal of the volunteers so recruited, unless such removal shall be upon the express sanction of the public authority of the Confederate States.

You will therefore cause all living within your boundary, who have volunteered to join other commands than mine, subsequent to Governor Letcher's proclamation of the 10th of March, to be informed immediately that they are prohibited from leaving their rendezvous or the county of their residence to join any recruiting officer or any other regiment than one assigned to duty in this section and under my command.

You will also please make known to all recruiting officers who have been or are engaged in recruiting as aforesaid that it is my direction that they shall not move said volunteers until further orders from me, unless by the express order from general Headquarters of the Army.

It may be proper to observe to them that I shall present the questions arising, in the state of case their action has made, for the decision of the General commanding the Army, at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 11, 1862.

Governor BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

Your dispatch received. Thank you for the promptitude with which you have responded to my request. Pikes and knives will be acceptable. Please send them to Chattanooga.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 11, 1862.

Governor MOORE,
New Orleans, La.:

No arms to furnish. You will not fail to appreciate the necessity which caused the application to you. If you could spare armed troops for a few weeks they might then be returned to you.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 11, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Beauregard telegraphs me:

Can you not turn over your command and join me at once. I need you.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

I shall do so. Am I right?

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *April* 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. EARL VAN DORN:

I have forwarded Colonel Little's brigade to Corinth and General Rust's command to Fort Pillow, by order of General Beauregard. I think it extremely desirable that the remainder of the command should arrive here as soon as possible.

STERLING PRICE.

HEADQUARTERS REAR GUARD,
April 12, 1862.

Capt. JOSEPH B. CUMMING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Monterey, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that our pickets were pressed this morning by a force of about 200 of the enemy's cavalry. I ordered all available mounted men to the front, and the enemy retired after some circuitous movements.

My force is now about 400 infantry and about 250 cavalry, most of them broken down. The enemy only advanced his cavalry to a point about one mile from this place.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding Rear Guard.

P. S.—The enemy sent a flag with two letters for Generals Beauregard and Johnston, which I forwarded.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 12, 1862.

The following disposition of troops will have immediate effect:

I. The troops which arrive under Brigadier-General Maxey are assigned to the First Army Corps, a brigade of which General Maxey will command.

II. Johnson's brigade, First Army Corps, will be placed in position, with Brewer's cavalry, at Bethel; with an outpost at Purdy, and will hold in vigilant observation all the approaches from the Tennessee River in that direction.

III. Captain Lockett, C. S. Engineer Corps, will have the country around Rienzi and Jacinto carefully examined with reference to the most favorable ground for encampments in that direction for the forces of Major-Generals Van Dorn and Price. Meantime any troops of those commands arriving at this place will be directed at once by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Rienzi.

IV. Adams', Scott's, and Forrest's cavalry will be charged with the cavalry outpost service in the immediate front of this army and on the right flank, to be disposed as may be specially ordered from time to time.

V. A brigade from the Second Army Corps will be thrown forward, two regiments to occupy the sand hill 2 miles west of Mickey's house and two regiments at Monterey; one regiment of cavalry, with headquarters at or near Mickey's, will maintain pickets as near as possible to the lines of the enemy. Another regiment of cavalry, with headquarters in advance of Monterey, will hold in observation all the approaches on that side from Pittsburg to Hamburg. These troops will be considered as on outpost duty, and will be guided in all respects by General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters, dated March 17, 1862.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *April* 13, 1862.

General VAN DORN:

The following dispatch sent to Captain Carter, C. S. Navy, from Captain Huger, C. S. Navy, at Fort Pillow:

The ball will open in the morning. Come up at once. Chased down this morning by seven gunboats and five mortar boats.

Magnolia goes to Ox Bows, on White River, to-night.

JOHN ADAMS,
Captain, C. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 13, 1862.

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IV. Brigadier-General Maxey is specially assigned to the command of the troops now at Burnsville and Iuka, and will repair there to execute the verbal instructions he has received from these headquarters.

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VI. Brig. Gen. Franklin Gardner is assigned to duty with this army as commander of all the cavalry. He will receive general instructions

from these headquarters and special instructions from General Bragg concerning the cavalry outpost service in the immediate front.

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By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 13, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Withers having been granted a leave of absence, the command of the division devolves upon Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, who hereby assumes command.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

D. E. HUGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAVANNAH, GA., *April* 13, 1862.

General R. S. RIPLEY:

Order the troops to take the most direct practicable route to Corinth. Let the commander telegraph to General Beauregard in advance for his instructions.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Major-General.

SAVANNAH, GA., *April* 13, 1862.

General R. E. LEE:

General Beauregard expects six regiments from this department. Only four have been sent. They are in Atlanta. Have ordered them at his request to Chattanooga. Enemy have made no movement since capture of Pulaski.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
C. S. Army, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: If it be the intention of the enemy to use the Nashville and Chattanooga road as a means of transportation we must endeavor to throw obstructions in their way. Can you not infuse some of Morgan's spirit into the cavalry commanders? Send expeditions to different points along the line of that road. Active, bold leaders might succeed in destroying some of the bridges. The enemy, with his force, cannot guard the whole line of the road. It is to our interest *not* to destroy the bridge at Long Island unless compelled by the enemy.

Be prepared to burn it, but make your arrangements for blowing up its farther extremity. It is the only prompt and sure means of effecting its destruction in the face of a sudden and vigorous attack. The destruction of the bridge over Widden's Creek indicates that the enemy is not in force, and that he contemplates no attack on Chattanooga. It rather evidences an intention to destroy the road as far as Huntsville, thus preventing the passage of our troops and securing his own flank. All the bridges and trestle work on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between the tunnel and Nashville were destroyed a short time since by Morgan. Their reconstruction will take some weeks. This, in connection with the fact that the Central Southern road is the most direct and has fewer obstructions, points to the latter as the true and probable line of their operations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
April 13, 1862.

Col. J. C. VAUGHN,
Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The enemy occupied Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala., in considerable force, and will attempt to use the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad as a means for carrying re-enforcements from Nashville to that point. They have burned the bridge over Widden's Creek, 5 miles from Bridgeport, to cut off communication with the army at Corinth and to protect their flank. The major-general commanding directs that you will send several picked companies of cavalry, commanded by the most bold but prudent officers, to operate at different points in destroying bridges and obstructing the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between Nashville and Stevenson. They should keep constantly on the move, never long at any one point, and where the destruction of a bridge is attempted by one, let him emulate the character Morgan has already established and be sure to accomplish it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—It is proper to inform you that a body of cavalry, under command of Colonel Starnes, was ordered from Chattanooga some time since to operate upon the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and it is now on that line.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
April 13, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

The movement on Mitchel at Huntsville impracticable, because bridges west of Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River, have been burned by the enemy. If the South Carolina regiments come to me, it seems to me the most practicable movement is to threaten Nashville, going via Kingston and Sparta.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
April 13, 1862.

General PEMBERTON,
Charleston, S. C.:

Have the six regiments ordered to Beauregard left Charleston? He wishes them sent to Chattanooga. Answer.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
April 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Don't destroy the bridge unless it becomes necessary. Blowing up is the most effectual way.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAVANNAH, GA.,
April 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Only four regiments have been ordered to General Beauregard from this department. They are in Atlanta. I will order them to Chattanooga.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Major-General.

FORT PILLOW,
April 14, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The enemy landed at Key Corner yesterday in force. About 30 miles good road. Having no cavalry, will be unable to observe their movements.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

General Bragg thinks that all of Van Dorn's force, including General Price's, ought to go there.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 14, 1862.

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III. So much of paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 20, from these headquarters, dated April 12, 1862, as refers to Johnson's brigade, First Army Corps, is rescinded, and a division, to be composed of Little's and Maxey's brigades, will occupy Bethel, with an outpost at Purdy; the whole under General Little. This division for the present will be

attached to the First Army Corps. Brewer's cavalry will remain a part of the command, and will be used to hold in close observation all the approaches from the Tennessee River in that quarter. The quartermaster's department will provide transportation for the early execution of this order.

IV. Leeds' company of Louisiana cavalry will report to Major-General Polk for special service.

V. The infantry and artillery at Iuka and Burnsville will be withdrawn to this point as soon as transportation by rail can be provided; the infantry to report to Major-General Hardee, the artillery to Major Shoup, chief of artillery.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 14, 1862.

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IV. So much of paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 24, from these headquarters, dated April 14, 1862, as relates to the position of Little's brigade, is rescinded, and that officer will repair with his command to Rienzi Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., April* 14, 1862.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer and Col. A. J. Lindsay are ordered to keep in constant communication with the commanding officer of the post at Bethel, and will report through him to these headquarters.

II. Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart is hereby relieved from command of the First Division of this corps, and will resume command of his brigade.

III. Brigadier-General Trapier is hereby assigned to the command of the First Division of this corps.

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By order of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General Jackson relieves Brigadier-General Chalmers, and hereby assumes command of the division.

By order of Brigadier-General Jackson:

D. E. HUGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Four regiments from South Carolina, under command of General Donelson, have been ordered to Chattanooga.

Colonel Reynolds leaves this morning, and will report to you for orders. Set him immediately to work drilling and disciplining the two regiments of his command.

Give directions for the immediate repair of the bridge over Widden's Creek. The company should construct it, with the assistance of your command, under the directions of their engineers. A trestle ought to be completed in a week's time. Would it not be well for the Nashville and Chattanooga Company to take immediate steps in Georgia for the reconstruction of the bridges over their road. If the timber and iron work is prepared it will take but a short time to transport and put up the bridges. That road will be needed for our operations after the enemy has been defeated at Corinth.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding First Brigade, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Gefleral Smith directs me to say to you that he wishes you to ascertain as accurately as possible the force and movements of the enemy at Stevenson; also that there are three regiments of South Carolinians at Atlanta, which will be ordered to Chattanooga.

He desires that you be particular in getting all possible information with reference to the enemy, as the result of your observations will determine the expediency or non-expediency of an offensive movement from Chattanooga.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 15, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

You will know that there is now building and nearly ready for service a gunboat at New Orleans, called the Louisiana. The builders are Maury & Fowler. The model is one of the best which has been presented, and was accepted by the Navy Department at my very earnest solicitation some months since. I examined the model with reference to its especial adaptation to operating on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

On this boat I have been relying very strongly, but to be effective it must be commanded by a man of qualifications adapting him to that particular service. The commander should comprehend the peculiarities *of our* rivers, and the particular work to be accomplished by that boat on

the Mississippi at the point at which the enemy's boats are found and in the rivers above. Beyond all he must be a man of coolness, nerve, and judgment, and one whose whole heart is in our cause. Such a man is Colonel Richmond, who has been a member of my staff for many months—a man I know well—and who, in my opinion, is better adapted to that service than any man I know in or out of the Naval service. Colonel Richmond has served for eight years in the Navy. I believe his appointment to that command of great importance to our cause, and I shall be glad to see it made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—As to the battle of the 6th and 7th, I refer you to Colonel Richmond. I have nominated two of my colonels for promotion—Colonel Preston Smith and Colonel George Maney. Both distinguished themselves, and both are highly competent for brigade commanders. I need them both badly.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 15, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IX. The Third Army Corps will guard and hold in observation the road from Farmington to the south as far as its intersection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Major-General Hardee will post one regiment at Farmington, and will maintain a line of infantry posts and pickets in front of the road indicated. Cavalry pickets will also be established on the same flank by General Gardner, to act in concert, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters, dated Jackson, Tenn., March 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General G. T. Beauregard, April 15, 1862.

[Headquarters, Corinth, Miss.]

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
First Army Corps	461	7,198	.....	.....	18	336	7,972	10,478	14,307
Second Army Corps	509	8,455	58	667	19	487	10,350	16,605	20,328
Third Army Corps	425	4,305	29	346	8	272	5,523	8,626	12,214
Reserve	379	4,734	1	41	25	489	5,777	7,821	12,519
Fort Pillow	142	2,189	.....	.....	23	433	2,766	3,326	3,936
Grand total	1,997	26,881	88	1,074	92	2,072	32,388	46,856	63,296

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th instant to General Cooper, reporting the movement of the commands of Generals Maxey and Leadbetter to Corinth, has been referred to me. When the six new regiments from Georgia were recently sent to you it was hoped that an opportunity would be presented when you could make a demonstration against the enemy in the direction of Nashville and thus threaten his line of communication. That opportunity seems now to be presented, but from your letter it would appear that your remaining force is inadequate for the movement. Four regiments which were ordered from South Carolina to Corinth are supposed to be somewhere on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, and might be available to you. If with their assistance you deem it expedient to execute the movement alluded to, you are authorized to stop and use them, notifying General Beauregard of your action.

From information from General B. and other sources it is believed that Nashville is unprotected.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 15, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Beauregard orders the Pemberton regiments to Corinth via Mobile. He approves my suggestion of a movement in direction of Nashville, via Kingston, and says:

Urge War Department to send you the troops for it by all means and without hesitation, and I will throw a brigade of cavalry across the river to aid you.

Will the Department send the troops for this purpose?

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 16, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I fear that Colonel Northrop, Chief of the Subsistence Department, is disposed or determined to ignore the presence with these headquarters of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, of his department, the officer next in rank in it to himself, and one of the largest experience in our service, sent here, as you are aware, on my application, because of that experience. Circumstances convince me that I am not mistaken, and that unless Colonel Northrop is led to change his course the service and the country will suffer. His attempts to communicate directly with subordinates of Colonel Lee and not to communicate at all with Colonel Lee are palpably disrespectful to the authority that sent the

colonel to my staff as well as to me, and I trust Colonel Northrop will be brought to understand this before he can do any material mischief.

I trust the Department will understand that I have only noticed this matter because I feared injury to great public interests might result if I were silent; and I beg to add that my attention to this matter has not been attracted by any complaint from Colonel Lee.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LITTLE'S DIV., 1ST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Bethel, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

Major GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In obedience to the verbal instructions given me by the major-general commanding this corps, I have the honor to make the following report:

This morning I was called upon by Maj. John H. Bills, of Bolivar, Tenn., who, together with Dr. Jesse Barford and Thomas Boyle, of Hardeman, were arrested on Friday last by the Federals and taken to the headquarters of General Grant.

On yesterday they were sent by General Grant with a note, which I saw, to General Halleck, who released them on parole, with a pass beyond their lines. Halleck's release and pass were indorsed on Grant's letter and dated yesterday.

Bills says he was kept in Grant's quarters, furnished with food and lodgings by him; that he rode all through their camp, which is on the same ground occupied prior to the battle; that Halleck's and Grant's headquarters are at Pittsburg; that Grant moved on day before yesterday and Halleck yesterday from transports to main-land; that he was informed Buell was there also, but did not see him; that there are two gunboats at Pittsburg and about thirty transports; that the enemy is being constantly re-enforced by transports, and the men are moved to the main-land as fast as they arrive.

He says the officers had but little to say as to their intentions, but the men were free, and spoke freely of the intention to move on Corinth. He also says the men are thoroughly disciplined; that not a half dozen guns were fired whilst he was there, except the salute to Halleck upon his arrival. Major Bills estimated the forces of enemy at 160,000. I give it for what it is worth.

He informs me that he is acquainted with Major-General Polk, commanding First Corps. Colonel Dowd, of this brigade, is acquainted with him, and says he is quite wealthy and reliable, and I think he is. I endeavored to induce him to visit General Polk, but he informs me that his family know of his arrest, and he is anxious to return, and did so. He was released yesterday evening, and left Pittsburg immediately, and was on his way home when I saw him this morning.

As he is on parole, he does not desire the fact of his communicating with me to be known, save to Major-General Polk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding at Bethel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 16, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil for two days in his own position; fought your superiors in arms in all the appliances of war.

Your success has been signal. His losses have been immense, outnumbering yours in all save the personal worth of the slain. You drove him from his camps to the shelter of his iron-clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster. You captured his artillery, more than twenty-five flags and standards, and took over 3,000 prisoners. You have done your duty. Your commanding general thanks you. Your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the bloody field of Shiloh, confident in the ultimate result of your valor.

Soldiers! Untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace as long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of His favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 16, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond, Va.:

In the last four or five days between 4,000 and 6,000 men have left East Tennessee for Kentucky. They leave everything behind and say they will return in two weeks. There is information from Cumberland Gap that ten Federal regiments are at Salt Lick, *en route* for East Tennessee. Our force at Cumberland Gap is under 2,000, at Chattanooga 2,500, and elsewhere in the department 2,500.

There are two unarmed regiments at Dalton and no arms to put in their hands.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 16, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c., Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: General E. Kirby Smith has telegraphed for additional troops, to enable him to make a demonstration in the direction of Nashville via Kingston, and states that such a movement meets with your approbation. Fully alive to the advantages of such a movement, I very much regret that it is impossible to send him the necessary troops. All that were available were sent him a short while since, with the hope that a favorable opportunity would be presented for the demonstration in question. A part of this force he has sent to Corinth, and when it was ascertained that the four regiments forwarded from General Pem-

berton's department to your command were detained in Georgia in consequence of the breaking of the railroad connection, he was authorized to stop and use them for the movement proposed. I have since learned, however, that these regiments also were ordered to proceed to Corinth by way of Mobile.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commandiag First Brigade, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The section of Latrobe's battery at Kingston has been ordered to Chattanooga; it will be shipped on the cars to-morrow morning. A section of Captain Anderson's artillery, one rifle piece and one howitzer, will also be shipped at this place to-day, and will report to you for duty.

A masked battery below the bridge will, I think, secure it against any attempt of the steamer Lookout. Your own observations will however determine you as to the best employment of the artillery for that purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad telegraphs that the bridges over Chickamauga are threatened to be burned. Send immediately troops to protect them.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 16, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM E. PETERS,
Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, Dublin Station:

COLONEL: The immense force and pressure of the enemy on all sides renders it imperatively necessary that every man should be in the field. Owing to this necessity, the President has issued an order revoking all furloughs save those granted on a surgeon's certificate of disability.

General Lee now directs me to say that he wishes you to collect your regiment with all possible dispatch, and report with it for duty to General E. K. Smith, commanding at Knoxville, Tenn., who is much in need of troops for a forward movement. The other regiments of the brigade of which yours forms a part have received similar orders, and it is

hoped that no efforts will be spared to get them speedily together and recruited from the militia, in accordance with the recent orders of the Governor of Virginia on this subject, that they may again render that efficient service for which they have heretofore been noted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. A. W. Reynolds, Fiftieth Virginia, and Col. G. C. Wharton, Fifty-first Virginia.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. The following disposition of general officers will take immediate effect:

Major-General Cheatham and Brigadier-General Maney will report to Major-General Polk.

Brigadier-General Preston will report to Major-General Breckinridge.

Brigadier-General Mouton will report to General Bragg.

Brigadier-General Cleburne will report to Major-General Hardee, who will also place Colonel Marmaduke on duty as acting brigadier-general.

Brigadier-General Jordan will remain on the staff of the commander of the forces.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 17, 1862.

I. Light batteries without men enough to serve six pieces efficiently will at once be reduced to four guns, which will be organized with a view to uniformity of caliber and character, except that batteries may consist of two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers. Six horses will be provided for each piece as fast as practicable.

All surplus guns must be turned in forthwith to the chief of ordnance, to be sent to Columbus, Miss.

The chief of artillery will provide for any deficient caissons by requisitions on Col. W. R. Hunt, ordnance officer, Columbus and Memphis.

II. Stragglers from our regiments taken prisoners at Madrid Bend, on their arrival at Corinth, will report to the commanding officer of the place, who will turn them over to the most convenient division commanders of troops from the same State, for distribution among regiments of their commands.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you, in response to your communication of the 14th instant,* that Colonel Morgan's regiment will be removed from Cumberland Gap as soon as another regiment can be substituted for it.

Under a late act of Congress the twelve-months' volunteers will be retained in service for two years after their term of enlistment has expired. The Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers will not, therefore, be discharged, as you suppose. In consequence of the great draft of troops from every portion of the South, including this department, it will be impossible to send the regiments of infantry and the light batteries which you report necessary for the defense of Cumberland Gap. In the event an attack is made in rear of your works, no effort will be lost to cut off the enemy by such re-enforcements from here as may be available.

The general hopes you will be able to secure reliable intelligence of the true strength of the enemy. He suggests that you send in his rear one or more persons who will ascertain certainly the number of regiments, batteries, &c., and the preparations that have been made for subsisting troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th instant is received, and I am much gratified to hear of the success that has attended your energetic and judicious measures to bring out the military strength of your district.

With reference to the militia ordered to report to you, I have to inform you that until the companies and regiments under your command shall be fully recruited, so that each company shall contain the minimum of 100 men, you are fully authorized to prevent volunteering or recruiting for other companies or regiments, and also to detain such of the militia as may have already volunteered or enlisted in other organizations since the proclamation of the Governor.

After your companies and regiments shall be full, there is no law to prevent volunteering or enlisting from the residue of the militia of your district into other companies or regiments not under your command.

Your order to the colonels of militia is therefore approved to the extent above indicated, and I have also to state that it is sanctioned by the Governor of Virginia.

You will be duly notified of any change in the existing laws on the subject which may be made by the law of Congress expected shortly to go into effect.

I also approve of your design to make a regiment out of the battalion

* Not found.

at Pound Gap under the present law, and probably under the new act of Congress the men will elect their officers, and I hope that Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh may be their choice for colonel.

I have also to inform you that Colonel Williams has been nominated to be a brigadier-general, and, if confirmed, will be ordered to report to you.

You can depend, general, upon the entire support of the Government in your efforts to attain the objects for which you are laboring, and I need not say that the improper and reprehensible means mentioned by you as being used to impair the efficiency of your efforts to bring out the men of your district can have no influence upon those who are acquainted with the valuable services you are rendering to the cause.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 18, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: Should the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley be able to reach Staunton, General Heth will be compelled to retire upon Lynchburg. In that event you may not be able to maintain your position, but be obliged to fall back upon Abingdon, and, should circumstances require, to join General Heth, and unite in the endeavor to hold the line of the Blue Ridge.

With this view I have to request that you prepare yourself and command for the execution of any movements that may be necessary, and satisfy yourself as to the best routes, and, should you be unable to form a junction with General Heth, to ascertain the best route into North Carolina from Abingdon or other point on the road at which your march may be interrupted. General Heth has been directed to keep you advised of his movements and their necessity. Place your army in as movable and effective a condition as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Memphis, Tenn., April 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The troops of the Army of the West, known as the Missouri State Guard, will at once be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, in conformity to the laws of Congress.

Those who have been, or may hereafter be, enrolled into the Confederate service will in like manner be organized in companies, battalions, and regiments.

Major-General Price, to whose division these troops belong, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 18, 1862.

Col. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c., Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that large numbers of Union men are leaving this and adjoining counties, intending to go through the passes of the Cumberland into Kentucky. He directs that all the disposable cavalry of your command be sent with the utmost dispatch to operate between Clinton and the north valley of Powell's River and intercept them in their attempt. Few of them are armed.

You will give the officer commanding the cavalry instructions to attack and disperse these men wherever they may be found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Memphis, Tenn., April 19, 1862.

General SLAUGHTER:

Having learned that the managers of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are censured to some extent, and even suspected of disloyalty, by the military authorities, from the fact that a part of the rolling stock and machinery of that road fell into the hands of the enemy when Huntsville was captured. I do not propose to enter upon explanation as to who is responsible for this misfortune. I leave them to make their own explanations, and only desire to state, as a matter of justice to the president and superintendent of that road, that I have for years known those gentlemen intimately, and know the fact that they were zealous and industrious Southern-rights men at a time when the overwhelming majority of our people were Union men, and when a man was more or less odious if regarded as a secessionist.

Though differing with me on other political questions, they earnestly supported me and my policy throughout this revolution and from the beginning of the war. I know of no two gentlemen in the State who have been more disposed to sacrifice their time, their energies, and their private fortunes for the promotion of the cause of the Confederate States. There are none whose loyalty I would be more willing to trust.

As railroad men they have been heretofore eminently successful, and certainly possess very high business qualifications.

This much I have deemed it proper to say as a matter of justice to them.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 19, 1862.

Maj. W. L. EAKIN,
Commanding, &c., Morristown, Tenn.:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you, in response to your communication of 18th instant, that you will ar-

rest all Union leaders who circulate exaggerated reports of the military draft, and thereby induce ignorant men to fly their homes and go to Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 21, 1862.

Capt. D. B. HARRIS,
Chief Engineer, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CAPTAIN: Understanding that there are no points sufficiently high on the river between Memphis and Vicksburg which could be fortified for the defense of the Mississippi, I have concluded to construct some defensive works on the bluffs at or about Vicksburg, for which purpose you will make a careful reconnaissance of that locality. From what I am told, I should think the bluffs immediately above that city, not far from where a small stream empties into the river, would be a proper point for said works, provided it is not commanded by surrounding heights within 2 miles. A lower battery, with four or five guns, might be so located as to defend the entrance of the Yazoo River and the small stream above mentioned, provided said battery can be protected by the guns of the upper work; otherwise the entrances into these two branches of the Mississippi must be obstructed by rafts, piling, or otherwise.

Another important consideration is that the peninsula opposite Vicksburg should not be susceptible of being canaled across from the river above to the river below, for the passage of the enemy's boats, beyond the reach of the guns of the fort.

Should the locality admit of such a canal beyond range of said guns, another inclosed battery of four or five guns will have to be constructed below Vicksburg, to command the ground over which said canal might be made.

The plans and profiles of these works must be left to your own judgment and to the nature of the ground on which they are to be located. Their armament will consist of ten or twelve 8-inch and 10-inch guns; fifteen 42-pounders; three 24-pounders, and several mortars, with a dozen field rifle guns and half a dozen 24-pounder howitzers, those being all the guns we can spare at present for the defense of the river at that point. The total garrison will consist of about 3,000 men. There should be ample space in those works for magazines, traverses in every direction, field bomb-proofs, a store-house, and cisterns.

Acting Capts. John M. Reid and ——— Patterson, also Actg. Lieut. John H. Reid, have been ordered to report to you for the construction of these works. The two Reids (father and son) I am well acquainted with, and they were for years employed by me in the construction of my forts in Louisiana. They are very reliable, practical men, and will be of much assistance to you. The other gentleman I am not personally acquainted with.

Colonel Autry, military commander of Vicksburg, has been ordered to afford you all the assistance in his power in the collection of men and materials for the construction of said works. About 1,000 negroes have been ordered to report to you, with their tools, &c., immediately,

but should you not be able to procure them otherwise, you will impress them at once.

You must put forth all your energy to complete these works as soon as practicable, and report their progress every week.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, MISS.,
April 21, 1862.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: You are aware how important this place is in view of the subsistence, ammunition, and sick and wounded sent here, and of the factories here established. The enemy are roving in detachments over the counties of Franklin and Lawrence, in North Alabama. They are at Russellville, in Franklin County, Alabama, say 300 men. It is reported here that they are seizing horses and mules, and are mounting infantry on them.

The northern counties of Alabama, you know, are full of Tories. There has been a convention recently held in the corner of Winston, Fayette, and Marion Counties, Alabama, in which the people resolved to remain neutral; which simply means that they will join the enemy when they occupy the country. Since Mississippi seceded people from these counties have been in this State carrying the United States flag. There are suspected men even in this county. Fayette County, Alabama, joins this county. The enemy can approach through that county without being exposed, make a dash on this place, and in a few hours destroy all the public property and shops in the town.

There are some 800 infantry and three companies of cavalry, all without arms, at this place. Perhaps there may be 300 guns ready for issue in the shops here. They are making good cannon here.

I present briefly some of the crude statements made with great confidence here. You know much more, perhaps, of this matter than I am able to communicate at present.

I am improving as rapidly as could be expected, and hope soon to be ready for duty.

Yours, truly,

B. R. JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 21, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. B. LEE,
Chief Commissary Army of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: The general commanding desires that you order at once a commissary to Vicksburg, to provide subsistence for about 1,000 negroes, to be employed in the construction of some forts there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Cumberland Gap:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that numerous reports have come to him from different quarters to the effect that within the last few days large numbers of citizens have left East Tennessee vowing to return with a Northern army in a short time. Some few have very lately returned home, bringing information that within a week from the 17th of this month General Rosecrans was to attack General Marshall and enter East Tennessee by that route, while General Frémont was to come in through the mountains.

The commanding general wishes you to get all possible information of the enemy's strength and movements, ascertaining, if practicable, whether or not these reports are correct. You will spare no money or means in the attainment of this end, sending spies over the country in your front as much as possible, and making every effort to gain reliable information.

He will co-operate with you as far as possible, holding all his available force prepared to be concentrated if the enemy should attack in such manner as to allow it.

East Tennessee must not be given up without a determined struggle.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The Forty-second Georgia Regiment Volunteers will leave Knoxville Wednesday next with orders to report to you.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 11, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Clinton, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you will collect all the ferry-boats in the vicinity of Clinton, and keep them securely at that place, on this side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: I wish to call your attention again to the subject of my letter to you of the 17th instant, as I may not have been sufficiently explicit.

After you have filled the companies under your command I stated to you in that letter that the residue of the militia of your district could enlist in other regiments. I now desire to add that the residue of the militia, after your command shall be full, are to be placed, as far

as practicable, in such other companies as were originally raised in the county or district from which the militia came. This would place a portion at least of that residue in some of the regiments of Floyd's brigade, and as you will have more than enough to fill your own companies, I would suggest that such of the militia as have already volunteered with regiments of Floyd's brigade from that section of the State be permitted to remain in such regiments. This can be accomplished by not taking such of the militia as have volunteered into regiments from your section other than your own until you have exhausted those who have not so volunteered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

(Similar letter sent to General Heth.)

CORINTH, *April* 22, 1862.

General EARL VAN DORN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

You may as well begin sending your troops here by brigades at once.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Abstract from field return of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General G. T. Beauregard, April 22, 1862.

[Headquarters, Corinth, Miss.]

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's (First) corps	560	8,072	.....	.....	20	345	8,870	12,596	17,456
Bragg's (Second) corps	623	7,690	.....	.....	19	505	9,199	17,488	22,268
Hardee's (Third) corps	564	6,349	.....	.....	15	414	7,533	11,066	16,292
Breckinridge's (Reserve) corps	352	4,806	.....	.....	21	453	5,780	7,896	12,496
Rienzi	195	2,296	7	186	4	81	2,648	3,369	4,962
Cavalry*	.....	.....	272	3,826	....	.....	4,098	5,817	7,390
Grand total	2,294	29,222	279	4,012	79	1,798	38,107	58,229	80,864

*Note on original return says, "The return of the cavalry is not accurate, they being so scattered that no return of the whole cavalry force has been made."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. JOHNSON:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that on reflection the troops of your command will not repair to Rienzi, but you will be retained here. This includes the South Carolina regiment. You will therefore report for further orders to General Bragg.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
No. 42. } *Corinth, Miss., April 22, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. D. S. Johnson will report to Brig. Gen. D. Ruggles, commanding division, with his brigade.

X. Brigadier-General Hawes' brigade, except Looney's regiment, as soon as relieved from outpost duty, will proceed to the vicinity of Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and take such position there as may be designated by Brigadier-General Little, commanding. An officer of the quartermaster's department will precede the command and select and lay out the camp. Such portion of your command, including the sick and convalescent, will be immediately put in motion for their new position.

XI. The Second Brigade, Withers' division, will proceed, with seven days' rations, at 4 a. m. to-morrow morning, to Monterey, and relieve Brigadier-General Hawes' command. Upon being relieved General Hawes will proceed to comply with paragraph X, Special Orders, 42, of this series.

By command of General Bragg:

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *April* 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN:

Information about Hamburg true. Send on your troops rapidly; battery horses, too, if practicable. Rust must hold himself ready to move, if requested.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, *April* 23, 1862.

General DABNEY H. MAURY:

The army will move to this point without delay. Put Hogg's and Churchill's brigades in readiness to take the cars. Wagons and animals to come by road; cannon to come by cars; horses by road. I will be in town to-night. Come to my room.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Bethel, Tenn., April 23, 1862.

Maj. LAWRENCE L. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the major-general commanding this corps, that on Saturday evening last I received a telegraphic communication from General Beauregard, directing me to "send forthwith a strong working party to obstruct roads in advance of Purdy."

This order I immediately complied with by a detail, all told, of about 180, with two days' cooked rations, under a field officer, accompanied

by Major Lea, chief engineer, and had the party on the road by day Sunday morning, the order having been received too late Saturday evening to move infantry, but in the mean time I had Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer's cavalry at Purdy at work on Saturday night destroying bridges.

The work not being fully completed I defer a report, and make the above statement now for another purpose. I became satisfied that the road from Pittsburg to Pocahontas, although not within the letter, yet was within the spirit of the foregoing order, which was all the order on the subject I had to govern me, and telegraphed to General Beauregard on the subject, and was ordered to obstruct it at once. To-day I went out and examined the work done, and found a number of men had given out, and that it was necessary to relieve that party and order another. I send to-morrow 300 on above road.

An inspection of the accompanying map* will show a road from Chalk Bluffs to McNairy's Station that ought, if practicable, to be obstructed, provided the policy be to throw all obstacles possible in the way of the enemy's reaching the railroad. I say "if practicable," for in open woods and no streams or swamps cutting down timber don't present much obstruction. But to do all this work requires a strong force—more than I have.

The weekly report will show an alarming amount of sickness here. The Forty-first Georgia is now passing through measles, and is greatly reduced. There is also some pneumonia, and a great many cases of diarrhea in the command, not serious, but unfitting men for manual labor.

Take out "strong working parties," picket and brigade guards, and you will perceive the actual number of fighting men for an emergency is small. I am perfectly willing to work and anxious to do everything in my power to advance our cause, but I think it due to myself and command that the major-general commanding this corps should know how far to rely on us, and if there are any spare troops, not otherwise profitably engaged, they might be here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

In connection with the foregoing subject I would suggest that if it is expected this command is to move rapidly upon the railroad upon any point of attack on it, the means of moving should be placed at my disposal. There are an engine, three platform cars, and four box cars here hauling dirt on the road, which might be of service to that extent, if placed for military purposes under my control.

S. B. MAXEY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall, having reported for duty with this army, is assigned to the command of the cavalry of the forces. Brigadier-General Gardner, on being relieved by General Beall, will report to General Bragg.

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* Not found.

The general commanding avails himself of this occasion to return his thanks to General Gardner for his services in the reorganization of the cavalry of this army.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Hogg's brigade will prepare to take the cars for Corinth without delay. The wagons and animals will move by the other road to the same point. The chief ordnance officer will see that each man is supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition. The brigade will be rationed for at least five days.

IV. Churchill's brigade will prepare to take the cars for Corinth without delay. The wagons and animals will move by the other road to the same point. The chief ordnance officer will see that each man is supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition. The brigade will be rationed for at least five days.

By order of Major-General Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 24, 1862.

Commanders of corps should hold their commands ready for any emergency which may require immediate call to arms. They will see that five days' provisions and the proper quantity of ammunition be ready at hand for distribution whenever that emergency should occur; and they will examine thoroughly the ground for at least 3 miles in front of their commands; also along the roads from here toward Hamburg and Farmington, where, probably, our next engagement will take place.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *April* 24, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN, *Memphis:*

Hurry up the movement. Enemy begin to threaten our advance.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MEMPHIS, *April* 24, 1862.

Col. LOUIS HÉBERT:

Hurry forward. You are wanted immediately. Crowd the boats, if necessary, to expedite you. Bring all the ammunition you possibly can.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 24, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The regiments of Colonels Borland, Stone, Sims, and [W. H.] Brooks' battalion, and a battery of light artillery, which will be assigned by Maj. M. L. Clark, chief of artillery, will constitute a brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel [B. F.] Danley, the senior field officer present, will command it until further orders. It will march for Corinth to-morrow, with five days' rations, cooked.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: You will please order Brigadier-General Maxey, at Bethel, to hold himself in readiness to move on this place at short notice by railroad or otherwise, as circumstances shall necessitate, keeping five days' provisions and proper quantity of ammunition ready for distribution when ordered to move. He should also make all proper disposition of his heavy baggage for transportation at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—Should you see Captain Lynch, will you please tell him to call on me at 10.30 instead of 12 p. m.?

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, April* 24, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: Col. John H. Morgan is nearly ready to start for Middle Tennessee. It is important that he should operate as far as possible on a specie basis. Therefore, can you let him have a thousand dollars in silver for Confederate money, or that much anyhow, should Major McLean not have the money to spare.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April* 24, 1862.

Maj. E. E. MCLEAN,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: Colonel Morgan is about starting on an important military expedition beyond the Tennessee River, and the general commanding

directs that he be furnished with $15,000 for the wants of his expedition. As there may be no bonded quartermaster with him, you are authorized and instructed to take his official receipt for the same. You may turn over to him, as a part of said sum, the sum of $1,000 turned over to you the other day by Capt. John Adams.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 24, 1862.

Commodore ROBERT F. PINKNEY:

DEAR COMMODORE: I herewith submit the following suggestions for your consideration touching a matter of great moment at this time:

Fort Randolph, as you are aware, having been once fortified, I am advised only requires mounting the guns to make it almost, if not quite, as strong as Fort Pillow. The enemy's gunboats have to pass it within 400 yards under a plunging fire, at a point where three rifled guns could command the reach within their range, as they have to steer straight for the guns. There is a point 4 miles below that could be fortified, it is said, to any extent, needing the guns only.

If the guns cannot be procured for the purposes above indicated might they not be advantageously taken from your gunboats, which it is said are very frail in comparison with those of the enemy, and would not, I apprehend, endure a long encounter with them; besides, we should lose the guns, which might otherwise be effectively employed at Fort Randolph.

The guns could be mounted and manned by the Navy. I am told the Livingston mounts six guns, and is entirely unprotected; the Pontchartrain, seven; the Polk, four; the Maurepas, three; the Jay, two; the McRae, seven. All these boats, mere shells, it seems, opposed, at present, to seven iron-clad gunboats averaging from ten to twenty guns each. Should these boats pass Fort Pillow, as one did at No. 10, during a dark and stormy night, there is nothing to prevent their going to Memphis.

The approach to Fort Randolph by land is said to be as difficult, if not more so, than to Fort Pillow, and it would stand a bombardment from mortars or gunboats better. Our boats could land one at a time, and mount the batteries without losing the effect of their presence at Fort Pillow, and your ample experience in constructing land batteries would insure their early efficiency.

Hoping the foregoing views will be duly considered by you, I am, yours, very truly,

[G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 24, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cobb's Ferry, Tenn.:

SIR: The commanding general having received information that a large band of Unionists *en route* to Kentucky crossed the Clinch River

on Friday last at Black's, of which intelligence was previously given you, directs that you make a circumstantial report to this office of your operations at that time to intercept them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Corps, &c., Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from General Maxey, informing me that the enemy had attacked Colonel Brewer at Purdy, and I have telegraphed General Maxey as follows:

Send sick, heavy baggage, &c., to this place by cars and retire slowly on Bolivar, if road be practicable, to protect Mississippi Central. If not, to retire on this place, as already instructed.

Another dispatch says that "no trains have been sent to him," and I have telegraphed him as follows:

I have just ordered Major Hurt to send you two trains. If they are not in time, send sick by wagons, and destroy your baggage when forced to retire. Why did you not apply for trains sooner?

Will you have the goodness to report to me in writing what you stated yesterday relative to the want of fresh beef in your corps?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *April* 25, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN:

Enemy's movement only a strong reconnaissance. Come on without hurry.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 25, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c., Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: My attention has been called to an article published in the New York Herald of the 21st instant, which contains a copy of your telegraphic dispatch of the 9th instant to General Cooper, and which it is stated was intercepted at Huntsville. As the telegram received here was in cipher, I have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to bring it to your notice. It may be necessary to change your cipher or adopt a new one altogether. The only explanation which suggests itself to my mind is the probability that you might have sent two dispatches, one by Huntsville and one by Mobile—the first being in plain English.

I have just received the inclosed note from General Cooper, and inclose it, together with the article in question, for your perusal.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

APRIL 25, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *&c.:*

GENERAL: In the Examiner of to-day is published an article from the New York Herald, giving *verbatim* the telegraphic dispatch of General Beauregard of the 9th instant to me, which was in cipher.

This information appears to have been communicated from Nashville under date of April 15. The only copy that was made from the original dispatch was sent to you, together with the telegraph, in cipher; the rough, from which the copy sent you was made, has never been out of my possession, and I am therefore led to the conclusion that the telegraph communicated from Nashville must have been obtained somewhere in that quarter.

Under the circumstances would it not be well to advise General Beauregard of the fact, and suggest a change in his cipher or the adoption of an entirely new one?

Very respectfully,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

P. S.—I inclose the article referred to.

[Subinclosure.]

We take the following from the New York Herald of the 21st:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—INTERCEPTION OF A VALUABLE DISPATCH FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
April 15, 1862.

The latest information from the South is of the utmost importance. Beauregard's army has been terribly demoralized, and, according to his own confession, he has now only 35,000 men. The following telegram has been intercepted by General Mitchel, and is a full confession of the hopelessness of the rebel cause in the West. I append it *verbatim*, leaving you to comment on its importance:

CORINTH, *April* 9, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

All present probabilities are that whenever the enemy move on this position he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be re-enforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here, we lose the Mississippi Valley and probably our cause; whereas we could even afford to lose for a while Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the valley of the Mississippi but our independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, *April* 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I have made diligent inquiries relative to the paper you handed me yesterday. I return it, and inclose therewith the statement of Lieutenant Webb, a Government telegraph operator, who was there at the time.

The regular operator, Martin Pride, had received permission some time before to go to Fayetteville on personal affairs, but by Mr. Hopper's order he left Huntsville about Wednesday noon, the 9th of April, together with J. G. Heap, a tinner by trade, who was employed as a spy or scout to get information of the enemy's movements.

The two were taken into Fayetteville by the Federal pickets and detained some four or five hours. After being released, to avoid detention, they went northeast about 3 miles and turned back, reaching Brownsborough, some 10 miles east of Huntsville. Pride took passage on a gravel train and proceeded to Stevenson. From there he came to Corinth, to report himself to Mr. Ross, superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Notwithstanding he warned the engine-driver, he believes the train returned back to Huntsville, taking Mr. Heap along. Pride does appear to be suspicious of these preliminary movements, but he now sees the apparent rascality at Huntsville.

The Federals were at Shelbyville on the 8th; they reached Fayetteville on the 10th, and marched into Huntsville on the 11th instant.

Mr. A. J. Hopper is assistant superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The person who took Pride's place at the depot station is Charles E. [J. Howard] Larcombe. He was employed as clerk in the machine-shop, and is represented to be an excellent operator. There is an office uptown connecting with the through circuit. The operator is Mrs. Larcombe. Unless her office is cut off at the depot she can read any dispatches passing east. Indeed, intelligence was known by the citizens in town of the fight at Shiloh before Mr. Pride thought of mentioning it.

Mr. Webb made inquiries in Huntsville regarding L. and wife, and he believes they are both Lincolnites and Yankees, as well as many other parasites there. He believes, from the fact of Hopper ordering him away and the latter failing to obey Ross' order, that H. is not sound.

I heard last night of persons lately from Huntsville that Larcombe had been appointed railroad superintendent by General Mitchel.

Very respectfully and truly,

L. F. ZANTZINGER.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *April* 28, 1862.

I was sent to Huntsville, Ala., by Mr. M. J. Waldron about the 31st March or 1st April, and ordered to report to Mr. A. J. Hopper, superintendent of Eastern Division of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which I did. I remained in the office as assistant telegraph operator for purpose of attending to running of trains for the Government, remaining there until the 11th or 12th April.

Mr. Pride, the regular operator, was sent by Mr. Hopper, so I was informed by Pride, to Shelbyville, partly to see his parents and partly to find out the position of the Federals. The day after Pride left Mr. Hopper informed me he thought I had better go to Corinth, as I could

be of more service there than at Huntsville. I immediately left the office and removed my baggage to the hotel, intending to take the cars for Corinth the next day. A Mr. Larkum, or Larkin, took my place in the office as operator. Mr. L.'s wife had charge of the office uptown; they both I believe are Northern born, and several citizens informed me they were not sound on the Southern question.

Some four or five days previous to my quitting the office I delivered a message to Mr. Hopper from Mr. Ross, general superintendent of the road, to send all the rolling stock of the road at Huntsville to Corinth immediately. The night of the 14th (or the night before the Federals entered the town) several couriers arrived, stating the Federals, some 4,000 or 5,000 strong, were at Meridianville, some 8 miles from Huntsville, and advancing. About 11 o'clock at night I telegraphed to General Beauregard the facts, stating I considered it reliable. I gave the dispatch to the lady who has charge of the office uptown, and requested her to send it immediately. The following morning the Federal cavalry, numbering about 150, entered the town at 6 a. m. and took possession of the two telegraph offices immediately; a short time after a force of infantry entered and captured sixteen engines; in the afternoon three more regiments arrived, making their force something between 5,000 and 6,000 strong. They posted pickets on all the roads leading from town immediately on their arrival in the morning. Being dressed in citizen's dress, myself and four others made our escape the day after the Federals entered the city.

This is a statement to the best of my knowledge, as I now remember the facts.

JNO. M. WEBB,
Telegraph Operator.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
Monterey, Tenn., April 25, 1862.

[Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER:]

MAJOR: I have learned that the enemy have about 7,000 men encamped at Childer's Hill, 2 miles in front of Hamburg, and that they were brought there by transports from Pittsburg, which indicates that Lick Creek bottom, between Pittsburg and Hamburg, is in bad condition, and it certainly was impassable before the battle of Shiloh, and must be so yet unless they have bridged the creek and causewayed the bottom.

I think their impudence on yesterday should be rebuked, and if you will give me the men I will undertake to bag the force at Hamburg and get away before they can be re-enforced.

The road from Corinth direct to Hamburg has not been cut up much with wagons, and I expect is good. Keeping a force here at Monterey and on the Purdy road sufficient to prevent the enemy from getting behind us, we must push forward to Hamburg force enough to overwhelm the forces there. If they have 7,000, we can profit by the example of fighting with odds in our favor and send 10,000 against them. We could send our men with four days' cooked rations, with but few wagons, only enough to carry off killed and wounded, and some ammunition, but I would suggest that the cavalry be made to carry ammunition in haversacks for the infantry.

If the enemy's camp is 2 miles from the river we can certainly drive them out, burn their tents and stores, pick up some arms with our cav-

alry, and get back before any serious re-enforcements could come against us.

Now is a good time to strike, while the roads are so bad that the enemy cannot travel over the road by which we attacked them, and we, by taking a new road and having but few wagons except our artillery, might get along well. It would help our men very much to pay them back for the attack of yesterday.

If an attack of this kind was made boldly and rapidly, timing it so as to reach the enemy before day, I think it will result well.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Advance.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Jackson, Tenn., March* 25,* 1862.

For the sake of the cause in defense of which we are all engaged at this critical hour the general commanding is impelled to appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the officers of this army to give prompt and zealous heed and obedience to all orders emanating from superior authority. Implicit obedience to the orders of our superiors is the soul of discipline, and is essential to give unity, energy, and success to military operations. With it, an army becomes disciplined, a perfect yet simple machine, calm and steady amid the greatest dangers, and easily wielded by its commanders. Without it, an army is soon converted into an armed mob, unreliable in action, and inefficient. Setting an example of obedience to the men, their control will be easy.

Teach and inspire your junior officers with the conviction that there must be discipline in this army—a discipline strict, but not humiliating—a subordination to authority founded on a sense of its absolute necessity for our success, rather than upon the mere orders of the service, and the general commanding feels assured he will be able to lead you successfully to the credit of your country and to your own renown. But otherwise he can anticipate only disaster and a disgraceful issue to this campaign.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. HDQRS. 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., April* 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The First Brigade, Ruggles' division, will proceed, with seven days' rations, to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock, to Monterey, and relieve Brigadier-General Chalmers' command. Upon being relieved, General Chalmers will proceed to take position at the sand hill at the intersection of the road from Monterey to Purdy with the Ridge road to Mickey's, about 2 or 2½ miles this side of Mickey's.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Misplaced.

LEBANON, VA., *April* 25, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Yesterday I received your letters of the 18th and 21st instant. Before they came I had been called on to act in a few cases, and adopted a line of policy which seems to depart from the direction suggested by you, as will appear by my orders, inclosed herewith for your perusal. Still, this order rests upon a basis that in one view is entirely concordant with your wishes—that my regiments are to be filled before any one else recruits from the counties assigned to me. I find upon examination that I may add 400 men to fill Colonel Moore's six companies (heretofore with me) to the maximum. I have received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh within a few days, Colonel Moore being absent, by the dying bed of his son, Adjutant Moore, which discloses this exact condition of that corps:

	Re-enlisted.	Refused.	Recruits.	Absent sick.	Deserters.	Arrested for desertion.	Detached.	In hospital.
Company A	34	21	4	6	10	3	.....	.....
Company B*	64	None	52	6	†1	.....	.....	.....
Company C	40	7	10	17	3	.....	.....	.....
Company D	33	22	4	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Company E	25	36	3	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Company F	1	26	.....	18	6	.....	.....	1
Aggregate	197	112	73	62	22	3	1	1

* This company, commanded by Captain Horne, is now full to 125. † Gone to Kentucky.

Thus it will be seen that 270 re-enlisted men and recruits for the war only represent the volunteer force of this corps present for duty or sick. I furloughed all who re-enlisted for thirty days, and they are now absent. Since this report was made many of the 112 who refused have volunteered to re-enlist; but of course this was only done *in extremis*, nor did it make any difference, since under the conscription act they would be retained at any rate, and also be entitled to the bounty at any rate. Added to the others, it gives a total force of 382 to the six companies—for I scarcely put any estimate on the "absent sick" and exclude entirely the deserters—and leaves a margin for 218 additional to fill to 100 men, or 368 to fill to the maximum standard. The remainder was my own work. I added to this corps to fill it out to a regiment in fact the following companies:

Company G (from Russell County, Captain Smith), 107 rank and file.

Company H (from Tazewell County, Captain Bruster), 105 rank and file.

Company I (from Russell County, Captain Dickenson), 80 rank and file.

And Lieutenant March, formerly of the corps, will have Company K, with 100 men from Carroll, Wythe, and Grayson, being now *en route* for camp, and probably up to the minimum standard.

Therefore I may say to you in general terms that the Twenty-ninth Virginia can take on 450 to 500 more men to fill it to the maximum standard, and it is my purpose to do this, unless you control me otherwise.

Now as to the Pound Gap battalion. I brought this corps to the old

court-house in Russell, and after a time I went among them in person and made a speech to them. I succeeded in changing the current of their opinions, and, instead of disbanding them, I induced them to entertain some *esprit de corps*, and to re-enlist for the war on the basis of general service. I raised in one day from the battalion a company of 94 men, who organized on the spot, electing Captain Slemp as their captain. The next day 67 more began a company, of which Captain Pridemore will be made captain when it expands to 100, and 51 more began a company for Captain Russell. These men are from Scott and Lee Counties entirely. Thus you see I obtained volunteers for the war to the number of 212 out of this skeleton battalion of special-service men, and I never have seen finer material in my life. In Slemp's 94 men there were but two over thirty years of age, and all between that and eighteen, generally ranging from eighteen to twenty-three. I gave all furloughs for thirty days. I directed the battalion of special-service men to be mustered for pay up to that day, and when the muster was completed I made an order placing all who had not chosen to re-enlist into one company, of which I assigned the command to Captain Maness. I discharged from service all boys under eighteen and all men over forty-five who were in the battalion; so that I now have one company of special-service men only, and I hear that most of these have indicated a determination to re-enlist generally for the war, but I am not yet sure of the fact. I gave to Pridemore and Russell time to fill out their companies in Scott and Lee Counties, and I have no doubt they will succeed.

I started for Jonesville in person, and had progressed to within 27 miles of it when a courier brought me a telegraphic dispatch announcing the promotion of General Breckinridge and Colonel Williams. Presuming that these appointments would probably demand in some way immediate change of arrangements here, I abandoned my visit to Lee and returned to my post at this place. I do not entertain any fear that the officers alluded to will obtain companies unless gentlemen from Floyd's brigade have already taken all the young men from the county. I hear that there are many volunteers enlisted in that county to fill up regiments now in the field and that many have not yet left home. But for your letter of the 21st I should not have hesitated to take those volunteers for my own command and for the defense of the country of which I am in charge so long as I remain in it. Now, I shall not interfere with re-enlistments by anybody, and fear much that the Pound Gap battalion will not expand into a regiment. In order to form it my calculation has been to use the following: 1st, Slemp's company; 2d, Russell's company; 3d, Pridemore's company; 4th, Gray's company; 5th, Haynes' company (these are all from Scott and Lee); 6th, Perey's company, from Tazewell; 7th, Cornutt's company, from Grayson; 8th, one company from Carroll (I forget the captain's name, but the company was raised or organized by me); 9th, Ratliff's company, from Buchanan and McDowell (now numbering about 60 men); and, 10th, Killinger's company, from Smyth.

The object of my visit to Lee was to try to raise a company to take Killinger's place, so as to let him go into McMahon's regiment.

You see how nearly I had accomplished the work without interfering with recruits already gone to other corps. If those could be stopped who have not gone already the work would have been completed perfectly by the 10th of May. Cornutt's, Perey's, Gray's, Hayne's, Slemp's, the Carroll company are already actually in the field for the war, and organized and on duty. I thought you approved

my plan, and I went to work vigorously. That regiment is to-day really larger than Colonel Moore's, and both can be filled out; but now your letter will control me, I am afraid, to the demolition and overthrow of the new corps. Independent of this new regiment, Mr. McMahon, formerly aide to General Floyd, has authority, I hear, to raise another, which I was informed was directed at headquarters or by the Secretary of War to report to me for duty, and to go into camp at once. Several of the captains of companies in it have been to see me and expressed their wish to be with me, and (as I learned from them) wanted to know when I would require them in the field. I replied that I could not let them have longer time than the 10th of May, and would be pleased that they should take the field by company at once, so that I might inspect their equipments and see that they were properly provided for while we remained near a depot. I found that they required Killinger's company from Smyth and wanted Cornutt's from Grayson to make out the regiment, and I was disposed to assist them, presuming that their authority was ample and already secured. They reported to me that the companies already raised were as follows: First, Hunter's; second, Lynch's; third, Dunn's; fourth, McDaniel's; fifth, Blessing's; sixth, Buchanan's; seventh, Killinger's. These are all from my counties, and all raised since the Governor's proclamation. These gentlemen said the regiment as thus constituted was to be made out by three companies from East Tennessee, already raised for the purpose; two of them commanded by Captains Cecil and Blair, and I forget the other name, if I ever heard it. They wanted the Marshall Rifles, from Grayson (Cornutt), and their regiment could and would organize and report to me by the 10th of May. My idea and plan was then to make one brigade of Virginia troops, composed of the Fifty-fourth, the Twenty-ninth, the Pound Gap regiment, Jeffress' battery of six pieces, the McMahon regiment, and Jenifer's Eighth Virginia Cavalry (if it ever reports, which it has not yet done). The other force to be my Kentucky troops, to wit: Williams' regiment; battery of four pieces; Bradley's Mounted Rifles; Shawhan's cavalry squadron, composed of his Kentucky company and Otis Caldwell's Virginia company; Witcher's and Stratton's companies of Mounted Gunmen. Witcher has now about 80 men; Stratton had 40 when he left here to go down into Logan County to recruit. His return will be some two weeks hence.

I receive occasional additions to my Kentucky force, and I have several officers (that are to be) now in the interior of that State, obtaining recruits and organizing my friends for a proper and prompt reception of my command when it shall again enter the State. They represent the people as being very restive, but as disarmed, and nearly despairing of our ability to do anything for their relief and deliverance. As soon as I can have a copy made I will send you a letter, addressed by me to Governor Magoffin last month, which I have reason to believe he duly received, though I have no reply to it yet. Its motive and points you will readily comprehend.

I have thus explained to you, general, the plan I had adopted and was pursuing to try to create a force for the war that would give me a command at least equal to my rank. I was pursuing it under great difficulty, and when my relations to a stranger people were invested by circumstances with points of exceeding delicacy. I did not purpose to exhaust the militia, but to extract from it only such numbers as would complete the four regiments above alluded to and to interfere as little as possible with recruits already obtained from this quarter. My suc-

cess depended on stopping any further recruiting by any one but myself, and holding on to all who had not, in fact, gone out of the district. I permitted recruits to go to General Heth's corps, because he would be engaged in defending the same country in a degree that I should look to, and it made no difference to which of us the volunteers went. Accordingly, while we were together at Wytheville, I sent 20 men to his command; he has sent to mine such as wished to come here from his quarter. I left to him the whole county of Bland (composed of parts of Tazewell, Wythe, and Mercer), though it was mostly in my boundary. I think I have been observant of the public interest in all my steps. I know I have tried to be so, and I have suffered the men to volunteer and go as they pleased until I saw that my object must fail, and that I must be unable to protect any part of the district if no limit was placed on these removals.

Your letter, countervailing my policy and orders, will be strictly obeyed, and I shall take pains to let the people know that volunteers may go where they prefer within the limitations suggested by your letter. If the new regiments can be made, I hope they will be permitted; if they cannot, of course they must be abandoned, and the body of volunteers composing them will be disposed of according to the pleasure of the head of the army.

Pardon the liberty I take in remarking that in my judgment great dissatisfaction will be given when the transfers shall be made and this section shall find itself without defenders. It was my purpose to organize four militia regiments in my district as a reserved force, each as nearly 1,000 men as practicable. The conscript bill having passed, it was plain the provisions of that bill would affect the organization of militia companies already established by me. Assuming from the language of the bill that a registry of ages must precede any draft from the militia, I issued the order to my militia captains of which I inclose you a copy. I will ascertain from their returns approximately the number of men liable as conscripts in my district, and it can be done directly.

I should like to know if bounties to volunteers will be paid under any circumstances hereafter?

It seems to me it would have greatly facilitated the creation of force could the Government, with one agency, be using compulsory process to raise force, while at the same time it offered bounty of $50 to all who would enter as volunteers for the war. I believe, if the acts taken together will admit of such a construction, I could fill my contemplated regiments to the maximum standard. Will you please ascertain what construction is placed upon the bounty act and conscript act, taken together, and let me know by telegraph immediately?

I have been frequently asked whether bounties would yet be paid to new volunteers who have not been in the service, and I have replied that I thought they would not. Your reply can be, "They are" or "They are not," and I will comprehend the answer to refer to the question whether bounties are or are not yet paid to volunteers enlisting for the war. I know they are still paid to all re-enlisting, and this because they are obliged to serve whether they wish to do so or not.

I shall ascertain from the returns called for by my order the number of militia between eighteen and thirty-five years of age; also the number between thirty-five and forty-five.

In my judgment the workers in niter and in the various mechanic arts necessary to the community should be taken as far as possible from men over thirty-five, so as to leave for the active disposable

force of the country as many young men as possible; hence I required the proceedings of the board of exempts and the ages and occupations of persons excused for the pursuit of trades, &c.

I think I shall find occasions when the emergency will justify a substitution of one person for another, for you may rest assured there has been more shuffling in this matter of exempts than is creditable to parties or to officials. My effort has been, and will be, to make my militia regiments a sort of *corps de reserve*, in course of instruction and preparation for the field, yet some part of every regiment constantly on public duty; as, for example, the militia regiment of Wythe, Smyth, Carroll, and Grayson, and that of Washington and Russell, should by turns furnish a company to watch the East Tennessee frontier—the railroad—and guard against surprise by disloyalists from East Tennessee at Abingdon, Marion, Saltville, Wytheville, all of which are important depots for armies in the field, and each of which may be struck at from the southern side. These companies will thus gather ideas of military life, and while on duty can be prepared for more active service. The remainder of the regiment will keep an eye to the operations in the field, and the people will, even at the handle of the plow or in the harvest field, feel that their life is semi-military, and liable at any moment to become wholly so. Besides, this system will break the transfer from one condition to the other, and has a tendency to prepare all who remain with us to practice loyalty. Your mind will at once embrace the ideas of my system, and will discover how materially your instructions of the 21st tend to overthrow them. I think it best to place the whole before you, while declaring that I shall render implicit obedience to the course indicated by your directions.

The counties north of this have displayed a disloyalty as bad as any of those in Northwestern Virginia, and throughout the district there have been signs of the same spirit. I hear through the sheriff of this county that 900 Virginians have been sworn into the service of the enemy at Pikeville since the proclamation of the Governor of Virginia. One of my captains (Ratliff), who is now here for guns, informs me that two-thirds of Buchanan and McDowell Counties are against us. I think the same proportion will obtain in one-half of the county of Wise. The desertions from Lee, Scott, and Russell have been very numerous; for my scouts inform me of the continual passage of men from Virginia into Kentucky. I requested martial law to be proclaimed over this district, and at all events over the counties of Lee, Wise, McDowell, Buchanan, and Wyoming, and I thought it might as well embrace all the rest. I am unable to conjecture why martial law was proclaimed over East Tennessee and over the districts commanded by Generals Jackson and Heth, and not over that in which I am operating, unless it was apprehended I might make some improper use of the powers, or because it was designed to place some one else here in my stead. The failure to declare it upon my suggestion has at any rate been a sufficient reason for my failure to repeat the request, and I now content myself with the statement of the condition of affairs prevailing in this quarter of the country.

Depredations have been constantly committed in Lee by East Tennesseeans, and threats are made from Harlan County, Kentucky, to lay the country waste. In Lee County the militia have lately had several engagements with Unionists from Tennessee passing over into Kentucky. My courier yesterday brought me word from General *Richmond* of a conflict last week, in which our militia killed some 25,

and took 75 prisoners, who were sent to Cumberland Gap. The county is invested by enemies on every side, and great excitement prevails. In Buchanan the Union men surprised Captain Ratliff the other day, killed 1 of his men, took 2 prisoners, and stampeded about 50 of his men, who lost the arms they had, being some ten or a dozen country rifles of their own private property. I am issuing some more rifles to the company, and have directed that these marauders shall be driven out of the district.

I received your letter marked "Confidential" last evening, and will make my answer a special dispatch.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosures.]

ORDER.] HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADE,
Lebanon, Va., April 25, 1862.

It being certified to the brigadier commanding that John P. Walter, Mitchel Walter, and James Walter, of the county of Wythe, have volunteered in Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Virginia Volunteers, and that John Puckett, of the county of Wythe, has volunteered in Company H, of same regiment, the brigadier-general directs that the names of said persons shall be stricken from the rolls of said companies, and that the men be taken into custody by Captain Wisely, of the Wythe militia, to be by him sent forward to the headquarters of Col. A. C. Moore, of the Twenty-ninth Virginia Volunteers, in Russell County, without delay, to be attached to companies in the Twenty-ninth not yet filled.

Officers of companies who have not been attached to General Marshall's command are positively prohibited from recruiting soldiers for corps or companies not in Brigadier-General Marshall's command within the boundary assigned to him. They are requested to report all such persons said to have been already recruited to these headquarters, that they may be sent to fill the regiments attached to this command. Quartermasters will refuse transportation to any such who may apply therefor in order to remove, in disobedience of this order, and they will report the name of any officer and arrest any non-commissioned officer who may be found after this date attempting to arrange for the removal of such persons beyond the boundary of this command.

The arrangement of the army demands that the regiments under General Marshall's command shall be filled first from the population of the counties assigned to him, and certainly he will not suffer such injustice to this community to be perpetrated with impunity as will be—must be—by taking its active force elsewhere, thereby subjecting those who remain behind to increased burdens incident to the defense of this exposed frontier.

By order of

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADE,
Lebanon, Va., April 25, 1862.

Captains of militia companies in the several counties in General Marshall's command, and whose companies are organized under the di-

rections of Brigadier-General Marshall, are required forthwith to send to these headquarters a list of all persons belonging to their companies respectively who are between the ages of eighteen and and thirty-five years.

In addition to these, captains are charged to send forward a list of all white males in their respective company boundaries between thirty-five and forty-five years of age and of all persons between eighteen and thirty-five, who from any cause are not borne upon their muster roll, specifying in separate lists the names of men said to be exempted for bodily infirmity and disability and those detailed for necessary duty as artisans, specifying in this last case the avocation pursued by the party.

What has been done by boards of exempts in the several counties will not be disturbed by the captains, but the proceedings of such boards will be reported to the general, and the lists will be made out according to the foregoing directions exactly as if no board of exempts had ever been said to have existed.

Captains of militia companies are charged to ascertain by vigilant examination and continued investigation the names of all white males between eighteen and forty-five, resident in their respective boundaries, who failed to enroll their names in the militia under the proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, also such as, having enrolled their names, failed to attend muster under the call of Brig. Gen. H. Marshall. Many who fall within the last-named category may have been absent from sickness. Let such man obtain the certificate of his attending physician, and make his own affidavit before a magistrate of the fact of his inability at the time from sickness to attend said call, and captains will return the names only of such persons, with the said voucher accompanying the return. They who, at or about the time of said call, fled from their homes and who absented themselves, if practicable, will now, or at any time hereafter, be apprehended and sent forward to the nearest camp of Confederate States troops, to be there dealt with according to law.

By order of

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 26, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your telegram to General Cooper of the 23d instant, that Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones has again been ordered to turn over the command at Pensacola to General Forney, and report to you without delay.

As regards engineers, there are none of the regular corps now available to be sent you. Col. John Pegram has been selected as one well qualified for engineer or other duty and ordered to you, with a view to his usefulness as an engineer or in any other capacity in which you may see proper to employ him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 26, 1862.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding First Corps:

Major-General Polk will order Major-General Cheatham and 3,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to move in light marching order, with five days' cooked provisions, to the support of Brigadier-General Maxey, at Bethel. Major Hurt, military superintendent of railroads, will furnish the necessary trains. General Cheatham will employ his force so as to flank the enemy (about 3,000 strong) in case he should be already engaged with General Maxey or have passed west of the Mobile and Ohio road on his way to Bolivar. In the latter case, General Cheatham will attack him in rear. After having defeated the enemy and secured his arms, General Cheatham and his force will return to this place.

Brigadier-General Maxey having with him one battery of artillery, it is thought General Cheatham need not take another with him, on account of the bad condition of the roads and the delays which would result therefrom.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *April* 26, 1862.

General MAXEY:

No one must fall back unless compelled to or ordered to do so; we are fighting for our homes and firesides. When necessary, one place is as good as another to die. Let him hold Purdy if possible, then Bethel and Bolivar.

Now that you are disengaged from sick and heavy baggage, remain at Bethel until next advance of the enemy; in which case you will telegraph again for trains.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, *April* 26, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Planters along Mississippi hesitate to burn cotton. Order parties under proper officers to go in small steamboats to burn all cotton within their reach along river, and call in public paper on said planters to burn their cotton forthwith, keeping an account of number of bales burnt.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 26, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The chief of artillery, Colonel Gill, will inspect the batteries of this army, and organize them forthwith as follows:

1. One battery of four guns to each brigade, each battery to consist either of four rifled guns or four smooth-bore guns, two of which shall be howitzers, except that 12-pounder batteries shall remain as now organized.

2. Six horses shall be furnished for each gun.

3. Any extra horses shall be distributed to those batteries of the same division or to other divisions, as may be required.

4. Any deficiency of horses will be supplied by selection from the cavalry, to which end Brigadier-General Beall, when required, will dismount from suitable horses as many troopers, with the least prejudice practicable to his arm of the service, as may be necessary to supply said deficiency.

5. All men thus dismounted will be paid the assessed value of their horses without delay, and they will be attached to regiments of infantry of their own selection.

6. Supernumeraries, if any, of light batteries, after organization as prescribed in these orders, may select whether to serve in other light batteries or to serve with siege guns, or guns in position; it being understood that all such supernumeraries, in the event of a battle, shall be held in reserve, to replace casualties in light batteries in action.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Organization and effective total of the Third Corps, Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee, at Corinth, Miss., April 26, 1862.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Col. R. G. SHAVER commanding.

	Effective total.	
2d Arkansas	279	
5th Arkansas	400	
6th Arkansas	315	
7th Arkansas	380	
17th Tennessee	547	
Battalion Arkansas cavalry	250	
Arkansas battery (Roberts)	59	
Mississippi battery (Swett)	73	
Tennessee battery (Baxter)	73	
		2,376

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE commanding.

15th Arkansas	223	
2d Tennessee	372	
5th Tennessee	429	
23d Tennessee	377	
24th Tennessee	406	
48th Tennessee	353	
Clarkson's (Arkansas) battery	58	
Trigg's (Arkansas) battery	58	
		2,276

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD commanding.

16th Alabama	386	
8th Arkansas	272	
33d Mississippi	378	
27th Tennessee	226	
44th Tennessee	489	
Company Georgia cavalry (Avery)	26	
Mississippi battery (Jefferson Light Artillery)	42	
		1,819

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MARMADUKE commanding.

3d Confederate	239	
6th Mississippi	165	
25th Tennessee	449	
29th Tennessee	469	
37th Tennessee	422	
Baker's (Tennessee) battery	84	
		1,828
Total effective Third Corps		8,299

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSE,
Knoxville, April 26, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

The department refuses to send troops here. The enemy are pressing Cumberland Gap with superior forces and every man is needed there.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 26, 1862.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army:

MAJOR: Inclosed is a return of the troops serving in the department under my command.*

Of the 11,074 present in "aggregate for duty," one regiment and two battalions (1,030 effective) are unarmed; one regiment (Bradford's, 363 effective) is partly armed with country rifles; Morgan's regiment is disloyal, and has been ordered down from Cumberland Gap, to be sent out of the department; Branner's and McClellan's cavalry (700 effective) are under orders for General Crittenden's command. This leaves an aggregate of 8,619 effective for duty; 1,143 of which are cavalry, generally indifferently armed and inefficient.

The line of the Cumberland is best defended by a force mobilized at some central point. The enemy with superior forces threatening Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap from without and a disloyal people within requiring large detachments to guard the line of the railroad, leaves a very inadequate command for defending the department.

A move of 5,000 men on Nashville would be productive of great re-

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* See page 476.

sults, but situated as I am it could only be made at the sacrifice of the railroad and department.

My reports from Cumberland Gap, and through other sources, indicate a large force on the Cumberland River, opposite the Gap. Their number is greatly exaggerated; but that a formidable column has been collected and that a forward movement may soon be expected from Kentucky is undoubted. The force originally under General Carter has been re-enforced by three regiments and a battery of artillery from Louisville, Ky. At least 7,000 Unionists from East Tennessee have joined his command within the last three weeks, and the Federal troops which were operating against Pound Gap are reported to have been ordered to the same point. By information received from Lexington, Ky., a large amount of transportation destined for Cumberland Gap had arrived there on the 11th instant, and the belief was prevalent among our friends that East Tennessee would be invaded from that point by a large force.

Re-enforcements should be sent to the department and arms for the unarmed regiments forwarded without delay. More than 5,000 men cannot be concentrated for the defense of any one point. The enemy seems preparing to enter East Tennessee with so formidable a column that, while every effort will be made on my part to oppose him, unless re-enforcements are sent the safety of the State and road will be endangered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say he has information that the enemy has commenced reconstructing the bridges on the railroad beyond Stevenson. He desires that the work upon Widden's Creek Bridge shall be quietly retarded as much as possible, without thereby inducing the belief that it will cease, endeavoring by continuing the work only to mislead the enemy as to our real intentions. You will hold yourself in readiness to follow the Twenty-third Alabama Regiment and Latrobe's battery to Knoxville at a moment's warning. It is not contemplated to separate you from your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April 27, 1862.*

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, Corinth:

Boats leave this evening with detachments to execute your order. Cotton will be burned. I will ultimately have brigadiers enough; I need two now.

I want Little as major-general. Do you want the regiment of Rust's brigade to remain above?

EARL VAN DORN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1862.

Captain JOHNSON, *Memphis:*

SIR: You will proceed in the steamer furnished for the purpose by the quartermaster along the Mississippi River. You will inform the planters on its banks that the river is now open to the enemy, and that the interests of our country demand that they shall at once destroy all of their cotton. No time is to be lost in the execution of this duty. Should any hesitate or fail to comply with your call upon them, you will yourself take possession of and burn the cotton, taking care to injure no other property.

It is made your duty to see that all of the cotton within reach of the river is destroyed at once. The proprietors will take an account of the amount destroyed, as you will of all which you may have to destroy yourself. These orders are given to you by General Van Dorn under instructions from General Beauregard.

In executing the above orders you will go as far up and down the Mississippi as the gunboats of the enemy will allow; and in the event of your being pursued by them, if you cannot run your boat into a place of security from them, you must, on abandoning, destroy her, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of her.

Very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Lieutenant Hill, Captain Lyles, Captain Clendening, Memphis.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT RUST:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will move your command to Corinth to-morrow evening.

Very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Bethel, Tenn., April 27, 1862.

[Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to forward the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, commanding battalion Mississippi and Alabama cavalry, stationed near Purdy, of a movement of the enemy in force on the morning of the 25th instant against his camp.

I had reliable information during the night preceding of their design, and directed him to hold his position as long as possible, and if compelled to retire, to do so slowly, and fighting, and upon my position. By this course I am convinced the enemy was deceived as to my strength—reduced 300, sent out as working party.

I have heretofore called your attention to the alarming amount of

sickness in my camp. I have now got them off, as well as the heavy baggage.

On yesterday I was notified by General Beauregard as follows:

Act as already instructed, if transportation be at hand. I will send a strong force to your support. Have ordered Major Hurt to send you an engine if practicable.

Later in the day I was notified by Major Hurt as follows:

Troop trains *en route* for Bethel.

Two trains passed up last night with a large number of empty cars. The officers of the front train said they had been ordered to bring up two regiments, but the regiments having to draw and cook rations for five days, they were ordered to move on to Humboldt with the trains, but that the troops would be sent up this morning. None have arrived, and if the policy has been changed, I desire to be informed. There are, as shown by last morning's report, aggregate for duty, 1,524. From this must be deducted extra-duty men and attendants sent with sick to Lauderdale. This includes Brewer's cavalry.

What the real motive of the enemy for appearing in force, as reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, I have as yet been unable to divine. I had thrown timber (such as it is) in and about the road upon which he traveled, but it was a small matter, and necessarily must be so, as timber is small and woods open. The enemy has opened a way through.

I went to and beyond Purdy on yesterday (Saturday) and found everything quiet. The enemy camped on his return the night before at Stantonville.

I call your attention to statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, that one of his men, a New Yorker, was taken prisoner, and, to his conviction, that it was really a desertion. This man, Colonel Brewer informs me, is very intelligent. If he turns traitor, he can very well give them all the information about this command they want.

I am compelled to keep a large number out on picket duty. I find the country troublesome to picket, as there are innumerable by-ways and paths leading in every direction, and a man like Hurst, who is piloting the Federals about, or any of his gang, can take a body almost anywhere unobserved if they once learn the points picketed. I will do the best I can, but the amount of labor is wearing upon all of us, and in my opinion has added to the sick list.

If this post is worth protecting and of holding for the protection of the railroad and for purpose of observation, it ought to be well guarded. There is nothing like such a force here now as before the battles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 27, 1862.

I. Immediately on arrival at this place the troops of Hébert's and Rust's brigades will prepare to move on to Corinth. They will at once encamp near Fort Pickering, draw their rations for ten days, and prepare cooked rations for five days. They will draw such ammunition and other supplies from the ordnance and quartermaster's departments as they may require, and apply to the chief quartermaster for trans-

portation, reporting the exact number of officers and men and of officers' horses for whom they require transportation.

* * * * * * *

VIII. All of the cavalry troops now here will proceed at once to Corinth by the road, and on arriving there will report to Major-General McCown, commanding the troops of this army now there. He will assign them their proper places of encampment.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

I have reliable information that the force which threatened Pound Gap has been withdrawn to Cumberland Ford, where the enemy is concentrating for an attack on Cumberland Gap. Can you not cooperate with me with the whole or a portion of your force for the defense of that point? Answer.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Confidential memorandum for army and division commanders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 28, 1862.

I. Arrangement for defense of lines:

1. Every regiment shall be encamped between 400 and 800 yards in rear of its position in the lines, to which it will open and construct a good roadway from its encampment for infantry.

2. Every brigade will construct a good roadway for artillery from about the center of its line of encampments to the front line of defense.

3. The front line will be defended by infantry at the rate of 2 men the linear yard; that is, 3,520 men per mile.

4. A brigade of each division of four brigades will be held in reserve, favorably posted, as near as practicable in the center of the line of battle of the division, and about 400 yards in rear of that line.

5. One division of General Van Dorn's army corps will be held in reserve about 1½ miles in the rear of the center of the exterior line to be occupied. Another division of his army corps will be posted at the same distance in rear of the wings, respectively, all ready to move in support to any part of the field when required.

6. The cavalry will be thrown well forward to observe approach of enemy, and will slowly retire before him on the flanks of the lines to guard and support them.

7. The heavy artillery will be placed in best positions to command the roads and approaches from the quarter of the enemy; and the light artillery with respective brigades near the lines and the reserve corps.

II. All roads leading to the flanks from the front must be thoroughly obstructed at all low, boggy places for more than a mile in extent, when

practicable, especially on the roads in front of Major General Polk's present line, which would be followed by the enemy in moving toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on that flank. Small field works, with a few pieces of artillery, would effectually command that obstructed roads on that flank.

III. General Breckinridge's division will take position in line on the right of Major-General Hardee, if necessary; otherwise will guard approaches from Jacinto, and act as the reserve to the right flank in place of a division of Van Dorn's army corps.

IV. It must be remembered that where the ground will admit the "defensive-offensive," or defensive-active, is the true system for handling and fighting a volunteer army; that is, await the approach of the enemy near our positions, then assume the offensive with great vigor and impetuosity before he can collect and deploy his forces.

V. Infantry outposts will be drawn in as soon as practicable to the most favorable positions, from 4 to 6 miles in advance of the defensive lines. Troops on this outpost service must bivouac, and will be relieved promptly every four days. The cavalry must be thrown forward about 2 miles, with pickets and patrols, to within sight of the enemy.

VI. In the event of any decided movement of the enemy on Corinth or Bethel, Brigadier-General Maxey must be withdrawn, and will join his corps at this place. Brewer's and Lindsay's cavalry will in that event protect as long as practicable the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and then retire upon Bolivar, unless otherwise ordered, for the protection of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

VII. Commanders of divisions will, as soon as the new organization shall have been carried into effect, practice their commands in taking up the positions assigned for the defense of the lines, in order that each regiment and brigade may know its exact position by day or night, whenever it shall be necessary to repel any attack of the enemy should he even be bold enough to venture that near to our present position.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST, *Memphis, Tenn., April 28, 1862.*

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II. All boats in Government employ will be burned or otherwise destroyed, if necessary, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

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By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Captain Gunnels, commanding Third Louisiana Regiment, Captain Stewart, [and] captain of each steamboat in port.)

Abstract from weekly return of the First Corps, Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, April 28, 1862.

[Corinth, Miss.]

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
First Division:									
First Brigade	120	1,925	.....	.....	8	130	2,210	3,360	4,444
Second Brigade	89	1,106	.....	.....	7	139	1,331	2,249	3,427
Second Division:									
First Brigade	105	1,272	.....	.....	4	62	1,451	2,015	3,208
Second Brigade	133	1,799	.....	.....	4	62	1,970	2,965	4,136
Maxey's brigade	90	1,084	42	628	3	88	1,959	2,988	4,046
Grand total	537	7,186	42	628	26	481	8,921	13,577	19,261

Abstract from weekly report of the Third Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee, April 28, 1862.

[Corinth, Miss.]

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
First Brigade	152	1,765	14	197	8	196	2,431	3,244	4,249
Second Brigade	194	2,131	.....	.....	6	157	2,448	3,685	4,679
Third Brigade	121	1,565	2	9	1	44	1,869	3,023	4,444
Fourth Brigade	124	1,649	.....	.....	3	73	1,883	2,365	3,871
Grand total	591	7,110	16	206	18	470	8,630	12,317	17,243

Abstract from morning report of the Cavalry Brigade, C. S. Forces, commanded by Brig. Gen. William N. R. Beall, April 28, 1862.

[Corinth, Miss.]

Troops.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.				
Col. Wirt Adams (12 companies)	24	305	358	507	532	1,047
Colonel Forrest (9 companies)	29	434	436	640	676	842
Major Barnett (5 companies)	12	160	160	273	286	446
Colonel Wharton (11 companies)	28	485	485	666	702	813
Colonel Claiborne (12 companies)	39	610	.....	741	783	961
Colonel Clanton (10 companies)	29	301	349	588	624	785
Colonel Jenkins (6 companies)	15	306	312	515	535	672
Lieut. Col. R. H. Brewer (7 companies)	16	326	.....	488	516	656
Maj. T. S. Beall (3 companies)	6	36	.....	128	140	288
Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon (6 companies)	32	357	374	408	440	469
Lieutenant-Colonel Biffle (7 companies)	24	357	.....	467	499	615
Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett (6 companies)	16	175	175	254	271	522
Major White (6 companies)	17	222	246	337	358	436
Miscellaneous companies (7)	17	224	125	368	438	512
Grand total (107 companies)	304	4,307	3,029	6,380	6,809	8,984

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I have not more than 500 troops at Chattanooga, which is in great danger. The enemy are at Stevenson. Cannot re-enforcements be sent there from Georgia or Alabama.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a portion of the Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel Morgan, will leave to-day for Milledgeville, Ga., in charge of Union prisoners. The officer of the detachment is directed to report afterward with his command to the military authorities at Savannah, Ga.

In more than one communication Brigadier-General Stevenson has reported many desertions from this regiment to the enemy, and urged its removal from Cumberland Gap. Because of this and the general character of the regiment for disloyalty, I have thought it best to send it beyond the limits of this department. Being thus removed beyond the influence of friends in the ranks of the enemy, it is thought these men may make loyal and good soldiers.

I trust my action in this matter will meet the approval of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to say that he telegraphed you on yesterday, asking what force and what time you would require to carry out our views in regard to obstructing the enemy in his operations at Mud Creek. General Smith also desires to be informed if petards are placed for blowing up the bridge at Bridgeport. Arrangements for its destruction should be completed at once. The removal of all bridges in the rear of the enemy toward Nashville and Huntsville is greatly desired, and should be accomplished if practicable. The general has no information of re-enforcements reaching Nashville; their force at that point is stated at five regiments.

Colonel Smith should be arrested upon the first pretext, and his regiment placed under the command of an efficient officer. If this cannot be done, select the best companies and organize them into a battalion,

and report the remaining ones, that they may be dismounted or some other disposition made of them by the general.

General Smith also directs that the spies be tried at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

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*Organization of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg commanding, April 28, 1862.**

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

1st Florida (battalion).
4th Louisiana.
5th Louisiana.
7th Louisiana.
Hodgson's (Louisiana) battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED MOUTON.

11th Louisiana.
16th Louisiana.
18th Louisiana.
19th Louisiana.
Ducatel's (Louisiana) battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

13th Louisiana.
20th Louisiana.
Crescent (Louisiana) Regiment.
38th Tennessee,
Ketchum's (Alabama) battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. J. C. MOORE.

1st Arkansas,
51st Tennessee.
2d Texas.
Confederate Guards Response Battalion.

WITHERS' DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. F. GARDNER.

19th Alabama.
22d Alabama.
25th Alabama.
26th Alabama.
1st Louisiana.
Robertson's battery.†

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

5th Mississippi.
7th Mississippi.
9th Mississippi.
10th Mississippi.
36th Mississippi.‡
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ——— JACKSON.

17th Alabama.
18th Alabama.
21st Alabama.
24th Alabama.
5th Georgia.
Burtwell's (Alabama) battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. TRAPIER.

28th Alabama.
44th Mississippi.§
10th South Carolina.
19th South Carolina.
Waters' (Alabama) battery.

* As announced in General Orders, No. 23, Headquarters Second Corps, Corinth, Miss., of that date; names of regimental commanders not indicated in original.

† Claimed by Alabama and Florida.

‡ Called Brown's regiment in original order.

§ Called Blythe's regiment in original order.

*Organization of the Army of the West, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn commanding, April 29, 1862.**

JONES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. RUST.

[18th] Arkansas, Colonel Carroll.
[22d] Arkansas, Colonel King.
——— Arkansas, Colonel Smead.
Jones' (Arkansas) battalion.
Lemoyne's (Arkansas) battalion.
McCarver's (Arkansas) battalion.
Battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

[21st] Arkansas, Colonel McRae.
Adams' (Arkansas) battalion.
——— Texas, Colonel Garland.
——— Texas Cavalry†
——— Texas, Colonel Moore.
Battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. S. ROANE.

3d Arkansas Cavalry,† Colonel Borland.
Brooks' (Arkansas) battalion.
Williamson's (Arkansas) battalion.
6th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Stone.
9th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Sims.
Gaines' (Arkansas) battery, Capt. J. J. Gaines.

Cavalry Brigade.‡

PRICE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY LITTLE.

16th Arkansas, Colonel Hill.
2d Missouri, Colonel Burbridge.
3d Missouri, Colonel Pritchard.
5th Missouri, Colonel McCown.
1st Missouri Cavalry,† Colonel Gates.
Wade's (Missouri) battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. LOUIS HÉBERT.

14th Arkansas, Colonel Mitchell.
17th Arkansas, Colonel Rector.
3d Louisiana, Colonel Hébert.
3d Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Greer.
27th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Whitfield.
MacDonald's (Missouri) battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN E. GREEN.

Missouri State Guard.
——— Missouri, Colonel MacFarlane.
——— Missouri, Colonel Priest.
McCulloch's (Missouri) cavalry.
Battery.

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* As announced in General Orders, No. 17, of this date, Headquarters Army of the West, at Memphis, Tenn.
† Dismounted.
‡ Composition not indicated on original.

*Artillery Brigade.**

Col. M. L. CLARK.

McCOWN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. P. McCOWN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. L. HOGG.

McCray's (Arkansas) battalion.
—— Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Locke.
—— Texas Cavalry, Colonel Crump.
—— Texas Cavalry, Colonel Young.
Good's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL.

1st Arkansas Cavalry,† Colonel Harper.
2d Arkansas Cavalry,† Colonel Embry.
4th Arkansas, Colonel McNair.
Turnbull's (Arkansas) battalion.
Provence's battery.

Third Brigade.‡

14th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Johnson.
15th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Sweet.
16th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Fitzhugh.
17th Texas Cavalry,† Colonel Moore.
Battery.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 29, 1862.

The commander of the forces [desires you] to hold your corps in condition to meet an apparently impending advance of the enemy. Have three days' cooked subsistence for each man, and ammunition for all arms abundantly supplied as far as practicable. He further desires that the men shall be urgently admonished by their officers of the necessity for complying with orders to fire with deliberation and at the feet of the enemy in any engagement. In the late actions there was a lamentable waste of ammunition. The order concerning infantry detachments must be rigidly enforced.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To corps commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Corps, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Since my order of this morning information from the front relative to the advance of the enemy on this place requires that General Cheatham and all available troops should remain at this point.

General Maxey will have to act as already instructed, *i. e.*, to stand his ground until he is hard pressed, then fall back on this place, if practicable; otherwise on Bolivar; but the first is preferable.

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* Composition not stated.
† Dismounted.
‡ Commander not indicated.

The cavalry will fall back on Bolivar to defend the Mississippi Central Railroad, as already instructed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Bethel, April 29, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have just received inclosed dispatches, and have directed both Colonel Lindsay and Major Baskerville to contest every inch, and if overwhelmed to fall back slowly on my position. Have forwarded same information by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

CAMP HERNDON, *April* 29, 1862.

General MAXEY:

GENERAL: A picket has just come in and reports the Federals advancing on Purdy on the Shunpike road. He reports having seen 150 cavalry, but thinks they are supported by a larger force. I am saddling up to go out and meet them. They were 4 miles from here when first seen. The pickets are still out in that direction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding Mississippi Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General MAXEY,
Commanding at Bethel, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The enemy having torn up the track 3 miles this side of Bethel [Station], I have ordered its repair. You will furnish the railroad working party with a guard of three or four mounted companies to protect them from any interruption by the enemy. You will please send proper reconnoitering parties on the roads leading from Bethel to Bolivar and to this place, to determine the best ones to be followed by you should you have to move in either direction, as already directed.

The cavalry force ought to keep you well advised of the movements of the enemy on your front and flanks. Could you not protect your position with some rifle pits, &c.?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—In marching to this place your infantry might follow the railroad, provided it be safe to do so; your artillery and wagons, guarded by one regiment of infantry, coming by the best route west of the railroad.

CORINTH, *April* 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN:

Movements of enemy indicate an advance. It would be well to hurry up your forces.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1862.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just learned that a battle near Corinth is imminent. This and other considerations induce me to say that unless the organization of the State Guard is completed to-morrow it will be impossible for me to provide any further for them.

The army has nearly all gone on. I go in the morning. If the organization of the Guard is completed to-morrow it will at once be on the same footing as the other troops of the Confederacy with respect to supplies of every description. I hope, sir, that in the coming battle the country will not lose the services of so gallant a corps as that under your command.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Memphis, April 29, 1862.

Colonel ROSSER,
Commanding Post, Memphis:

COLONEL: General Beauregard directs that all engines, machinery, &c., not in use on the railroad running to Grenada be at once moved to places of safety. Grenada will do for the present.

Please take measures to have this order executed immediately.

By order of Major-General Earl Van Dorn:
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 29, 1862.

Col. THOMAS CLAIBORNE:

COLONEL: The commander of the forces instructs me to inform you that your regiment has been assembled at Trenton for an important service, requiring great vigor and secrecy of movement and the utmost coolness and resolution on the part of officers and men. Colonel Jackson has also been ordered to concentrate his regiment at Trenton for the same purpose.

When both regiments shall have arrived and are ready for the field you will assume command of the expedition and march upon Paducah, Ky., with as much celerity as may be judicious for your animals. You are expected to move with the least possible baggage and subsistence,

and by a *coup de main* enter Paducah, capture its garrison, and destroy the large amount of stores understood to have been accumulated there. Any steamboats that you may be able to seize of course will be burned. Arms captured, if any, will be brought away if possible, without endangering your command.

Detailed instructions cannot be given for your movements. The garrison of the place is believed to be small, much inferior to the force that you will be able to command; and should you be able to move with sufficient celerity, you can surprise the place and effect the purposes of the expedition with brilliant success; that is, can destroy their supplies, capture prisoners, and greatly disturb their communications.

Show this communication to Colonel Jackson.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Of course you will so arrange your movements as to dash into Paducah about daybreak. You should give out by the wayside that you are the advance guard of General Van Dorn *en route* to take possession of the mouth of the river, to cut off retreat of enemy, whilst we take the river in front, General Price meanwhile to cross the Tennessee and march on Nashville.

CORINTH, *April* 30, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *&c.:*

DEAR GENERAL: As requested, I have just seen General Johnson in relation to the subject of your note of this evening. By consulting the map you will find it two and a half or three days' march for infantry from Jackson, the nearest point to the river.

The general thinks we shall have decided the contest before any force could reach the river for the diversion, though favoring the idea were it practicable.

I agree fully as to the advantages it offers, but cannot help thinking it now too late for practical execution without a fatal delay to our main movement.

Yours, very truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Bethel, April 30, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your order has just been received, and will be promptly obeyed in reference to the railroad.

Immediately upon receiving information yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, of the advance of the enemy, I repaired to the advance cavalry pickets near Purdy. Whilst there I endeavored to learn his intentions. A picket, evidently cool, reported the sound of a heavy body of horse moving down from Purdy on the Ripley road. I at once concluded their object to be to cut the road, and, in order to ascertain immediately at what point they would strike, returned to Bethel, and had the engine and tender sent down to examine the road, directing engineer to

move cautiously, as I suspected the road was torn up or an effort made to do so. He at once started, and when near the break, as I am credibly informed, had taken up the engine, but from alarm or some other cause did not reverse immediately, and the engine was run off the track by Federals.

This sending the engine down, however, caused them to do their work so slovenly, that the engine is not damaged to any extent. The bridge attempted to be burned was put out, the iron thrown off the fire, and all damages can be repaired, as conductor informs me, by noon to-morrow. I have directed to lose no time and spare no expense.

I had another object in sending engine, to wit: Two trains from Jackson were expected, and I wanted to know the condition of the road; also to dispose of baggage toward Jackson, if necessary, and for the additional object of sending a force down to resist, if the work was not already completed.

Their force at the road was undoubtedly large, as reported by the pickets on the road and by citizens. One man, a soldier, says he was coming here, and, seeing the cavalry, hid himself, and counted 1,200; citizens estimate higher. Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, who passed over the road shortly after the damage, thinks 1,000. I think that near the figure. They were led by Hurst, who knows every hog-path in the country. They have, from best information, returned to Pittsburg.

I hazard the opinion that their object was to cut off re-enforcements to Corinth. The wires will be in working order before this reaches you.

This place, if they proceed by Purdy, can best be protected this side of Cypress, less than a mile from here, on Purdy road, from flank movements, by hill and timber. The cavalry had thrown out pickets to the front and on either flank between this and Purdy, but it is not strong enough to keep back large forces of cavalry striking at the railroad, which may easily be done above or below.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The road was torn up not above an hour after the train passed here for Corinth.

S. B. M.

LEBANON, *April* 30, 1862.

[General R. E. LEE?]:

DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of a letter I addressed Governor Magoffin last month, and which he has received—the same I referred to in my letter of late date. You will see the three points in it.

1st. To produce resistance on the part of the Kentucky troops against marching beyond her border.

2d. To draw the distinction between the epochs of Kentucky's action, with the view of making a diversion in our favor by kindling a fire in the rear.

3d. To let him know my friends should be let alone when they want to join me, or I would resort to most violent means to secure their release. Indeed, I will redeem the promise soon, and I think it would be

well for our cause if the policy of our Government was more bold and desperate. By the heavens above us, were I the director of public affairs I would have Northern cities fired and conspicuous Northern men slain, until the capitalist should feel that this war was not confined to the South, and that no spot escaped the deluge, and no head was safe, wherever it might rest. Maybe it is as well I have no control of anything in this revolution.

The inclosed letter is not for the prints.

Yours, truly, &c.,

H. MARSHALL.

[Inclosure.]

LEBANON, VA., *March* 23, 1862.

Governor MAGOFFIN:

That I now address you springs from a sincere desire for you to redeem yourself in the estimation of your friends; also from the fact that existing circumstances offer a new and favorable opportunity to appeal successfully to the people of Kentucky to pursue the only course remaining open to them consistent with a just pride or likely to promote their material interests.

It is scarcely necessary for me to refer to the circumstances which produced an estrangement between us. You cannot fail to remember the pertinacity with which I urged you not to call that extra session of the Legislature, which stripped you of power and actually ursurped your constitutional functions of commander of the military force of the State; how, pointing out to you that the Federal power meant to concentrate troops at Cairo, I advised you to occupy and fortify Paducah, Smithland, and Columbus before a single Federal regiment had marched to its rendezvous, thus to secure the navigation of the Tennessee and Cumberland, which covered Nashville and the railway connection between Louisville and Memphis; how, even then, I preferred the service which would look to the maintenance of the sovereignty and the promotion of the interest of my native State to any other or more enlarged theater of action.

You must now concede that the chapter of military operations, as it has unfolded, was foretold to you with singular accuracy, and that the machinations of political adversaries, which have nearly culminated in your own ruin, were anticipated with a fidelity which has not fallen short of the reality.

I refer to these things to prove that I was then true to your fame and to the welfare of the State. When I saw that you were animated by other counsels I withdrew from intimate intercourse, for my confidence in your inclination to act was gone. I never lost confidence in your sentiments. I never have doubted that your heart was warm in the cause of the South, and I do not now doubt it, or I should not take the trouble to make this appeal to you in your own behalf—in behalf of Kentucky—in behalf of all the States now engaged in this fearful struggle for life and liberty.

Few men have ever lived to whom destiny has offered such opportunities as have been presented to you. Pardon me for saying few have so missed the chance of immortalizing their names by benefactions to their country and their race.

You have had the occasions when you could have taken the lead of a great revolution, waged for the conservation of the equality of the States and for the preservation of the constitutional liberties of the *people*. You failed to act, and the occasion passed away unimproved.

Another opportunity is now before you, and I discard all etiquette and smother all resentment for past neglect to come before you once more to implore you to act; to urge you by every consideration of duty, of patriotism, of humanity to nerve yourself to the accomplishment of as high a purpose as was ever within the reach of a man; that purpose being no less than the preservation of the liberty of a people; the means nothing more nor less than the performance of your plain official duty.

If you will act in this crisis the past will be forgiven and forgotten, and your name will yet shine as conspicuous on the page of history as that of any one who will be identified with these times. If you will not act, my task in this effort will have been in vain, and you may forget if you can that any voice ever whispered in your ear that your arm could save your country and you would not. Again I beseech you to rise to the occasion, and unflinchingly to perform the great work before you. The worst result that can befall you will be to make you rejoin your old friends at the head of your people.

Let me develop the ideas I want to convey. To this end let me review the past for a moment.

1st. Have not your people been betrayed and sold by men in whom they reposed trust? Have not senators and representatives in the Kentucky Legislature unblushingly advertised their authority to raise troops from Kentucky for the war while they were members of the Legislature, knowing that such conduct is in violation of the constitution which they were sworn to observe and protect? Have they not, with their commissions in their pockets, participated in maturing and passing legislative enactments as infamous in their designs as they were unusual and arbitrary in their provisions—intended to coerce the free people of Kentucky into obedience to Lincoln's usurpations?

These men, sir, availed themselves of the fact that Confederate State troops were upon the soil of Kentucky to call upon the men of Kentucky to enlist under them in the service of the United States. They appealed to the emotions of an ardent but miscalculating patriotism, while knowingly they pandered, for sordid lucre, to the designs of unscrupulous public men who are in power in the Government of the United States. What has been the result? That the young men, who enlisted last fall under these apparently fervid and patriotic appeals, have been betrayed and committed by the operation of enlistment to the service of a master and a cause in their very souls they abhor.

The circumstances of the State are now changed. No foot of an invader now "pollutes the sacred soil" of Kentucky; but the enlistment of those poor fellows is not changed; they cannot now return to their families, their homes, or their ordinary avocations. They are enlisted in Lincoln's service "for three years or during the war." If they desert, they will be shot; if they are mutineers, they will be shot; if they refuse to advance with the army of the United States to the unholy war which is now just opening upon the Southern States, they will be put to death as traitors to their country.

They are now Lincoln's soldiers "for three years or during the war," and cannot go or come except as he orders them. And it is these Kentuckians that the Northmen will place in front, bayonet in hand, to carry desolation over the face of the Southern country, and to fill the South with the lamentations of the widow and the orphan.

What vengeance should be in store for such unparalleled perfidy?

Do you suppose the crafty and designing men who inveigled those poor fellows into such a service under such false pretenses did not un-

derstand the fraud they were perpetrating? It is a leading and equitable maxim that fraud vitiates everything it touches. It is the solemn duty of the public authorities of the State to proclaim that fraud, and to protect those men against any effort to compel them to march farther than your borders or to engage in a war of invasion against the Southern States.

Do you suppose those Kentucky men, who were so enlisted, intended to become the instruments of Abraham Lincoln to dig the graves of their own constitutional liberty, or to desolate the fields of the Southern country, or to abolish the distinction which exists between the white and the black races? Never! They have been duped and defrauded and betrayed, and they will throw down their arms whenever we meet them, or will turn them upon the dastard hordes who seek to conquer us because they want our lands and envy our prosperity. I shall never believe that Kentucky has given birth to men who will prefer to mate with the Yankee in his career of conquest over our altars and our homes rather than with the brave spirits who will die to defend them.

Yet in what does such a Kentucky soldier differ from the Abolitionist from Massachusetts who is serving in the Army of the United States? Do they not sleep at the same camp-fire, eat from the same mess-pan, draw pay from the same treasure? Are they not commanded by the same officers and used to carry forward the same nefarious policy?

When Abraham Lincoln or one of his captains insolently treads under his feet the constitutional rights of a Kentuckian or a Tennesseean, does he not use the bayonet of one of these Kentucky soldiers to enforce his usurpation as readily and as effectively as that of his mercenary from Massachusetts? He does; and no man can draw a sensible distinction between these soldiers. They are clad in the same uniform and they serve the same master, and that master usurps the rights they were born to, and compels them to become the instruments of his spoliation upon their privileges and their very birthright. I repeat, that if the Kentuckian who has entered such a service engaged only to repel an invasion of Kentucky, it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the State to prevent the consummation of such a fraud upon him whenever he shall exhibit a disinclination to serve beyond your border.

But suppose he is indifferent and so base as to have no preference as to his field of service; will you, as Governor of Kentucky, now that your State is no longer invaded, permit her territory to be made a passway for the armies of the United States, while they wage a cruel and unnecessary war upon your Southern neighbors? Will you stand an idle spectator of the deployment of vast columns upon the plains of Kentucky to deluge the South in blood and to devastate Southern fields? Are you willing to take your position in the same historic niche with Dennison and Morton and Yates? Can you listen to the vandal tread of these Northern battalions and still think you have no active duty to perform? Can you hope that history will omit your name from her page as *particeps criminis* in all the spoliation to ensue?

Do not deceive yourself. As you now decide, the verdict in your case must be recorded. It is this change in the circumstances of the State which produces the difference in your official obligation, and calls upon you now to act on a different line from that which heretofore you have pursued.

Formerly the act of the Legislature raised troops to resist an invasion of Kentucky. I want you now to discountenance an invasion of Southern States through the borders of Kentucky.

Formerly the people of Kentucky proclaimed neutrality, and asked that it should be respected. I want you now at least to refuse to abandon that position for one of active hostility to the Southern States.

Do not suffer the armies of the free States to pour over Kentucky to make war upon the South.

Will they find no resistance from you? The answer to this question will solve the problem whether you will act; whether you will redeem yourself; whether you will rejoin your friends or consort with their enemies; whether your sentiment of friendship for the South is a living faith or an empty sound, meaning nothing. To avow an intention to resist an invasion of Kentucky, and to thank the forces of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for coming to your assistance, was one thing; to connive at or assist their invasion of the Southern States and to make Kentucky the fulcrum from which they will make leverage to effect the success of such invasion is quite another thing. Your mind will take the distinction without elaboration by me.

The lines of conduct proper to the pursuit of the one or the other are too distinct to require comment. I know you do not sympathize with those who are actively hostile to the Southern Confederacy; but this want of sympathy is not sufficient. I want you to act, and to act as Governor of Kentucky; and so to act as to prove incontestably that you do not intend to suffer the Federal power, after planting its feet upon the prostrated figure of Kentucky, to make her the platform from which to strike at her Southern neighbors.

Such action on your part, bold, comprehensive, and decided, will operate such a diversion in favor of the Southern States, now pressed, as to discomfit the invaders of Southern homes and afford to the planting States room to recover themselves for the future and more protracted struggle. It will instantly roll back the clouds which now hover upon us, and the star of success will again shine brightly over our horizon.

The part I propose to you is clearly within the line of your official duty, for it is pursuant to the resolutions of the General Assembly last adopted for the state of things now recurring, and in any event it can have no more unpropitious solution than to deliver you to your old friends and at the head of a majority of the people of Kentucky; for I know that a large majority of them feel right if they only had the boldness to act right. All they now want is the leader, and you hold that place officially. I pledge my life that if you have any difficulty in the task thousands of as gallant spirits as ever breathed will rush to your assistance without count of the risk.

The effect of such a move will be at least to emancipate the Southern-rights men of Kentucky, and give to her as a State some elasticity of spirit, which seems now to be so crushed as to be gone forever.

Your simple proclamation that Kentucky shall not be the passway for armies intending to invade the South will probably do the work. If that fails, you will be committed to the suppression of all courier routes through the State, of all depots of armies, munitions of war, and of troops. If the answer to you shall be that the neutrality of Kentucky will not be respected, but that armies will pass through her borders to subdue the rebellion (as they term it), then you must assert the sovereignty of the State, and, if need be, divide your people into classes, for the State, right and against it. This may bring about an expression from the people of their determination. At the worst you will only have to rejoin your friends after nobly performing your high duty on the occasion. It will only bring on an issue in the State which

grows more deadly the longer it is put off, and will give us the advantage of your assistance, yet leave you in an attitude justifiable personally and officially, for you will be doing no more than asserting the right of your State to be free from the passage of hostile armies who entered your territory to assist and to protect you against alleged trespass, and who propose to finish by assailing peaceable neighbors of yours on the other side of you against your will, making your home meanwhile their magazine of arms and the hospital for their sick and wounded and converting all they have to their own use.

If you complain, they will tell you that the price of that assistance they have afforded is a license to them to enslave you and to appropriate all you possess to their own use.

The story is an old one; the moral stale. If Kentucky cannot be brought to the point of resistance by this route, provided you will lead off upon it, she will not raise at all. Her sons are now the wonder of the rest of the Southern people. Their love of gold, their inclination to barter everything else for the retention of property, their disinclination to resent plain usurpations of the inestimable rights has already forfeited the name the State once bore, and has brought my own mind to ponder whether they are fit to be free, and whether Abe Lincoln is not the representative of the type of man who ought to govern them. Oh shame, shame, on such abasement. It makes me weep tears of bitter anguish to see Kentucky, my home, my mother, thus degraded. Her sons do not seem to understand how they have fallen. I had rather die at the stake tortured by my enemies than bear such torture as this. You cannot conceive how painful it is to me, and I implore you to embrace this opportunity, which the change in the state of your affairs now presents, to burst the gyves which are now on Kentucky.

Have you ever asked yourself in the past six months whether you are indeed the Chief Magistrate of a free people? Whether Kentuckians still enjoy the political and constitutional rights to which they are born? Have you asked yourself what figure you will cut in history when it shall be recorded that in your administration, for the first time in her whole career, Kentucky lost her name and that fame which was won for her by chivalric sons in palmier days? That under your lead she passed under an ignominous servitude to a junta of unworthy sons, leagued to an ignorant but audacious upstart, who happened to represent a faction bent upon the vandal effort to destroy the finest temple of constitutional [liberty] ever erected upon the shores of time? that during your administration Kentucky was not only shorn of her sovereignty, but was robbed of her children without fault on her part or theirs? her citizens insulted, abducted, exiled, betrayed, sold, and conveyed for Federal gold and for the paltriest Federal office? and you were so paralyzed from some cause the executive record shows no trace of a public remonstrance by you "against the deep damnation of their taking off?"

Have you not yet drunk this cup to the lees? Are there no brave hearts and stalwart arms left among you who will cleave their way to the grave, if necessary, to escape this ignominious bondage?

I have done what I could do so far. I mean to do all I can hereafter to relieve the State. I am on her border. I invite the help of her sons. I hail every one as my comrade, my friend, my brother, who comes ready to devote himself to the great cause of liberating Kentucky from the pollution of Lincolnism and of rekindling upon her altars the vestal fires of constitutional liberty.

If he comes only for a passage through my military lines to look after

money, to collect accounts, to find gold to carry back to a home of gilded slavery, I refuse to let him pass, and I bid him to return to the bondage of which he is insensible, for in times like these every one who has an owner should be at home.

I am an exile from the graves of my kindred and the home of my nativity, branded as a traitor by the hireling press and the judicial tools of the usurper; my name held up as a by-word to those among whom my life has been spent. Yes, as my ancestors were traitors in 1776 I am one to-day; for humbly and devotedly I am imitating their example.

The purple parasites who, like colored flies, which, bloated by the corruption on which they feed, buzz around the carcass they are devouring, and which ultimately produces their own death—profligate in their embezzlements from the public treasure, received expressly as the wages of their corruption—affect surprise that I should undergo exposure in the mountains, and laugh at the idea of my obtaining a scanty subsistence in this exhausted region. Let them hear from me that no honorable sacrifice is too great for the purchase of liberty. I had rather tread the wilderness a free man than to inhabit the palace a bondman. How much more glorious was William Tell, the Swiss mountaineer, than the pampered slave of Gessler! How much more noble and infinitely more comfortable are the chains that fetter the limbs of Buckner, Hanson, and their brave comrades than those which are worn unconsciously or ingloriously by the Kentuckians who submit to the usurper Lincoln or his generals. I can tell you and these people who amuse themselves at my expense that I look upon the captivity of my son (who languishes in an Ohio prison) as glorious when compared to their condition; for I would rather see him rot in a dungeon or die ten thousand deaths than to live one moment after an ignoble compromise of his constitutional rights. The free spirit cannot be reached by manacles on the limbs. This bounding spirit of liberty is the reason the Northmen can never subdue us. They may exterminate us; they may transform the once happy homes of an innocent and brave people into smouldering ruins and turn this fair scene into a desolation; they may be the leaders in securing here the repetition of the horrors of San Domingo, and with demoniac fury may wade in blood while by force of superior numbers they run riot over our country; they may even exchange the whites who inhabit the Southern States for the four millions of blacks, enfranchised and admitted into a political society with the whites of the free States in consideration of the profits which may be made during the political pupilage to be undergone by the blacks, and this association is already estimated by the manufacturing capitalists of the North as preferable to the commercial independence of the South. If the South is to remain in the hands of intelligent freemen and politically severed from the North all this may be done, but there is one thing sure—they never can conquor us; they never can subdue the present people of the South; they never can tame the free heart of the Southron while it pulsates with life nor trade him out of his birthright for a mess of pottage.

I call upon you because I am persuaded your heart throbs in sympathy with us in this great struggle, and because you were everywhere recognized as one of the leading men in Kentucky in favor of preserving and maintaining the constitutional rights of the people. These have been violated and trampled under foot before your eyes. You have been denounced because you were suspected of Southern feeling. Yet you have been passive thus far, although probably the annals of

Christian or Pagan civilization would be searched in vain for a parallel to the perfidy which in the past twelve months first deluded and then coerced and humiliated the people of Kentucky at the feet of a small but audacious faction, composed of her own sons, aided by allies beyond the State.

You have seen your own friends and associates caught like felons, manacled, and carried out of the State, committed to the dungeons of a fortress, and detained therein without accusation, without explanation, and without real offense against the laws of the land, yet you have been passive.

You have seen others exiled flee from their homes at night to escape those who would have committed them ruthlessly to the bastiles of Lincoln, only because they would not bow tamely to his yoke.

You have seen the conspicuous citizen, as well as the humble man, wrested from his interests, his business, his wife, children, friends, and State in plain violation of all his rights, yet you have been passive.

You have known the vandals to burn your court-houses, poison your wells by throwing dead bodies into them, tear up the records in your public offices to destroy the evidences of property, spoliate upon private estate, shoot unoffending citizens, raze private edifices to the ground, and enter the private sanctity of the family to desecrate the very chastity of Kentucky's fair daughters, yet you have been passive.

You know how we begged for peace, how we accepted first one and then another proposition of our political adversaries in order to secure the repose and quiet of the State; but because we insisted upon the enjoyment of our constitutional rights in the State we were pursued and hunted down. The decree had been signed that we were to be enslaved and subjugated.

Every altar of private right was invaded, the midnight lurid with the flames of Kentucky dwellings, the air resonant with the cries of kidnaped men and with the shrieks of innocent and injured women, and yet you have not moved nor murmured.

Now, I present you a case in which the dignity, the sovereignty, of the State, which is officially and peculiarly in your charge, is about to be violated in the insane effort by our adversaries to prosecute this most nefarious war upon the Southern States. I ask you whether your mind cannot now bring you to act so as to prevent this desecration?

You know it would be useless to appeal to the great body of the people of Kentucky unless you will first act in the direction I have indicated, because they cannot proclaim the infraction of their sovereignty, the violation of their neutrality, unless you, as the constitutional organ of the body-politic, will move in their behalf.

I submit to your consideration, then, whether it is not your duty to act at once and decisively in your official capacity, to the end that Kentucky may thus have her rights respected and ultimately become, in fact, the mistress of her own destiny.

We can make no overtures to the men we denounce. Having wronged us most foully, they will be unwilling to witness the withdrawal of the Northern troops from Kentucky, for during their invasion of our rights these foreign auxiliaries have alone shielded them from merited punishment. They know that though they audaciously speak in the name of Kentucky, they are afraid to trust her future to the free and fair vote of the people, although thousands of the truest men of the Commonwealth are now absentees from choice or compulsion.

They are afraid to withdraw the Northern hordes and leave a military *solution* of Kentucky's future to her own sons. Yet they boast that

she has furnished far more troops to Lincoln than to the cause of Southern independence. They know that we would stake all on either test, and that we would have done so at any time since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. We would have gone further; we will go further now. We should not, being masters of the position, have denied to those who preferred association with the North liberty of egress from the State with their families and effects and the sale of their lands within a limited time to be established by law.

Such was, in fact, the rule adopted by the President of the Southern Confederacy, and it stands in striking contrast to that cruel tyranny of the Kentucky Legislature and of the Northern dictator, which, after depriving your constituents, who prefer the Southern association of every right they enjoyed at home, arrests them on the highway and hurries them off to a foreign military prison if they attempt to depart from the scene of these outrages.

I have known of this unparalleled meanness and cowardly barbarity practiced upon the men of the Southern-rights party of Kentucky for some months, and have waited and watched to see it bring forth its legitimate results—assassination and incendiarism. I do not hesitate to declare that where such outrages upon everything like liberty are perpetrated the victims are justifiable in resorting to every species of resistance which may afford a means of defense. I would resort to them, and I hope my friends will also. I shall advise them to do so. I shall say to them, either to come from among the Lincolnites in the State, when they desire to do so, or to defend their birthright by every accessible and possible means if they are obstructed. The war will never cease until we have our rights or are buried with all we hold dear beneath the ruins we create in vindicating them.

I am, your obedient servant,

H. MARSHALL.

Abstract from field return of the Army of the Mississippi, General G. T. Beauregard commanding, for April 30, 1862.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's (First) corps	550	7,186	7,759	12,006	17,185
Bragg's (Second) corps	667	9,539	10,447	17,674	23,100
Hardee's (Third) corps	567	7,097	7,879	11,246	15,937
Reserve	347	4,772	5,292	7,121	11,731
Griffith's brigade	96	1,361	1,415	1,736	2,320
Hogg's brigade	118	2,055	2,061	2,408	3,750
Little's brigade	195	2,296	2,361	3,010	4,512
Whitfield's (Texas) Legion	48	696	713	960	1,239
32d Mississippi	31	407	407	488	791
Cavalry	331	4,672	7,378	10,254	13,318
Artillery	119	2,290			
Total	3,069	42,371	45,712	66,903	93,883

Abstract from monthly post return of troops at Fort Pillow, Brig. Gen. John B. Villepigue commanding, for the period ending April 30, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery. Aggregate of last monthly return.
	Officers.	Men.			
1st Alabama	4	61	85	173	.....
2d Alabama and 1st Confederate Battalion	19	306	519	587	721
12th Louisiana	31	593	1,040	1,211	1,054
McCown (Louisiana) regiment	27	440	520	591	552
31st Tennessee	33	588	765	799	870
Artillery battalion	22	246	442	548	458
Pointe Coupée Light Artillery	3	152	163	165	131
Sappers and Miners, A and B	5	43	73	99	61
Total	144	2,429	3,607	4,173	3,847

Abstract from return (approximate) of the Department of East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith commanding, for April, 1862. Dated April 24, 1862.

[Headquarters, Knoxville, Tenn.]

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
First (Leadbetter's) Brigade	103	1,558	2,217	3,048	4	52d Georgia unarmed.
Second (Stevenson's) Brigade	195	2,763	3,729	4,922	6	42d Georgia and 36th Tennessee badly armed—country rifles.
Third (Reynolds') Brigade	2	830	834	872	4	39th and 43d Georgia. Supposed "effective strength." Officers not reported; only enlisted men given.
Fourth (Barton's) Brigade	113	1,618	2,324	3,029	6	Tennessee regiment partly armed—country rifles. 9th Georgia Battalion unarmed.
Cavalry (Allston's) Brigade	41	910	1,136	1,317	.....	Brigade partly and badly armed with shot-guns
Unattached to brigades	115	2,108	2,465	3,011	.....	1st Tennessee Battalion unarmed. 2d, 3d, and 8th Battalions Tennessee Cavalry partly and badly armed with shot-guns.
Total	569	9,787	12,705	16,199	20	

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Comdg. First Corps, Corinth:*

GENERAL: You will please order General Maxey to repair to this place as soon as practicable. He can leave at Bethel one or two pieces of artillery and two or four companies of sharpshooters to protect them, with the cavalry under the command of Colonel Lindsay to guard the road from Purdy via Bethel to Bolivar. Trains must be ordered forthwith to Bethel, to bring in the balance of General Maxey's command. The

balance of his artillery will come in trains, if possible; otherwise come as already instructed. For the present his command will be stationed on or about the Mobile and Ohio road, near the intersection of the lines of defense with said road. He will put one or two guns in position on each side of that road to enfilade and protect it.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have received several communications from Hickman and Paducah of late dates, informing me the Federal force at the former place is quite small and is about to be removed altogether. I learn also from a reliable source that the Federal force at Paducah consists of about 200 cavalry, whose discipline is exceedingly lax. The Federal stores at Paducah are valued at $3,000,000 by my correspondent, and he thinks they might all be destroyed by a force of 500 cavalry.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that Colonel Jackson be ordered with his command to destroy these Federal stores at Paducah. Possibly it might be well for Colonel Claiborne to co-operate with him.

I have the honor to request you to submit this letter to the commanding general at your earliest convenience.

Your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 1, 1862.

General VAN DORN:

I have just seen a telegram from General Villepigue, asking that boats be sent at once to convey troops away from that place. I shall send all here; he has two boats, one large and one small. I will send one large one and one small boat in a few hours.

W. L. CABELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp McIntosh, May 1, 1862.

The major-general commanding announces to the troops his arrival.

His headquarters are established on the road leading from camp to Corinth, about half a mile north of the railroad and 1½ miles from Corinth. The orderly hour is 12 m. The adjutants-general of divisions will render their reports punctually and receive orders. The division and brigade commanders will take immediate steps to get the troops assigned to their command together. Staff officers will by every means acquaint themselves with the topography of the vicinity and the position of the troops.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 1, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a general order, which I have published in connection with and regulating the subsistence of this army, the operation of which, I am assured, will be in the interest of all concerned, and which I trust will receive the sanction of the War Department.

Just, however, as this order was ready for publication Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, chief of subsistence, received the following telegram from Colonel Northrop, dated April 29, 1862:

By order of the Secretary of War, the ration is reduced to half pound of bacon or pork and one pound of beef, and not exceeding one and a half pounds of flour or corn meal.

In the name of my men I must respectfully but urgently protest against such a reduction of the substantial part of the ration.

In the orders I have the honor to submit the greatest reduction has been made that the meat ration will bear, and, as will be perceived, this retrenchment is partially made up to the soldiers by an increase of the rice ration. But for the disaster at New Orleans I should have felt it my duty to add likewise to the sugar ration as affording a cheap and healthy nutritious addition to the diet of the soldiers in this climate.

I shall carry out the orders inclosed until otherwise instructed by the War Department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 30, 1862.

From this date until otherwise ordered by the War Department the component parts of rations issued to this army will be as follows:

Pork or bacon to the ration, 10 ounces; salt or fresh beef to the ration, 1 pound; flour or corn meal to the ration, 20 ounces; or hard bread to the ration, 1 pound; beans or peas to 100 rations, 8 quarts; rice to 100 rations, 15 pounds; coffee to 100 rations, 3 pounds; rye to 100 rations, 3 pounds; sugar to 100 rations, 15 pounds; molasses to 100 rations, 6 quarts; vinegar to 100 rations, 4 quarts; soap to 100 rations, 4 pounds; sperm candles to 100 rations, 1 pound; or star candles to 100 rations, 1½ pounds; or tallow candles to 100 rations, 1½ pounds.

When practicable, an extra issue of lard once in five days, 8 ounces; pork and bacon two days in seven; fresh and salt beef five days in seven.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

You will hold your position at the Tennessee Bridge as long as possi

ble. If retreat be necessary, you will make arrangements to destroy the bridges between the river and Chattanooga certainly and beyond all contingencies.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 1, 1862.

General D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Lee to say that he has requested Governor Shorter, of Alabama, to send two unarmed regiments from Talladega to Chattanooga at once, with such arms as he could, to report to you. Also that the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau has been directed to send 1,000 of the arms recently arrived at Charleston to Chattanooga, subject to your order or that of General E. K. Smith, to complete their armament. In the present great scarcity and demand for arms it is necessary to husband them as much as possible. The general trusts that you make a judicious distribution of those sent you. Not more than 400 or 500 of the improved arms should be given to a regiment, and those should be placed in the hands of the flank companies, the center companies being armed with the country weapons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d ultimo is received.* I have applied to the Secretary of War for the opinion of the Department on the subject of giving bounty to volunteers. His answer has not been received, but shall be communicated to you as soon as possible.

I think that I have not succeeded in making myself clear in my letter of the 21st ultimo. I intended that letter to be taken in connection with that of the 17th ultimo, and merely as explanatory of the letter in some respects. I stated in my letter of the 17th ultimo that the companies and regiments of your command were first to be filled from the militia ordered to report to you, and to that end authorized you to prevent recruiting from them for other commands. I had reference in this letter to yours of the 10th April, and intended to be understood as approving your design of increasing the Pound Gap battalion to a regiment, as well as completing your other regiments.

In my letter of the 21st ultimo I did not intend to change in any respect what I had said in that of the 17th. But supposing that you would have more than enough men to do what I had approved, and having already informed you that when your command was full the residue of the militia were subject to be enlisted in other commands

*Not found.

drawn from the same counties, I suggested in my last letter that it would be as well to allow such enlistments as had already been made into companies of Floyd's brigade to stand until you should find that the residue of the militia would not suffice to fill your own command. In that event I intended you to understand that you were to use those who had enlisted in other companies to such an extent as might be necessary to complete your own. My object was not to interfere with filling up your companies, but only to suggest such a selection of the men with which you should complete them as would leave in the residue of the militia those who had already enlisted in other companies. If this cannot be done, you are to fill up your command regardless of enlistments into others.

You will bear in mind that under the new law field officers of Virginia regiments are to be elected by the company officers and the latter by the men.

With regard to the declaration of martial law in your district, the President wrote to you on the 13th March that if you deemed it necessary he would proclaim martial law in such counties as you might designate. He does not think it advisable to establish it in districts, but only in certain designated counties. I have not received any letter from you naming the counties in which you desired it to be proclaimed, except your last communication.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

ATLANTA, *May* 1, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

The State has placed all her means of defense in the hands of the President. The enemy are near Chattanooga. If it is taken, the railroad bridges on both sides of it burned, we are cut off from the coal mines, and all our iron mills are stopped. We are soon to be driven out of Tennessee, it seems, and both armies fed on what little provision is left in the cotton regions. It cannot last long. Our wheat crop is ruined with rust, and all our young men not now under arms called from their fields under the conscription act, when you have not arms for them. If this policy is to be continued, hunger will at no distant day produce its natural result. Might not an army of 50,000 men, under a bold leader, marched from Chattanooga on Nashville and Louisville, transfer their armies and their operations to the rich fields and large provision supplies of Kentucky? If so, it would be worth more than all our operations against gunboats on the coast. Excuse me if I intrude. I express but the universal sentiments of our people when I say that the defensive policy of fortifying and falling back toward the center will, if persisted in, end in starvation and overthrow.

Let me beg you to send heavy re-enforcements to Chattanooga without delay. When Georgia has sent so many troops to the field, it is injury to leave her vital points exposed with no adequate protection. The President has her men and her guns, and she looks to him. I remain here to-morrow.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to the honorable the Secretary of War, as it has been attended to.

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the President.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 2, 1862.

Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Your dispatch of 1st May referred to me. I concur with you as to the importance of Chattanooga.

The six regiments called from Camp McDonald were with difficulty armed. Every effort was made to do so, that they might serve to defend the country to which you refer. They were removed without previously consulting me, and I have not been able to supply their place.

Your dispatch indicates a willingness to withdraw your former objection to the transfer of troops from the sea-coast of Georgia. If a brigade can be spared from there, General Pemberton will be directed to send it to Chattanooga.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
Camp Moore, La., May 2, 1862.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

DEAR GENERAL: You are asking me to bring troops to Corinth. When the enemy were shoved abreast of the city I had nothing in the shape of infantry except the militia of the city, who had but few arms, and those mostly shot-guns, and two or three regiments in process of formation under the last call of the President, who were entirely unarmed. I removed all the troops I could control to this point, where, by taking the arms from the militia and men over age, I have managed to get five regiments pretty well armed. One of these I have sent to Vicksburg to occupy that place, and shall send there several companies of artillery as soon as they arrive from Forts Pike and Macomb.

As the enemy will not hold the city in large force, probably not 10,000 men, I am in doubt whether I had not better organize forces on the various approaches to the city, with a view to keeping the enemy from occupying any more territory than what he absolutely stands upon, or whether I shall move up to the line of Vicksburg and Jackson. They will not have for some time troops enough to send up the river for the purpose of occupying, and Vicksburg, if at all fortified, will be able (with the troops I shall send there), to hold its own against any force they will be likely to send for some time to come.

I have telegraphed to Richmond for instructions relative to the burning of the cotton, which, if consumed in any considerable degree, will, I am sure, bring the people of the North and of Europe to an exact appreciation of the determination of our people to be free. They fear it at the North more than the loss of a battle.

I shall at all events be compelled to remain here for some time, in

order to collect the various garrisons of the department and organize them into corps of some kind or other. A good many of the State troops and twelve-months' men have remained in the city, thus breaking up regiments and companies, and it is next to impossible to get them into any sort of shape for some days. The regiments I have are new levies, entirely undrilled and undisciplined, but composed of good men generally; but there is considerable indisposition on the part of many of the men to leave the State. I shall be governed in my movements in a considerable measure by circumstances. The enemy has not yet occupied the city, and I am busy in bringing out all kinds of stores and supplies, but after to-day I think I will have to stop the trains and destroy the bridge at Manchac. I will telegraph you of my movements. If it is impossible for you to get along without the five regiments I have here, I will probably join you; but I do not like to abandon the State of Louisiana.

Yours, truly,

M. LOVELL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES,
Corinth, Miss., May 2, 1862.

Soldiers of Shiloh and of Elkhorn:

We are about to meet once more in the shock of battle the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties. Face to face, hand to hand, we are to decide whether we are to be freemen or the vile slaves of those who are free only in name, and who but yesterday were vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments on the ever-memorable field of Shiloh.

Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add one more illustrious page to the history of our Revolution, one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying, "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth."

I congratulate you on your timely junction, your mingled banners. For the first time in this war we shall meet our foe in strength that should give us victory.

Soldiers, can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into the Tennessee the presumptuous mercenaries collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, and, trusting in God and the justness of our cause, we shall recover more than we have lately lost. Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the Army of Virginia on the historic battle-field of Yorktown.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 2, 1862.

Bearers of flags of truce will not be permitted to pass the outer chains of sentinels or vedettes. The faces of the party bearing the flag will be turned from the post or army, or, if necessary, their eyes will be bandaged.

An officer or non-commissioned officer will remain at hand to prevent indiscretion on the part of the sentinels.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 2, 1862.

j. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

ENERAL: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received. The difficul- and embarrassments of your situation are fully appreciated. Every- ıg in my power has been done for your assistance, and I only regret t I could do no more. Great reliance is placed in the judgment . vigor with which I am sure you will use the forces at your disposal. vill be necessary to hold yourself ready for rapid movements when- r the enemy may expose himself to a blow.

ou have already been informed by telegraph that a regiment of in- try and one of cavalry from Georgia have been ordered to Chatta- ga for your support. These men will bring such arms as they have, 1,000 improved arms have been ordered to the same place. All the ıs that could be procured have been sent you, and I hope you will ıble to supply some of the unarmed men with you, including the ian battalion from North Carolina which was ordered to you. I e also informed you by telegram that I have applied to the Gov- or of Alabama to send you two additional regiments. Those regi- ıts are now at Talladega, and will be ordered to Chattanooga. y are not armed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., *May* 2, 1862.

ı. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

our dispatch just received.* I turned over all the State troops to ıeral Lawton, in command at Savannah, on the 16th of April. Un- our correspondence he accepted them, and I notified you of my on. I think he has disbanded most of them and sent them home. re-enforcements are not sent to Chattanooga immediately we shall ıut off from the coal mines, and all the iron mills and machine-shops he State will be stopped.

have no means to arm the militia, and could not organize a force ıcient without taking conscripts.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

CIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 49. } *Corinth, Miss., May* 3, 1862.

* * * * * * *

. All the forces will be in position at dawn to-morrow morning, with e days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition.

* * * * * * *

y command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Refers probably to Davis' dispatch of May 2, p. 481.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You are again about to encounter the mercenary invader who pollutes the sacred soil of our beloved country. Severely punished by you and driven from his chosen positions with a loss of his artillery and his honor at Shiloh when double your numbers, he now approaches cautiously and timidly, unwilling to advance, unable to retreat.

Could his rank and file enjoy a freeman's right not one would remain within our limits, but they are goaded on under a tyrant's lash by desperate leaders, whose only safety lies in success.

Such a foe ought never to conquer freemen battling upon their own soil.

You will encounter him in your chosen position, strong by nature and improved by art, away from his main support and reliance—gunboats and heavy batteries—and for the first time in this war with nearly equal numbers. The slight reverses we have met on the seaboard have worked us good as well as evil. The brave troops so long retained there have hastened to swell your numbers, while the gallant Van Dorn and invincible Price, with the ever-successful "Army of the West," are now in your midst with numbers almost equaling the "Army of Shiloh." We have, then, but to strike and destroy, and, as the enemy's whole resources are concentrated here, we shall not only redeem Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri at one blow, but open the portals of the whole Northwest.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding Second Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp McIntosh, May 3, 1862.

The troops of the army corps will hold themselves in readiness to meet the enemy at short notice.

General Beauregard calls upon the soldiers of Elkhorn to mingle their banners with those of the victors of Shiloh, and with them to drive back once more the invading army of the North. The soldiers of Elkhorn—the Army of the West—will reply at the proper hour with musket and cannon; their banners will wave in the breeze from first to last in the very front of the battle, and their huzza of victory will be echoed by the opposite shores of the Tennessee.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. WAR DEPARTMENT, A. AND I. G. O.,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1862.

I. The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus: I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that mar-

tial law is hereby extended over the counties of Lee, Wise, Buchanan, McDowell, and Wyoming, under the command of Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the counties aforesaid.

In faith whereof I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal this third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II. Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial, provided that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court-martial, as directed by the sixty-seventh article of war.

By command of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MAY 4, 1862—9 a. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: Colonel Manigault did not leave his position, some 6 miles in front on the Ridge road, until this morning, his messenger being lost all night. He reports no enemy in his front last night, and the report to be that he is moving in force toward our right. General Cleburne's dispatch just received from you upsets that. My cavalry report no one as yet within 3 miles on either the Monterey or Farmington roads. These would seem to indicate a reconnaissance by the enemy and some confusion by our outposts. I shall change mine this evening, and hope to have better men in place.

Col. Wirt Adams has just reported to me, and been sent to my front on both roads to develop the enemy. You shall know of him soon.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 4, 1862.

General CLEBURNE:

GENERAL: I threw out half of my regiment as skirmishers this morning in the direction of Farmington, so as to be ready for the enemy in case he advanced. I saw nothing of him. Captain Barnes, of Wirt Adams'

cavalry, fell back into my lines about 11 o'clock last night. He sent out a reconnoitering party 1 mile beyond my pickets this morning. He saw no signs of the enemy. My pickets have seen no signs of him since yesterday evening. I am, however, still on the lookout, having strong guards in my front. He can hardly surprise me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MAY 4, 1862—1.30 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

DEAR GENERAL: Col. Wirt Adams has just returned from his visit to my front. He went to Farmington by the upper road; found a brigade there—two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Saw no artillery, but supposes with such a force of course they have some. They are located beyond the town from here, near where General Hardee's advance was, at the crossing of Seven Mile Creek. He returned by the Farmington and Purdy road to Shoat's house, where my advance under Colonel Fagan stampeded, and from there back. Not even a picket of the enemy from there here and no sign of any force having been on the road. Still Colonel Fagan has just sent me a report in writing from Major Hawkins, Second Tennessee Cavalry, that the enemy are "advancing on him in force." Colonel Adams found Major Hawkins in rear of the infantry. This all confirms Roddey's reports fully. The whole thing was caused by a reconnaissance of one brigade. I shall suspend Colonel Fagan, who, unfortunately, commands a brigade, and the captain who left his caisson, that now stands in the road untouched by friend or foe.

Roddey has just reported in person the discovery this morning of a cavalry picket of the enemy, from 50 to 100 strong, on the Farmington and Jacinto road, 4 miles south of the former and about 1 mile north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He says they can reach the Mobile and Ohio Railroad easily by a fine road, passing toward Jacinto, and then, turning due west, pass by Morrison's mill. May it not be well to look to this?

Colonel Adams, with my approval, is organizing a plan with Roddey to take 200 men and Roddey's company early to-morrow and cut off this picket, which seems to be unsupported. Roddey's lieutenant has them in observation, and will report again this afternoon or evening.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

CORINTH, *May* 4, 1862—9.30 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I will warn Colonel Adams at once of the reported movement. The only Sharp's Mill indicated on my map is far to the east, and on or near Chambers Creek. The movement is more probably toward Morrison's Mill, to the west of the Jacinto road and south of General Cleburne's position, where Roddey suggested this morning they might cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad,

but I cannot think they would move there with such a force, entirely exposing their rear. I will try and find Roddey to-night and develop the move early in the morning. He reports to me the Mobile and Ohio Railroad cut to-day just the farther side of Glendale, 9 miles from here.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

P. S.—Since writing the above, No. 2 is received from Roddey. He is invaluable.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CORINTH, *May* 4, 1862.

GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have just learned, through one of my men who walked here from Burnsville, that the enemy have damaged the railroad at the steam-mill beyond Glendale, about 9 miles from this place.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Captain Tishomingo Rangers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CORINTH, *May* 4, 1862.

GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Johnson and party have returned from scout on the Farmington and Jacinto road, having investigated it from within 1½ miles of Farmington to the crossing on the railroad. Report having seen no enemy, and, in consequence of this, I will not call on Colonel Adams, but make the trip with my own company.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Captain Tishomingo Rangers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Commanding Third Corps, Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: During the impending battle you will take command of the right wing of this army, consisting of your own division, the one of General Breckinridge, and such other troops as may be ordered to the support of said wing. Until the arrival on the ground of myself, General Bragg, or General Van Dorn, you will make all the necessary preparations for the vigorous defense of that part of the lines.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
General, Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I send you herewith the latest information received of the enemy. It will be seen that they occupy Farmington with about a brigade. The affair of yesterday would seem to indicate only an armed reconnaissance. Under these circumstances I think it unnecessary that Breckinridge's division should remain where it is to-night. Three of its brigades may as well return to their encampment, holding themselves ready to resume their present position early to-morrow morning, and to-morrow evening his other brigades and Cleburne's will return to their encampment, being relieved by two of the first ones, thus alternating in this manner until further orders.

I think, however, that it would be preferable for Breckinridge's division to remove its encampment to the east of the railroad, so as to be in easy supporting distance of Cleburne's brigade, which should remove its own encampment to a position nearer to the new lines. I am informed, by the by, that the latter's brigade occupies a position in advance of said lines, which I suppose is only temporary, for its true position is immediately in their rear. Will you issue the necessary orders to carry these arrangements immediately into effect?

I am going to order a battalion of cavalry to be stationed along the the Memphis and Charleston Railroad where it is intersected by the lower road from Farmington to Morrison's Mill, say, about 1 or 1½ miles below where you have a regiment stationed on outpost duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding,

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, Miss., May 4, 1862.

General THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Captain Avery has just returned from his examination of the country in front. He says the enemy left Farmington to-day about noon in large force, consisting of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and wagons, and went toward Sharp's Mill, toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about 4½ to 5 miles from Farmington. There was a picket at Farmington—a small one. Captain Avery is under the impression that the enemy has left Farmington, except a small outpost.

I think if you have some men who would undertake to go to Farmington to-night to gather information it might be well to send them. It would be well also to inform General Bragg of the movements of the enemy, as he is about sending off a party to-morrow to cut off a picket.

Have you any information of the enemy in the direction of Monterey?

Respectfully and truly,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST, *Camp McIntosh, May* 4, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. To-morrow morning the divisions of this army will move at 6 o'clock. They will be ready for action, with three days' rations, cooked. They will each take the position assigned them to-day.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Dan Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Organization of the Army of the West, commanded by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, at Corinth Miss., May 4, 1862.

JONES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES commanding.

Organizations.	Aggregate. Present.	Present and absent.
RUST'S BRIGADE.		
Brig. Gen. ALBERT RUST commanding.		
17th Battalion Arkansas Infantry [Lemoyne]	397	627
18th Battalion Arkansas Infantry [McCarver]	198	275
Carroll's regiment Arkansas Infantry	411	764
Jones' battalion Arkansas Infantry	341	602
King's regiment Arkansas Infantry	575	728
Smead's regiment Arkansas Infantry	488	745
Light battery artillery	.....	.....
	2,400	3,741
MAURY'S BRIGADE.		
Brig. Gen. D. H. MAURY commanding.		
Adams' battalion Arkansas Infantry	561	597
McRae's regiment Arkansas Infantry	416	673
Garland's regiment Texas Infantry	.....	.....
Moore's regiment Texas Infantry	840	840
—— Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	.....	.....
Light battery artillery	.....	.....
	1,817	2,110
ROANE'S BRIGADE.		
Brig. Gen. J. S. ROANE commanding.		
Williamson's battalion Arkansas Infantry	441	504
Borland's regiment Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry	319	474
Brooks' battalion Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry	450	450
Sims' Ninth Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	657	809
Stone's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	803	968
Gaines' battery (Arkansas) artillery	73	89
	2,743	3,444
Brigade cavalry	151	187
Jones' division	7,111	9,482

Organization of the Army of the West, commanded by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, at Corinth, Miss., May 4, 1862—Continued.

PRICE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE commanding.

Organizations.	Aggregate.	
	Present.	Present and absent.
LITTLE'S BRIGADE.		
Brig. Gen. HENRY LITTLE commanding.		
16th Regiment Arkansas Infantry	428	669
1st Regiment Missouri Infantry [Burbridge]	590	923
2d Regiment Missouri Infantry [Pritchard]	450	754
3d Regiment Missouri Infantry [McCown]	476	653
Gates' regiment Missouri Dismounted Cavalry	536	777
Wade's battery (Missouri) artillery	107	116
	2,587	3,912
—— BRIGADE.		
Mitchell's regiment Arkansas Infantry	431	807
Rector's regiment Arkansas Infantry	446	477
Hébert's regiment, 3d Louisiana Infantry	636	759
Greer's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	707	969
Whitfield's Legion Texas Dismounted Cavalry	1,007	1,229
MacDonald's battery (Missouri) artillery	100	100
	3,327	4,371
—— BRIGADE.		
MacFarlane's regiment Missouri Infantry	547	822
Priest's regiment Missouri Infantry	368	453
Missouri State Guard	509	1,242
McCulloch's Missouri Cavalry	444	476
Light battery artillery	.....	.....
	1,868	2,993
Clark's brigade—artillery	738	1,123
Price's division	8,520	12,399

McCOWN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. P. McCOWN commanding.

Organizations.	Aggregate.	
	Present.	Present and absent.
HOGG'S BRIGADE.		
Brig. Gen. J. L. HOGG commanding.		
McCray's battalion Arkansas Infantry	376	514
Crump's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	472	909
Diamond's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	599	910
Locke's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	565	1,052
Good's battery (Texas) artillery	92	102
	2,104	3,487

Organisation of the Army of the West, commanded by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, at Corinth, Miss., May 4, 1862—Continued.

McCOWN'S DIVISION—Continued.

Organizations.	Aggregate. Present.	Aggregate. Present and absent.
CHURCHILL'S BRIGADE.		
Brig. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL commanding.		
Johnson's battalion Arkansas Infantry	518	742
McNair's 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry	596	856
1st Regiment Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry [Harper]	636	905
2d Regiment Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry [Embry]	499	789
Provence's battery (Arkansas) artillery	83	105
	2,332	3,397
—— BRIGADE.		
Fitzhugh's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	.....	1,600
Johnson's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	1,024	1,136
Moore's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	.....	1,000
Sweet's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry	.....	1,000
Light battery artillery	.....	.....
	1,024	4,136
McCown's division	5,460	11,020
DETACHED CORPS.		
Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson's command (infantry and artillery)	701	910
Maj. [Ed.] Ingraham's squadron of cavalry (three companies)	193	224
	894	1,134
RECAPITULATION.		
Jones' division	7,111	9,482
Price's division	8,520	12,399
McCown's division	5,460	11,020
Detached corps	894	1,134
	21,985	34,035

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 5, 1862.

Governor BROWN, of Georgia, *Milledgeville Ga.:*

Your dispatch received. Such campaign as you suggest has been long desired. Its adoption is a question of power, not of will. Something less than the whole we hope to achieve with preparations now being made, and the limit will be controlled by our means. Thank you for the tender of your co-operation, and the assurance it gives that your zeal increases with the country's needs.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE:

DEAR GENERAL: About 2 miles beyond where you have a regiment on outpost duty, along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, there is a good ridge road, leading from Farmington to Morrison's Mill, near the

Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by which an enemy could outflank and turn our new line of works. I ordered yesterday some cavalry to report to you for the purpose of guarding said road, by stationing them at or about its intersection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. I am just informed that you have returned that cavalry, under the supposition that they are unnecessary. Is there not some error in this matter? If so, please countermand your order.

Yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

P. S.—I understood the other day from Colonel Marmaduke that one of his regiments at Farmington had left its position in haste, without his orders, on the appearance of the enemy. If so, its colors must be taken away until it shall have made itself worthy of receiving them back or its colonel must be suspended until further orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 5, 1862.

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Reserve:

GENERAL: Owing to the present bad weather you need not bring up to the positions of yesterday the three brigades of your command you were ordered to send back to their encampments, but let them be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 5, 1862.

General EARL VAN DORN,
Commanding Army of the West:

GENERAL: Owing to the present bad weather you need not bring up your command to its position, but let it be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES,
Corinth, Miss., May 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. B. LEE,
Chief of Subsistence:

COLONEL: The general commanding wishes your attention called to the fact that there were but about three days' subsistence for this army on the day of the enemy's demonstration in the front. The general wishes all possible measures taken to secure in depot always at least ten days' rations for an army of 65,000 men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BETHEL, *May* 5, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A party of the enemy's cavalry, 20 or 30 strong, came to the railroad this morning below where my pickets are stationed, and commenced tearing up the track. They were fired upon at Farron's Mill and run off before they had time to do much damage. They have torn off some rails on the bridge and some below. I send a hand car down the road to Corinth to find out what the damage is and report it. I do not think it is much. I started down there at the first alarm with my regiment, and sent Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer around on the Ripley road to intercept them. He has not yet returned.

Another party has now come in by Purdy, and are skirmishing with the pickets. Their object seems to be to destroy this road. They are led on by a man by the name of Hurst, who knows every by-path in the country. By going through the woods with small parties they can tap the railroad anywhere they choose out of reach of my pickets, as they did this morning. I would respectfully suggest that companies of infantry stationed at all the bridges between there and Corinth would effectually protect the road from small parties, whom I now believe to be constantly hovering around to destroy it. They have also torn down the telegraph wires for some distance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding [*Mississippi Cavalry*].

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Foote, near Purdy, May 5, 1862.

Major [GEORGE WILLIAMSON]:

I sent you a letter this morning by a hand car, and for fear it should not reach you I send you this by a courier:

This morning about 10 o'clock a party of the enemy's cavalry, about 30 strong, came through the woods to a point on the railroad 1½ miles below where my pickets were stationed. They tore up some rails and cut some of the ties and uprights with axes. They attempted to destroy the bridge where the pickets were stationed, but were fired upon and run off.

I immediately marched my regiment down there, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, with his command, to take the Ripley road and cut them off. Colonel Brewer did so, but failed to find them, they having gone through the woods the way they came.

In the mean time another party drove in our pickets in front of Purdy and engaged our attention there. I returned toward Purdy with my command, after leaving a company to scout down the railroad. I think it is the intention of the enemy to cut this road. They are led on by a man by the name of Hurst, who knows every by-path in the country. They can with small parties tap the railroad for miles south of this and do the damage before we can get to them.

I shall keep scouts constantly on the railroad, but would respectfully suggest that it will take companies of infantry scattered along at different points to protect the road effectually.

The Jackson train was fired upon and forced to return. The road is

too much damaged for it to go to Corinth. The telegraph wire is also cut in places for a mile.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding [Mississippi Cavalry].

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp McIntosh, May 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,

GENERAL: General Van Dorn directs that you will proceed at once with your division to relieve Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne at the works on the right. You will take rations for three days, cooked, if it will not delay you. While your command is preparing to move you will report in person for orders to General Hardee.

You will send at once to General Breckinridge for a guide to conduct your command by the best route.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 5, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VI. Major-General Van Dorn will relieve temporarily the troops in the lines on the right with a division of the Army of the West, the commander of which will report for immediate orders for the time to Major-General Hardee, commanding the right wing of the forces.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Memorandum.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 5, 1862.

From Corinth to Jacinto and Fulton, good; too far to eastward.
From Corinth to Rienzi, via the Morrison House and Danville, good.
From Corinth to Jacinto, via Kossuth and Danville, good.
From Rienzi to Ripley, good road, 27 miles.
From Ripley to Pontotoc, good road, 32 miles.
From Pontotoc to railroad, 16 miles.
From Pontotoc to Houston, good road, 28 miles.
From Houston to Aberdeen, good in dry weather, 35 miles.
From Houston to West Point, good road, 40 miles.
From Booneville to Carrollville, good road, 13 miles.
From Carrollville to Saltillo, good in dry weather, 12 miles.
From Saltillo to Harrisburg, bad.
From Saltillo to Mooresville, good road, 10 miles.

From Mooresville to Harrisburg, bad road, 8 miles.
From Harrisburg to Tupelo, good road, 28 miles.
From Tupelo to Okolona, good in dry weather, 19 miles.
From Okolona to West Point, good in dry weather, 32 miles.
From Okolona to Houston, good in dry weather, 18 miles.

Roads to retire by in case of necessity:

1st. Corinth to Danville, by road east of railroad, via Widow Smith's and the Morrison house, destroying bridge across Tuscumbia, 1 mile from Danville (inquire if said bridge has not been destroyed); then on to Rienzi; then to Booneville.

2d. Corinth to Danville, via road near railroad, on east side, crossing it at 4 miles from Corinth; then on west side to Danville; then to Booneville.

3d. Corinth to Danville, via old turnpike to Kossuth; but about 2 miles from there turn down to Danville or keep on to Kossuth, then turn down to Danville.

4th. Or go on by said road to Ripley.

Statement of Missouri troops in the Army of the West, Corinth, Miss., May 5, 1862.

Organizations.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
Infantry:		
Burbridge's regiment	590	923
Campbell's battalion	400	585
Clark's battalion	119	158
Hughes' battalion	148	179
McCown's regiment	476	653
MacFarlane's regiment	547	822
Priest's regiment	368	453
Pritchard's regiment	450	754
Rosser's battalion	281	350
Cavalry:		
Gates' regiment (dismounted)	536	777
Hill's company	51	71
McCulloch's regiment (dismounted)	444	476
Murphy's company	100	116
Reves' company	52	72
Artillery, batteries:		
Bledsoe's	53	76
Clark's	91	104
Gorham's	43	50
Guibor's	69	80
Kelly's	.....	.....
Knoisley's	.....	.....
Landis'	62	69
Lucas'	70	72
MacDonald's	100	100
Terrell's [Texas]	.....	.....
Wade's	107	116
Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson's brigade	701	910
Grand total	4,958	7,866

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 5, 1862.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to communicate, for the information of the commanding general, the following intelligence, just received by me:

A gentleman, my confidential agent, returned the 3d instant from Nashville, whither I had sent him. He states that Bishop Kavanaugh, of Versailles, Ky., informed him that 12,000 troops passed through Lexington, Ky., on the 14th ultimo, to re-enforce those at Cumberland Ford. He also states that four new regiments had been formed of the renegades from East Tennessee, and put under command of General Spears, and that with these the force of the enemy at Cumberland Ford would amount to 18,000 men.

Brig. Gen. H. Marshall writes to me, under date of 2d instant, that he had heard the force at Lexington *en route* for Cumberland Ford was to consist of twelve regiments, and would probably be increased to seventeen regiments. He adds, "They say five regiments had left Lexington."

These corroborate the information I have received from Brigadier-General Stevenson at Cumberland Gap and other sources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Reserve, Army of the Mississippi:

DEAR GENERAL: I regret to hear of your continued ill-health, but hope you will soon be well enough to meet coming events. Nothing new; all quiet in front.

I wish to inform you that I have somewhat changed the order relative to your division and Van Dorn's army. The latter is to take position in rear of those new works on the right flank, and the former to be located where the other was to have been held in reserve, *i. e.*, one brigade near Corinth, on the Ridge road to Purdy; two not far from my headquarters, on and about the road to Farmington; and another in rear of General Hardee's headquarters, on or about the road from Corinth to the works on the right flank. One of your staff officers could ascertain these exact positions by applying to General Van Dorn or staff.

In case of alarm (one gun from Polk's position, two from Bragg's, or three from Van Dorn's) you will march at once your command to the positions above referred to, without waiting for orders. It would be well to put them (your troops) in position to-morrow or the day after, to let them know their ground.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

P. S.—It would be well also to cause several of your staff officers to ride on the roads to the several commands, especially on the one leading to Polk's line, west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

P. S.—Would it not be well to issue a short address to your troops? I think it would give a good effect.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Near Corinth:

GENERAL: After examining our lines this afternoon I have to change slightly the instructions given you yesterday relative to the positions of your brigades. I find our left (Polk's lines) requires more support than I had at first contemplated; hence I desire you to locate two of your brigades on the road west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at or about Dobbin's house, which affords a good camping ground. You might put there your two brigades now farthest south of the Female College. The other two can remain encamped where they are now, but in case of an alarm, would take their positions, one along the Purdy road, about half way to the lines, and the other where already indicated, on the Farmington road, not far from these headquarters; thus no brigade will be located in rear of General Hardee's position.

I have requested General Polk to send you a good guide (Major Peters, quartermaster), to show you the road in rear of his left, and you will find at General Bragg's headquarters an officer to show you the shortest road from where your Third Brigade on the Purdy road will be located directly to where the Farmington road crosses General Bragg's lines.

It will be well to open as soon as possible a good road from Dobbin's house across the railroad to where your Third Brigade will be located.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES,
Corinth, Miss., May 6, 1862.

Confidential memorandum for army corps and division commanders.

The following modifications and alterations of "Memorandum for army and division commanders," dated April 28, 1862,* are directed, and will be properly communicated:

1. Major-General Van Dorn's Army of the West will take position at once on the right flank of Hardee's division, in and about the lines under construction across the Ridge road from Farmington to Danville, via Morrison's house.

2. Cleburne's brigade, Hardee's division, will occupy position to support either Van Dorn's army corps or Hardee's division, as may be required.

3. Breckinridge's division will be held in reserve at or near Corinth, two brigades on the Purdy Ridge road, one other not far from general headquarters, on road to Farmington, and the other in rear of Hardee's headquarters, on or about the road to Van Dorn's line of works.

4. All staff officers of the several commands affected by these instructions will make themselves at once familiar with all the roads leading from the positions of their respective corps or divisions to all other positions of the forces.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See p. 457.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES,
Corinth, Miss., May 6, 1862.

Confidential memorandum for army and corps commanders.

In the event of an advance of the enemy in force upon our lines, the following signals are arranged, to be communicated to division, brigade, and regimental commanders, and to the proper staff officers:

Advance on the right flank, by three guns by day or three rockets at night.

Advance on the center, by two guns by day or two rockets at night.

Advance on the left flank, by one gun by day or one rocket at night.

When alarm is given, as thus indicated, all troops will promptly turn out and take their positions as prescribed in "Memorandum for army and division commanders," dated April 28, 1862, and as modified by a supplementary memorandum of this date.

Captain Oladowski will supply rockets on the requisitions of corps and division commanders.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 1ST CORPS, ARMY OF MISS.,
May 6, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Second Division, First Corps, Army of the Miss.:

GENERAL: A cavalry courier is just in from the Chambers house, at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the road passing by the Bridges house, who reports that the enemy are advancing in force with infantry and cavalry. They are supposed to be advancing upon our left wing. I have deemed it proper to make you this report at the earliest moment.

I am, with much respect, yours,

D. S. DONELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

General POLK:

I refer you to the above report from General Donelson. I have given him orders to send forward all the cavalry, to keep us posted.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General.

CHAMBERS STATION,
May 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General DONELSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: I have picketed and patroled the roads directed 3 miles east of this place, and have made no discoveries of any import.

The bulk of the enemy that have advanced as low as the State-line

road are all east of the Farmington and Purdy road; those north of that road are 2½ miles east of this place and 1½ miles above the State-line road. Whether there be any north of this place or not I have not learned, and I have sent as far as 6 miles out.

From all I can learn through citizens, pickets, and the Yankee drums, the main army are bearing in the direction of Farmington and Burnsville; only the right wing will touch Corinth, unless their movements are changed. I learned through citizens that a party of Federals came out some 8 or 9 miles above here and burned a bridge on the railroad. I send in a man unable for duty, with 3 mules, taken up near the Yankee lines.

Please pass the complainant to camp.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. C. BACOT,
Commanding Cavalry.

AT HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General DONELSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: I sent out this morning, just before sending in my last report, two scouts, one on the State-line road and another on the Corinth and Chambers road. The first report that they found the enemy about 3 miles east of Chambers, on the State-line road, supposed to be about 400 in number. They fired on the advance, killing 1 man, when the others retired. The last scout returned, stating they saw 2 Yankee cavalrymen, who retired on their approach, when they could see nothing more of them. This occurred south of the State-line road, about 2½ miles east of Chambers Station. Others came in from a northerly direction, stating all things quiet as far as Muddy Creek.

In submitting this, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. C. BACOT,
Commanding Cavalry, C. S.

ARTILLERY OFFICE, HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Commanding Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the heavy batteries in your division under my command. They consist of two rifled 6-pounders, brass, placed upon our extreme right, next the railroad, manned by a detachment of the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; one smooth 12-pounder siege gun, mounted to the right of the Farmington road, and manned by Captain Rice's company, as is also the 24-pounder siege gun, smooth, placed on the left of the same road. Next to this comes a 24-pounder siege gun, rifled, which commands the Farmington road for nearly three-quarters of a mile. This gun is manned by Captain Bain's company of light artillery.

The next gun, which is about 300 or 400 yards farther to the left, is a brass 12-pounder, rifled, and is so placed as to get a raking fire up the Monterey road and a cross-fire upon all the cleared ground in front of

the breastworks. This gun is manned by Captain Jones' company of heavy artillery. Next on the left is a rifled 24-pounder siege gun, which sweeps the Monterey road. This also is manned by Captain Jones' company. The next gun is a smooth 24-pounder siege piece, which bears upon the Monterey road and the cleared ground in front of the works. This is manned by Captain Jones' company. Next and last is a smooth 12-pounder siege piece, planted just to the left of the Monterey road. This piece is manned by a detachment from Captain Ketchum's battery of light artillery, under command of Lieutenant Snow.

I have for the two rifled brass 6-pounders 200 rounds of ammunition each and about 75 rounds for each of the other guns, with the exception of the brass 12-pounder rifled, for which I have only 20 rounds, there being only that number of Reed shells in the ordnance department. In case of necessity, however, I shall use canister with this piece.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. SMITH THOMPSON,
First Lieutenant Artillery, Commanding Heavy Battery.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES, *Corinth, Miss., May 6, 1862.*

I. General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, is assigned to the immediate command of that part of the forces known as the Army of the Mississippi.

II. The following officers are announced as chiefs in their respective departments of the general staff of the forces. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan, chief of staff and of adjutant-general's department.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, inspector-general's department.

Maj. Eugene E. McLean, Quartermaster's Department C. S. Army, in department of supplies and means of transportation.

Maj. A. J. Smith, chief in the pay department.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Lee, chief of subsistence department.

Surg. R. L. Brodie, medical director.

Col. John Pegram, C. S. Army, chief of engineers.

Col. William G. Gill, chief of ordnance and artillery.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May 6, 1862.*

I. In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Confederate Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," all regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve-months' volunteers of this army will proceed to organize by electing their proper company and field officers. This election the several brigade commanders will cause to be held within their respective brigades at 12 meridian on the 8th instant, except in regiments or battalions on picket or outpost service, which will hold elections as soon as relieved.

II. The form of election and of certifying these elections will conform as far as practicable with the laws of the State from which the men or

a major part thereof may come; and in all cases where the field officers are elected by the company officers the latter shall be first chosen.

III. All certificates of election will be forwarded through these headquarters to the Adjutant-General's Office at Richmond. Officers thus elected, upon receiving a copy of the certificate of their election, will immediately enter upon duty, and such as are not re-elected will be relieved from duty and their names forwarded by brigade commanders through these headquarters to the War Department.

IV. In the elections herein directed no person who is to be discharged from service under the provisions of the act will be allowed to take part.

V. In case any regiment, battalion, or company shall have been already duly reorganized and elections held in accordance with the provisions of the act, new elections will not be required.

VI. The commanding general regards it of the utmost importance at this juncture that only intelligent and capable officers should be elected by the men; none others are worthy to lead them; none others can do so creditably or safely. Therefore he will not recommend any one for commission by the President without said officer shall have been reported duly qualified by a board of three officers for the examination of all elected under this order.

VII. These boards will require all officers to be of good physical and mental ability and of fair moral character. All field officers must be able to maneuver or drill a battalion in the "school of the battalion," and be found acquainted with the Articles of War and the Army Regulations" touching their duties, especially in the camp, on the march, and on outpost service, as prescribed from these headquarters. And all company officers must be able to drill a company in the "school of the company" and "soldier," and be acquainted with the duties of a company officer and officer of the guard, as prescribed in the Army Regulations.

VIII. Boards for the examination of field officers will be appointed by corps or division commanders and for company officers by brigade commanders.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., May 7, 1862.*

The command of the Army of the Mississippi having been devolved upon me, is assumed with unfeigned diffidence, but with a confidence inspired by the justice of our cause, which nothing can shake.

Removed to a higher position by the junction of another army with us, our late commander, who never meets a foe but to conquer, will still lead us to victory.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 7, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Comdg. Army of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: It has been brought to the notice of the commanding general that on yesterday about noon one of our regiments on the Mon-

terey road fell back more than a mile in disorder and without cause, firing cannon at the same time at an imaginary enemy, it is believed, except perhaps a small picket of two or three persons thrown forward as far as Mason's, about a mile in advance of Shoat's house.

Major Hawkins, Tennessee Volunteers, is said to have commanded the regiment or battalion in question.

It is also reported that picket duty is performed by some regiments with gross negligence and in utter disregard of requirements of General Orders, No. 5, from Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, dated March 17, 1862, especially so much as prescribes that a continuous chain of sentinels should guard the front of our lines in advance of all regiments on outpost duty. The general is anxious that early measures should be taken to secure strict observance of his orders concerning pickets and outpost service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

GENERAL: Bring all of your troops back into the lines, keeping out on the roads pickets only. Take up your new position immediately.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 8?,] 1862.

GENERAL: I send you Captain Roddey and a prisoner. The captain's scouts are just in from the enemy's rear, on Chambers Creek; they think Pope's whole force is this side of the creek, and that all the army is advancing.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

I send you the above for your information. It is just received—11.30 p. m.

G. T. B.

CORINTH, MISS.,
May 8, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General EARL VAN DORN,
Farmington Road, Miss.:

The inclosed* is a dispatch just received by General Bragg. He thinks it reliable. If so, it may be advisable to crush him before he can be supported. Make your arrangements accordingly, and let us go on with the movement as contemplated. Meanwhile give your men rest, and procure one or two days' rations for early to-morrow morning.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

———, —— —, 1862.

GENERAL: No enemy in my front. I have sent scouts out toward Farmington and to the right to ascertain where he is. I must move to the right to find him in the morning. I like the move you spoke of this morning, but from this point I cannot well get around in time for Bragg and Hardee; that is, unless I can get through the Clear Creek Bottom, north of the railroad. I will see. I think I can go around better. When scouts return I will dispatch again.

Yours, &c.,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

I think Van Dorn might attack by the road going in at Utley's, while you attack via Farmington; then drive Pope furiously against Chambers Creek, on toward the junction with Seven Mile Creek.

G. T. B.

[General BRAGG.]

[Indorsement No. 3.]

I concur, and will send Van Dorn two guides from Roddey's company to lead him on the route.

B. B.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth Miss., May* 8, 1862.

I. On assuming command of the Army of the Mississippi the general commanding announces the following staff:

Maj. George G. Garner, assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. Towson Ellis, C. S. Army, First Lieut. F. S. Parker, C. S. Army, aides-de-camp.

Brig. Gen. D. M. Frost, inspector-general.

Col. H. Oladowski, chief of ordnance.

Maj. J. H. Hallonquist, chief of artillery.

Col. L. W. O'Bannon, chief quartermaster.

Maj. J. J. Walker, chief of subsistence.

Surg. A. J. Foard, medical director.

II. No leave of absence or furlough will be granted except on surgeon's certificate, as now provided, and all officers and soldiers now absent who may be fit for duty will be directed to join their respective commands immediately.

III. To insure the prompt delivery of orders by couriers, officers receiving them will return a receipt stating the hour received.

IV. All orders must be promptly distributed and carried into execution.

V. The weekly returns now required will in future state the number and kind of effective arms and the quantity of ammunition in the hands of the troops.

VI. All officers and soldiers who are now or who may hereafter be absent without leave more than seven days, without an explanation, will be reported by name, with the circumstances in each case, that they

may be dropped from the rolls as deserters, and reported to their respective State authorities, to be incorporated into the conscripts.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 8, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I have been informed that there are 7,000 of the enemy near Sparta, now advancing, with 4,000 shortly to follow them.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 8, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Kingston, Tenn.:

SIR: Information has been received at these headquarters to the effect that about the 4th instant there was at Woodbury, in Cannon County, a large force of the enemy, supported by a considerable body in their rear, all moving on Sparta.

The commanding general directs that you lose no time in ascertaining whether or not this information is correct.

If correct, you will use every exertion in your power and spare no expense in finding out their number and movements.

Your scouts and spies should be sent out in all directions on your front, with instructions not to return without reliable information, which you will report instanter to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
First Lieutenant Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., May 8, 1862.

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XVI. Maj. Gen. William W. Loring is relieved from duty with Major-General Huger, and is assigned to the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, embracing the commands of Brigadier-Generals Heth and H. Marshall.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 9, 1862—4 a. m.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Forces:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Failing in my hopes of dining with General Pope to-day, as he seems to decline our company, I suggest a point for your consideration. My scouts, who captured the prisoner in rear of the enemy yesterday, report the trains of Pope's command moving in both directions between Hamburg and this side of Chambers Creek, and without escort. Roddey suggests that his men can lead a cavalry force of several hundred men in there by a route entirely south of Pope's command; seize their trains; turn them south across Chambers Creek; burn the bridge, and bring them off. If there was not time for this, fire would do the work. Wirt Adams, with some addition, would do the work.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

P. S.—I send you my map and will try to supply its place.*

———, —— —, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN,
Farmington Road, Miss.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have sent orders immediately to hold troops in readiness, considering it as well to develop the enemy; but these orders harass our troops, and commanders should be careful how they report, and be sure of their correctness.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

P. S.— CORINTH, MISS.,
May 9, 1862—5.30 a. m.

The movement of this morning, suspended on your dispatch of the enemy falling back, will be resumed as soon as my troops can be ready—say 7 a. m. By 8.30 or 9 o'clock we ought to be well on to Farmington, and you can correspond. I send you two good guides to show the route by Potts' across Seven Mile Creek to Utley's, so as to get to the enemy's rear if he be not too strong. Of this we will judge after feeling him.

Yours, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Approved.

G. T. B.

MAY 9, 1862—(Received 8 a. m.)

General BEAUREGARD:

The enemy's pickets are in front of Farmington. Smokes are seen beyond. I shall move toward the right, as agreed upon.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: General Van Dorn has moved his entire command forward, leaving no force in his works. I have ordered a regiment to occupy the works. There should be a battery of artillery there also, which, if you deem it proper, I request may be sent from the reserve.

Respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 9, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Near Corinth:

GENERAL: As there is a strong probability of Buell and Halleck arriving to-day on our left, we must not commit the error of exposing our flank to them. Hence, after driving back the enemy from Farmington, we had better, on account of the lateness of the hour, resume our positions in our lines, to await the movements of the enemy. Their fractions are too near together for us to be able to strike a great blow. Please indorse this and send it to Van Dorn, to whom you will communicate the order to fall back to his lines, or to the best position near them, at the proper moment.

Yours, truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, May 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: In case we have to retire from this position your army will follow the best road in the direction of Kossuth via the Female College, and when about 2 or 3 miles from that town a part of your forces, say one corps, will move to Danville, and another will go on the road to Kossuth until it meets the one to Rienzi, thence on to Booneville. The rest will continue on the road to Kossuth until it meets the road to Carrollville, when it will move on to the latter place.

Depots of provisions, &c., have been made at Okolona and Columbus.

One of your divisions or corps can continue to Ripley, thence to Oxford, and thence to Grenada, for the protection of that depot. A stand will be made wherever practicable, destroying all bridges, to impede the movements of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN,
Commanding Army of the West, near Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: In case this position has to be abandoned, you will retire

your army on Danville by the Farmington and Danville road, thence to Rienzi, thence to Booneville, along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, making a stand wherever practicable. After passing the bridge across Tuscumbia, 1 mile north of Danville, it must be destroyed. Depots of provisions, &c., are at Okolona and Columbus.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. S. Price, commanding Second Division.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 9, 1862.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding First Corps, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, TENN., *May* [9], 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

DEAR SIR: We have certain advice that five transports, with troops and munitions, went up Tennessee River last week to Halleck.

Transports go up and down daily in large numbers. Will you excuse me for suggesting that a regiment of cavalry, with two pieces of light artillery, in charge of an effective leader, such as Forrest or Scott, could blockade the river and cut Halleck off from intercourse with the North. The river is subject to convenient attack for more than 100 miles.

It seems evident that Halleck is now in position to be utterly destroyed. If defeated in battle, he cannot escape with the river in his rear, but his whole army must succumb. His policy no doubt is the Fabian. He waits re-enforcements, and still they come. He waits, also, for his river flotilla to get complete possession of the Mississippi River, when a large force—Butler's, Curtis', &c.—will concentrate at Memphis and move on your rear. Meanwhile you are as strong now as you will be in the present situation; your provisions will become exhausted, and your sources of supply be entirely cut off.

The moral and political effect of delay in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri is almost ruinous to us. Already the disaffected element in Tennessee is moving and organizing, as you see, in the so-called Convention at Nashville. A great portion of the people of Tennessee will despair and consider it lost if our capital be not soon recovered. On the contrary, if Halleck be defeated and you make a movement north, Tennessee will rouse her energies and put 100,000 men in the field. And so, when you get into Kentucky, I am satisfied, having much information from that State, that you will be powerfully sustained.

The course of Federal policy has produced a great reaction on the public mind of Kentucky as well as elsewhere.

You know as well as any man living what your army is able to ac-

complish. As to that of course I say nothing, but take it for granted that its power is as great now as it will be at any time before the impending conflict with Halleck. What may be the effect of delay and a retrograde movement (which is likely to follow delay) on the spirit of the army is also to be considered.

But I have already extended my letter too far, and beg that you will excuse me on the score of deep interest felt in the subject.

With greatest respect, your obedient servant,

A. W. O. TOTTEN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, May 9, 1862.

General W. W. LORING,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In assigning you to the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, as by Paragraph XVI, Special Orders, No. 165, May 8, 1862, from the Office of Adjutant and Inspector General, it is not intended in any way to interfere with the plans of Brig. Gen. H. Marshall for the invasion of Kentucky. So long as his troops are within your department they will of course be subject to your orders, to be made available in any movement which would require their service. Should circumstances permit, however, and General Marshall finds himself in a condition to make a demonstration in Kentucky, it is desired that there be no impediment placed in the way of his execution of his original instructions; and for your better knowledge and guidance I herewith inclose a copy of the same.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

(Copy sent to General H. Marshall.)

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: With a view to harassing the enemy, the general wishes four rockets to be thrown up to-night at 11 o'clock, at intervals of five minutes, from in front of Generals Hardee's and Polk's lines and the center. He wishes these rockets to be discharged as near to the enemy's pickets as practicable. General Van Dorn has been instructed to throw up four rockets at the same time from the right of his lines.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN,
Commanding Army of the West:

GENERAL: Immediately after any engagement with the enemy you will require each regimental commander to forward to these headquar-

* Reference is probably to letter from Cooper to Marshall, November 1, 1861. See Series I, Vol. IV, p. 495, and Mackall to Marshall, Series I, Vol. VII, p. 754.

ters, for publication in orders, the names of those officers and privates of his regiment who shall have most distinguished themselves, as well as of those who shall have misbehaved or abandoned their colors on the field of battle.

Regiments whose gallantry and bravery shall have been most conspicuous will be allowed to inscribe on their banners the name of the battle-field on which they were engaged, but regiments misbehaving in action will be deprived of their colors until they have shown themselves worthy of defending them.

From the difficulty of communicating orders in the country in which we are operating, it is necessary that each division, brigade, and regimental commander should clearly understand that, when without orders or at a loss to know what to do in action, they must rapidly advance in the direction of the heaviest firing; for the art of war consists in concentration of masses. Moreover our motto should be FORWARD AND ALWAYS FORWARD! until victory may perch decisively upon our banners. The more rapid the attack, the weaker, habitually, the resistance.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bethel, May 10, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my scouts returned yesterday from the neighborhood of Stantonville, and report the enemy having moved their camp from that place, although their pickets are still there. Everything seems to be going in the direction of Corinth. Two Federal prisoners captured near the railroad yesterday report the same. They are deserters, trying to make their way to Missouri. The scouts have taken quite a number of mules and a few horses which have strayed from their camps. The telegraph wire is mended, but the operator in Corinth has not connected with this place. My scouts scour the country for 12 or 15 miles in the direction of Pittsburg and Corinth. No enemy between this and Jackson.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding [Mississippi Cavalry].

CAMP OF THE TEXAS RANGERS,
Lamb's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, May 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, *Corinth:*

DEAR SIR: A detachment of Rangers and Helm's men had a fight near Bethel, 25 miles from this place, yesterday, killing 17 men and taking 49 prisoners.

I send four wagons, two from my regiment and two from Helm's, for ammunition. I am out. I have written to my quartermaster, Captain Botts, who is [in] Corinth, to make out the proper requisitions. Please send the money you promised me by Captain Botts. Scott's regiment is not acting with the brigade. I had a conversation with Colonel

Adams upon my arrival, in which I informed him I should assume command until I was ranked. I am satisfied we will do good service. We will move into the interior as soon as the wagons return with the ammunition. Colonel Adams will send the prisoners forward. You will please write me a note as to who is the ranking officer. My conduct at Shiloh and elsewhere would not, I think, justify a junior officer being placed over me. Nothing will be left undone to cripple the enemy in this State. The Rangers and Helm's cavalry are on the north side of Tennessee River.

With great respect, yours, truly,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel Texas Rangers.

[Indorsement.]

General Jordan has already my order in this case. Date of commission must prevail.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May* 10, 1862.

I. Surg. A. J. Foard, C. S. Army, is announced as medical director of the department.

II. Surg. R. L. Brodie, C. S. Army, will remain on the immediate staff of the commanding general, and will perform the duties of medical inspector.

III. Maj. Francis A. Shoup is appointed inspector of artillery and ordnance, and will report to Colonel Gill, chief of artillery and ordnance.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Corinth, Miss., May* 10, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to the command of Ruggles' division.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to say that he has intelligence that it is the intention of the enemy to penetrate through Big Creek Gap.

You are directed to observe carefully his movements, and to watch the force (Cooper's and Shelley's regiments) at Archer's.

It is of the utmost importance that any renewed attempts to remove the obstructions at Big Creek Gap be promptly met and prevented by your force in such manner as may be most advisable. If necessary, Col. A. W. Reynolds' command, at Clinton, can be called upon to cooperate with you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp Churchill Clark, May 11, 1862—8.45 p. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

GENERAL: Colonel Bradfute, in charge of my pickets, reports that drums can be heard from the railroad station (Pickett) in the direction of Farmington or a little east of it. A report has just been made by the picket at Morrison's Mill that two rockets went up about half an hour since in the same direction the drums were heard. An old man reported this evening to the picket at Morrison's Mill that the enemy were crossing at the tan-yard in force. This cannot be so, as I have pickets there, and have received no report of any such thing. I have two companies of infantry near Frost's Mill, with cavalry in advance. I expect Captain Reves to-night, who will give me definite information.

Respectfully,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
May 11, 1862.

General CLARK:

The enemy are in large force in front of us this morning, and from the music I judge they are having review and inspection. Our cavalry pickets report their camps distant from us about 1½ miles. They approached much nearer to us last night than they were yesterday. They have not approached our pickets this morning. No guns have been fired; our scouts, however, think we will be attacked to-day. They are not advancing on our left.

Respectfully,

O. F. STRAHL,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 11, 1862.

Col. R. J. MORGAN,
Thirty-sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers:

COLONEL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to say that, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which your regiment was organized and the evil influences surrounding it, some unfaithful members have been received into it. Removed from contact with the disloyal element of East Tennessee and to a purer political atmosphere,

no longer arrayed against relations who have joined the Federal Army in Kentucky and with examples of true patriotism about them, these men will become good and loyal soldiers. For these reasons your regiment is ordered to Savannah, Ga.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, *May* 11, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

SIR: I address you as one deeply interested in the success of the Confederate cause, and as a citizen of a section of country of great importance in the present contest, and threatened with immediate invasion by the enemy.

Southwestern Virginia comprises a most fertile country. It furnishes a large part of the supplies and horses of an army. It contains almost the only deposits of salt, lead, and saltpeter relied on for prosecuting the war. It is the largest slave-holding community in Western Virginia. It commands the chief line of communication which connects the eastern with the western and southwestern sections of the Confederacy, and it is inhabited by a brave and loyal people, who have fought and fallen on every field from the Shenandoah and Manassas to Donelson and the Peninsula.

From these statements it will be difficult to overestimate the value of this country either to the Commonwealth of Virginia or to the Confederate Government. Its invaluable possessions and the absence of its patriotic sons have already attracted the designs of the enemy.

At an early period of the war strong efforts were made to enter Western Virginia. The enemy unfortunately excluded us from the salines, coal mines, and supplies of the Kanawha, but his advance was checked by the valor of our troops, commanded by General John B. Floyd, at the battles of Cross Lanes and the defense of Gauley River.

Since the last campaign the Confederate Government has stationed a small force for the protection of this superior country, and the enemy have been collecting supplies at a point (Raleigh Court-House) calculated to form the base of a formidable invasion into Southwestern Virginia.

Within a few weeks past a marauding incursion has advanced and penetrated within 2 miles of the salines and lead mines, and it now threatens the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin Depot.

The Confederate troops have offered no material impediment to this incursion. The defense of our country has been committed to the General Government; our best troops are held in reserve by the act of conscription; our State arms have been chiefly transferred to the common defense. We are thus trammeled and disarmed.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the people of Southwestern Virginia should experience the greatest anxiety and alarm; that they should complain of officers who have passed the winter without an enterprise against a small hostile force in immediate proximity, who have failed to employ the natural strength of the country to resist the foe at every step, and who naturally feel no further obligation to defend the country than the professional and patriotic one to comply with the formal proprieties of warfare.

It is also natural that the people should in such an extremity turn for succor to men tried and trusted amongst them. Amongst those

men no one possesses more the popular confidence in his courage and military capacity than General John B. Floyd. He is a native of this region. His fathers have led their fathers to battle in every war from its first white settlement. His name called into the field a brigade of volunteers which gave safety to the West. He took these soldiers to Tennessee, and the heroic defense of Donelson endeared them still more to the confidence of their friends and neighbors.

These soldiers re-enlisted for the war, but the suspension of General Floyd has scattered them through the country, and the occupation of much of the country by the enemy prevents some of them from being called again into service. Many of them, unfortunately, connect the suspension of his command with an imputation upon themselves, and this has occasioned the worst state of feeling throughout the country.

I tender you assurances which nothing except a sense of public danger would induce me to offer, that this unusual demand for the restoration of General Floyd is of the highest importance to the safety and settlement of the Southwest. It is not based on opposition to your administration. It comes from many who are the friends of the administration. It comes from the intelligence and wealth of the Southwest, from the poor and the unprotected, from a people who have forgotten politics in the danger which alarms them.

Still less does this application come from the partisans or personal friends of General Floyd. It is represented by men who have been his undeviating opponents. The letter which accompanies this is addressed by four gentlemen who are or have been members of the general court of Virginia. They have been deputed to ask the restoration of General Floyd, and it so happens that all of them have been his political opponents.

For myself, I have been separated from General Floyd by a radical difference of political principle. The revolution in which these differences have perished has also consumed any feeling of personal or party animosity, and I have deemed it my duty to unite with my fellow-citizens in the application which I have the honor to communicate.

I therefore, Mr. President, respectfully beg leave to request that General John B. Floyd be restored to his command, and that he be assigned such local forces, to be organized and composed in such a manner as may meet your approval. I further hope that it may be your pleasure to order such forces to be employed in Southwestern Virginia for the purposes indicated in this and the accompanying communications.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

[Indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Two inclosures. These and other papers treat the case as adjudged instead of postponed for information. When the reports called for are received they will be considered in connection with these statements.

J. D.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ABINGDON, *April* 26, 1862.

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON:

MY DEAR BALLARD: I wrote you some days ago about Floyd's brigade (the brigade chiefly). I must renew the subject. The country

here will not be satisfied unless Floyd and his brigade are called into service at once. Look at the position. We are here exposed to attack from the Ohio frontier. The *path-finder* (Frémont) is specially assigned to our subjugation. We are probably more unanimous for the Confederacy and for Jeff. Davis than any other region. We have among us a man who before the war began did more than any other man to prepare the South (*materially*) for the coming contest. He went heartily, bravely, and energetically into the war. No man but Price, who had no military experience, has equaled him in achievement or ability. His courage, energy, and ability are unsurpassed except by our greatest generals. He has a local knowledge of the seat of war in Western Virginia beyond that of all other living men. Jo. Johnston alone approaches him in this respect among our prominent generals and for the same cause. Like him, he is familiar with the country from his childhood. By the by, in my opinion, a mountaineer chiefly, beyond all men except inspired military geniuses is qualified to conduct a war in mountains. I am persuaded that the men who have charge of our operations here are unfit for them. I mean Marshall and Heth. They may be good soldiers and brave men. They don't know mountain warfare. I could expound matters on this theme, but I need not argue it to you. Floyd does understand this country, and knows how to defend it. Above all, the country believes in him and desires him to be intrusted with its defense. It will rally under him as it will rally under no other man who is likely to be sent here. Jo. Johnston or Beauregard could alone command the same confidence (or more).

The exigency is pressing. We can't wait for a Congressional inquiry. Congress has adjourned. The war will be decided before it meets again.

If Floyd's brigade is to operate in this war, if this region is to put forth its strength heartily, the Government must act promptly. There is but one sentiment here.

Yours,

B. R. JOHNSTON.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, *May* 10, 1862.

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON:

DEAR SIR: Judge McComas, Judge Ward, Judge Camden, and myself were deputed by the citizens of Southwestern Virginia to make an effort in some form to get General Floyd restored to his command. We have a terrible state of things in the Southwest, arising from two causes: First, the suspension of Floyd from the command; secondly, the conduct of Jenifer, retreating in advance of his regiment from Mercer County. Our country was in a perfect panic when I left home last Thursday. Colonel Wharton, in whom every one has confidence, is in camp at Wytheville, reorganizing the forces of Floyd's old brigade with the new recruits, and is succeeding very well, provided he can get the arms, which he has partially succeeded in doing. He will have a force of 1,500 if he can procure the arms.

My dear, sir, I know the fact that the suspension of Floyd from his command has tended more than anything else that has occurred since the commencement of the war to demoralize the troops of Southwestern Virginia. His restoration will reunite them, and they will forthwith go to their work with a spirit and a fixed resolve to do their whole

duty. In whatever form he may be restored is not for me to say. One thing only I will say, that he can do more than any other man in Southwestern Virginia to repel the invasion that now threatens us. And with him as the commander our salt-works, iron-works, and lead mines would not have been threatened by the enemy.

I cannot approach the officials of Richmond, because I am a stranger; but I speak the voice of Southwestern Virginia, upon whose resources the Southern Confederacy will have to depend for the successful prosecution of the war now waged upon us by a ruthless and unrelenting foe, and in my humble judgment it is no time for old family feuds to prevent a union of all who heartily desire the success of the sacred cause in which we are all engaged—a cause common to us all. We have one faith, one destiny.

In regard to Jenifer's conduct, you are already apprised of it. I was before the Assistant Secretary of the War Department to-day, in company with Judge Camden, who has been in the Southwest on Judge Fulkerson's circuit, and gave such information as we possessed.

Your friend,

AND. S. FULTON.

We fully concur in the views and opinions of Judge Fulton.

DAVID McCOMAS.
EVERMONT WARD.
G. D. CAMDEN.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CLINTON, LA.,
May 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
First Division, C. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have visited several of the parishes on the Mississippi River in pursuit of guns. Since the occupation of New Orleans and Baton Rouge by the enemy companies have been organized throughout the State, taking with them all the arms that can be procured. I have been busily engaged aiding the officers in their organization. Captain Janes, my neighbor, leaves with a full company for Camp Moore. Captain Packwood, of Clinton, leaves with his company in a few days. Every able man will shoulder his gun and leave in a few days for the seat of war.

I can do more service in aiding companies to organize than can be done recruiting at present. Guerrilla bands are forming in the Florida parishes, consisting of old and young men not subject to military laws.

The Federal gunboats (not iron-clads) are blockading the mouth of Red River. All the ferry-boats have been seized by them. Natchez is the only safe place of crossing at present. I find that the Federals are making an effort to reach Memphis, intending to cut off all communication from the west bank of the Mississippi River. We have traitors amongst us, who will give them aid. We have been sadly betrayed in this State. Hundreds of men, in my opinion, have already made secret arrangements for a heavy sugar and cotton speculation; therefore will sell our country to save their property. A greater part of the cotton immediately on the river bayous has already been burned. But little sugar as yet been destroyed. This you can rely upon, as I have carefully investigated the momentous subject of burning cotton. The enemy are sugar-coating the planters, offering them ample protec-

tion to all private property. We have many in our midst that will bite at this bait, specie being paid for cotton and sugar. I touch these subjects merely to impart such information as I believe will be of service to our commanding general in the army.

The average speed of the Federal gunboats against the Mississippi current 5 miles per hour. I had them timed at different points. They only ran in daylight.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

WARREN COLE,
General Recruiting Officer, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, May 12, 1862.

Col. THOMAS CLAIBORNE, *Jackson:*

COLONEL: The general commanding instructs me to modify the telegraphic instructions of yesterday* as follows:

Your regiment will hold and guard the line from Bolivar to Pocahontas, scouting occasionally toward Bethel, and you will keep your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice to the assistance of Colonels Lindsay and Brewer. These officers, with their regiments, have been ordered to guard the railroad and bridges from Pocahontas to this place; also occasionally scouting toward Bethel. Colonel Jackson, with his command, has been ordered to guard the line from Brownsville to Forked Deer River via Ripley, reporting fully to General Villepigue.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862.

Maj. EUGENE E. MCLEAN:

MAJOR: The commanding general desires that you should take immediate measures for the boring of artesian wells within the lines occupied by this army. He wishes the utmost energy infused into the work. It is said that the implements in working order can be had at Columbus, and probably also at Memphis. Some energetic officer of your department the general wishes specially intrusted with the work. Major Peters might be willing to undertake it, in addition to his general duties with General Polk's corps.

Respectfully, your obedient obedient,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 12 [10], 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN:

GENERAL: In order to harass the enemy the general wishes four rockets to be thrown up from the right of your position at 11 o'clock

---

* Not found.

to-night at intervals of five minutes between each rocket. At the same time the same number of rockets will be sent up in front of General Bragg's lines at three points as near the enemy's lines as possible. It might be well, too, that your rockets should be sent up in advance of the cavalry pickets in your front.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you prepare your command immediately for a movement. They must have three days' cooked rations in haversacks and two days' more in wagons; infantry with blankets and 100 rounds of ammunition; artillery with field supply. No baggage allowed. The medical department will prepare for an action; all to be ready early to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAMBERS STATION, MISS.,
May 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. S. DONELSON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: I have just returned from a scout east. The enemy are still in their position near the Carding Mill; their pickets are a little advanced east. They are closing down in a northerly direction. Their drums are heard, but not distinctly. I think those now on the left of us can be easily captured by prudent management. I learned to-night that they are ambushing Mr. Meeks' house, some mile and a half from this place. There are 21 more men here; came in to-day. Their infantry can do nothing toward obstructing this road, except on each side of the railroad. The enemy are still advancing in front toward Corinth.

Submitting this, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. C. BACOT,
Commanding Cavalry.

P. S.—I have just received a note to Captain Mulva. I do not know where he is, as he left off work before I came where he was. The courier states that the same directions were intended for me, but I cannot leave without you order it.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 12, 1862.

I. Hereafter one-fourth of the effective strength of each brigade will

bivouac at the trenches in their front, prepared for immediate action. This will not supersede the ordinary guard and sentinels.

II. As the enemy is but a short distance from our lines at three different points, the troops will be held ready to meet him promptly at all times, day or night.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER.

OUTPOST, PURDY ROAD, MISS.,
Monday [*May* 12, 1862]—10 a. m.

General GEORGE GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The three companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Dennett I have relieved and brought in to this point this morning, and put pickets in their old places. There is a space of a mile and a half or so between my pickets, on the right, and those of Colonel Fisk, on his left, that I have directed Captain Harper to scout with his cavalry. I have not force sufficient to extend my pickets to meet his. I have here 800 men, and more than 300 of them stand guard every twenty-four hours. I have no reserve except those just off duty.

I have nothing special to report of the movements of the enemy. I send copy of correspondence with Brigadier-General ———, had this morning.* What shall I do in reference thereto?

Respectfully,

WM. A. BUCK,
Colonel, Commanding Outpost.

P. S.—I am completely worn-out and sick with fatigue, and have slept but one night in the last four.

OUTPOST, PURDY ROAD, MISS.,
May 13, 1862—12 m.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just had a sharp conflict with the enemy's advance—cavalry and infantry. They drove in my pickets along the line. I sent out a detachment and drove them back, and now occupy our old picket ground. They have a camp north of us (heard their drums this morning) on this road about a mile.

Respectfully,

WM. A. BUCK,
Colonel, Commanding.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. N. R. BEALL,
Commanding Cavalry, Corinth:

GENERAL: Colonel Claiborne has been ordered to guard the road from Bolivar to Pocahontas, scouting in the direction of Bethel, and

* Not found.

Colonel Lindsay to guard the bridges of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on the Hatchie and Tuscumbia, Colonel Brewer guarding the crossing of the same railroad with the old State-line road, leading from near Monterey to Matamoras, both of these regiments to scout in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It becomes necessary now to concentrate at once Colonel Claiborne's regiment with Brewer's, as it is probable that point of the railroad is the one at present most in danger. You will give the necessary orders by telegraph and by express. Colonel Claiborne must get to his point of destination by the shortest practicable route. They will scout from there as already instructed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN,
Commanding Army of the West, near Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard suggests that in case you have not already at that point, you send to the railroad bridge, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, across the Tuscumbia River, one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Should circumstances require your presence along your lines this afternoon, General Beauregard does not wish you to meet him, as agreed upon to-day, but will go where you may be. Please send some one to direct him in this case.

———, —— —, 1862.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

I have the Missouri State Guard and a battery of artillery at Morrison's Mill, where the road from Farmington comes in, just above the Tuscumbia Bridge. Will order them to the bridge if there is a road that comes in below. I think there is none. Will send orders to the commander to find out, and if there is, to move part of his command there.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
General Jones' Headquarters, May 13, 1862—4.15 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: The enemy are forming (so reported by staff officer sent out to inquire of infantry pickets) in the field just beyond the point where the Corinth road intersects or joins this (Danville). Four cannon-shots were fired at them; 4 men reported killed. Infantry still

hold position little back of first position. All my troops are in position. I will meet you at headquarters.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., May 13, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I had 13 men desert last night from the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment. These men are from Lawrence County, which joins Hardin County, in which the battle of Shiloh was fought. It seems probable that they have made their way to the enemy. I have thought this fact of sufficient importance to communicate it at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

MAY 13, 1862.

Colonel POLK,
Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment:

The general wishes you to move up and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, who is at the forks of the roads above you.

THOMAS S. HARDEE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 13, 1862.

General HARDEE,
Second Army Corps:

I send two men through, caught by our pickets. You will find out from them that they expect to attack us this morning. Cavalry have been to the right of the Third Louisiana Regiment this morning, and have found out, I doubt not, that that regiment can be easily flanked. There should be a regiment immediately placed at the crossing of the railroad by Farmington and Danville road.

L. E. POLK,
Colonel Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., May* 13, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Ruggles will be ready with his division for orders to move at any moment early to-morrow morning on the upper Farmington road, leaving in the trenches the invalids and one or two unreliable regiments.

II. Brigadier-General Trapier will hold his position and place half his command in the trenches as soon as he may hear firing, the other half to be held ready to re-enforce the right or the left, as may be required.

III. Major-General Breckinridge will be ready to assume his position as reserves at the firing of the first gun early to-morrow morning.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Knoxville, Tenn:

You may suspend action in enrollment until you receive special instructions.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: Information has reached Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith that—

The enemy have fallen back from Big Creek Gap and Archer's to Flat Lick, a point between London and Cumberland Ford; that the blockade of the road at the top of Pine Mountain was still effective, and that there was no evidence of its having been disturbed; from that point and a spur of the mountain it was plain that their former camp had been abandoned.

If the enemy had also fallen back from Cumberland Ford or to the other side of the river a strong picket should be posted at that point, and every effort made to obtain correct information of his movements and plans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Lebanon, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. Orders were sent General Heth to prepare to resist the advance of the enemy, because my information indicated that it was into his district that they would probably move. The promptness with which you put your force in motion to aid in opposing the enemy is very gratifying, and your arrangements were as well made, and I doubt not would have proved as effective, as if you had received such suggestions as it would have been in my power to give. I fully approve of the course pursued by you, and I hope that you will always exercise the same discretion when similar emergencies arise.

With regard to the prisoners, they had better be exchanged with the officer commanding the Federal troops, if he has any prisoners of ours in his hands; or, if not, they might be exchanged for paroled men, of

whom there are a good many in various parts of the country, and I doubt not in your section.

I am pleased to see the strength of the force that we shall have in your part of the State. While it is not as great as that of the enemy is reported to be, I trust that it may be put in such condition as to insure at least a successful stand against the enemy should he threaten the valuable stores and important communications of Southwest Virginia.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, May 15, 1862.

Generals VAN DORN and BRAGG:

GENERALS: The probability of a scarcity of water in this locality renders it necessary that immediate steps should be taken to have dug artesian wells. Orders have already been given to that effect to the chief quartermaster of this department, but it becomes necessary that each army should endeavor also to procure these wells as soon as practicable; hence you will take immediate steps to obtain the necessary machinery for boring said wells or to contract for the same.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MAY 15, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The enemy seem to be in very large force and much nearer our lines than yesterday morning at 2.45 o'clock. Reveille commenced in their camp and could be distinctly heard all along from our immediate front to a point directly east of us. I have thought it best to advise you of these facts, as their gradual approach and the early hour of getting his men up may indicate a movement on their part.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PRESTON SMITH,
Acting Brigadier-General.

P. S.—There is some firing along the advanced line of pickets.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 15, 1862.

Capt. A. N. TOUTANT BEAUREGARD,
Aide-de-Camp, &c.:

CAPTAIN: Please say to the general that I am not aware what result has been attained by the engineers who have been at work on the two roads from this to Kossuth; but I have sent out two staff officers to examine and report. They will be back this evening, when I will report the result of their visit.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
In Camp, near Corinth, Miss., May 15, 1862—12 p. m.

neral BEAUREGARD:]

ENERAL: Your message in regard to my picket just received. I e sent out to inquire in regard to it. Colonel Bradfute informs me t his orders to the regiment were to fall back on the Danville road, he works on that road by General Jones' headquarters; that the iment was stationed at the intersection of the roads. He has been t out to examine into it and to rectify the mistake, if any.

eports of my scouts this evening confirm the first report, that the my are fortifying near the mill on Seven Mile Creek. Nothing has n seen of them this side of Farmington. Country people report that y are concentrating in force about 7 miles north of Farmington.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 15, 1862.

g. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

ENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to state to you t he has received information of a large body of the enemy being aged near Cumberland Gap in clearing a road across the mountains. [e desires that you get all possible information as to whether these orts are well founded. Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton has been directed examine the country between his position and yours. The com- nding general desires that you co-operate with him as far as you y be able, and also have the country on your right examined, as he pprehensive of an attempt on the part of the enemy to turn your ition in that direction.

t is reported that the principal part of the force above referred to sists of refugees from Tennessee, who are employed by the United tes Government, and work day and night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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ract from field return of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General G. T. Beauregard, May 15, 1862.

[Corinth, Miss.]

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
y of the Mississippi	2,870	32,168	.....	.....	90	863	35,705	52,349	76,478
y of the West	1,093	11,581	.....	.....	47	488	12,901	17,891	28,214
ern Department	.....	.....	199	2,351	.....	.....	2,612	4,069	6,153
Grand total	3,963	43,699	199	2,351	137	1,351	51,218	74,279	110,845

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

GENERAL: Please have your division in position in line of battle and ready for action by 3 o'clock in the morning. Have one-fourth of your force and a battery of artillery in the trenches ready for action at once.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN:

Please have your division in position in line of battle and ready for action by 3 o'clock in the morning.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862.

General M. M. PARSONS,
Missouri State Guard:

GENERAL: After posting a portion of your troops as ordered to-day from these headquarters, you will please bring the remainder into your position in the lines as quickly as possible, and be ready for instant action at or before daybreak.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862.

General M. M. PARSONS,
Missouri State Guard:

GENERAL: You will please obstruct in every possible way all of the approaches to your position from the direction of the enemy. Leave two companies and a section of artillery to guard your present position. Station two companies to guard the Tuscumbia Railroad Bridge; detach from these two companies one non-commissioned officer and eight men to guard the crossing of the Tuscumbia on the wagon road, and bring the remainder of your command back to this vicinity, sending a staff officer ahead to learn and designate your place of encampment.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

Please have your division in position in line of battle and ready for action by 4 o'clock in the morning.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will move your division along the Danville road until your right is opposite General Rust's headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: I have been along the entire line occupied by the First Corps and moved into the parapet the outer guard. The only instructions I gave them were to pass no one out without a permit from brigade or division commander and to shoot any one attempting to pass without such permit. All persons coming in without passes (except bodies of troops) to be sent under escort to brigade or division headquarters.

The line on the left of General Donelson (General Breckinridge's) is not occupied by sentinels, either on the parapet or outside of it. I saw for myself there were none on the parapet, and General Donelson assured me there were none outside. This line extends from Donelson's left to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and of course there is no difficulty in the way of any one getting out on that part of the works.

They told me in Donelson's brigade they had gone down some distance without getting water, and could not safely go farther without materials for curbing.

I make this report now, without waiting for the expiration of my term of duty, because it seemed to me important to call immediate attention to some points.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. STEWART,
Brigadier-General and General Officer of the Day, First Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 17, 1862—7.40 p. m.

GENERAL: A courier from my advance picket has just reported that

the enemy have advanced in force to the field on the right of the road, near the junction of the Corinth and Danville road—infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

P. S.—General Hardee to read and send to General Beauregard.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to General Bragg. Please return.

G. T. B.

MAY 17, 1862—8 p. m.

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed you will find several reports from the front.* Advances seem to have been made on all the roads, but none of them in serious force. My scout that was out on the Purdy road last night is in. He brings a prisoner, and reports killing 3 men last night. His report is quite intelligent, and corroborative of what we know—the enemy's main force being within 6 miles and mostly on the Monterey road. None west of the Purdy road. The indications and accounts of sickness with the enemy are strong, &c.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., May 18, 1862.

Major GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: An officer who was sent by me to the front on the lower Farmington road reports that the enemy is erecting intrenchments about half a mile to the right (our right) of Farmington and about parallel with ours.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received at 7 a. m. Others confirm this. Will be with you at 8 or 9 o'clock, as you prefer.

B. B.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 18, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: I have not made nor attempted to make that reconnaissance with General Van Dorn this morning. I thought it postponed in consequence of the advance of the enemy, but I am also too much

* Not found.

indisposed to-day to go. I judge that work ought to be erected at the point selected by you.

Truly, yours,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, Miss., May 18, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I shall hold my troops in readiness to take line of battle for offensive operations, but shall not move out until the enemy's movements suggest the time.

Respectfully,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

VAN DORN'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 18, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I am forming line of battle just in front of Jones' works, to advance, if necessary. The enemy are driving, or rather attacking, my pickets by the church, near the tan-yard. I have re-enforced the pickets to prevent an easy discovery of my position. I will not advance unless necessary, or until I get word that they are in line in front of you.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 18, 1862—10.30 a. m.

General VAN DORN:

Bragg has recalled his troops to their encampments, having ascertained that the enemy was not preparing for battle, but was out only to work.

Let me know in time, if he should turn out again, to support or act with you.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, *May* 18, 1862.

General BRECKINRIDGE, *Present:*

GENERAL: The enemy threatens an immediate attack of our lines. Order your troops in position at once. General Bragg will give you further orders.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

(Similar orders to Major-General Polk.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 18, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: The general commanding has information that the enemy

are forming line of battle in front of General Van Dorn. He directs you to form your troops and take your position and await orders.

By command of General Braxton Bragg:

DAVID URQUHART,
Aide-de-Camp.

(Similar orders to Major-General Polk.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 18, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the troops be permitted to return to their encampments and get their breakfasts, but to be held ready to move at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 18, 1862.

General VAN DORN:

Position B is most advantageous, provided enemy would attack, but I fear he is advancing with gradual approaches. It would be well to have him closely reconnoitered from the direction of Hardee's pickets, if practicable; otherwise from your own.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 18, 1862.

I. To do full justice to the private soldier, who is seldom accorded his meed of praise and who rarely receives full credit for his gallant deeds and to place him in this respect more nearly on an equality with the commissioned officer, the commander of the forces has determined to distribute a badge of merit, in person, in presence of the troops, to every officer and every private soldier who shall greatly distinguish himself in any engagement with the enemy.

II. This badge will have inscribed upon it the name of the battle in which it was won. During the war it will be a proud testimonial of the wearer's heroism, and will place his name upon the list of those entitled to promotion in the army. When the invader is driven back and our independence secured, it will gloriously prove his title to the gratitude of his countrymen and to the highest of civic honors.

III. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies will, immediately after each engagement, carefully report their bravest men to a military commission, to be appointed for the purpose, upon whose report that their conduct has been pre-eminently brave they will receive this reward of patriotism and courage from the hands of their general.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May* 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. D. Ruggles is assigned to the command of the several depots and guards in the rear of this army, as a special department. He will visit and inspect the several stations, and take prompt measures to place them in a state of efficient organization, reporting direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has information that the enemy are engaged in repairing a road on their line of communication between Cumberland Ford and Barboursville. This gave rise to the report (communicated to you) that they were constructing a road to turn our position at Cumberland Gap. Nevertheless the general considers it proper that you should satisfy yourself (if necessary, in the manner proposed) whether they are making any efforts to turn Cumberland Gap.

The major-general commanding also requests that as soon as you have accomplished the purpose for which Colonel Reynolds' command was removed from Clinton, you will direct his return to that point. The difficulty of subsisting the force is much increased by their removal to the valley, and, moreover, a camp of instruction for his new and undisciplined regiments has been established, in view of which their withdrawal from thence for any protracted time is inexpedient.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 19, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Since the battle of Shiloh, when I assumed command of the Western Department, and the fall of New Orleans, which latter event has placed the Mississippi River from its mouth to Vicksburg under the control of the enemy, no instructions from the War Department relative to the policy of the Government and the movements of the armies of the Confederacy have been received by me.

In the absence of such instructions I deem it advisable to lay before the Department, in as few words as practicable, my reasons for still holding this position against a much stronger force of the enemy in my front, even at the risk of a defeat, instead of retiring into the interior of the country along the Mobile and Ohio or Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, which would draw him after me and increase the obstacles he would have to encounter in his march.

It is evident that Corinth, situated at the intersection of those two railroads, presents the advantage, besides its favorable local features for defense, of possessing those two main arteries for the supplies of a large army. By its abandonment only one of those roads could then be relied upon for that object. If the enemy took possession of this strategic point, he would at once open his communications by railroad with Columbus and Paducah in his rear and Huntsville on his left flank, and thus relieve himself from the awkward position in which he is about to find himself by the rapid fall of the Tennessee River.

It is also evident that the true line of retreat of the forces at this point is along the Mobile and Ohio road toward Meridian and thence toward Montgomery, so as to be able, as a last resort, to unite with the armies of the East. This line not only covers the railroad and river lines of communication to Selma and Montgomery, but also from a position along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad the enemy would expose his railroad lines of communication already referred to if he should attempt to move on to Memphis, but if he should march in force on the latter place to change his line of communications, Forts Pillow and Randolph, on the Mississippi River, would have to be abandoned. This would give the enemy command of the Mississippi River from Vicksburg to the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and enable him to concentrate a large force against Vicksburg. The fall of the latter place would endanger our line of communication thence to Meridian and Selma (the latter portion now nearly completed) and the Armies of the Mississippi and of the West would soon be compelled to abandon the whole State of Mississippi and another large portion of Alabama, to take refuge behind the Alabama River.

It might be asked, why not retreat along the Memphis and Charlestown Railroad toward the Mississippi River? The reason is obvious. Cut off from communication with the East, the State of Mississippi could not long support a large army. It might also be asked, why not attempt to hold both the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads? Because, being already inferior in numbers to the enemy, should we divide our forces, it would not take him long to destroy both fractions.

Thus it becomes essential to hold Corinth to the last extremity, if the odds are not too great against us, even at the risk of a defeat.

Should the Department judge otherwise, however, I stand ready to carry its views into effect as soon as practicable, as my only desire is to save the cause and serve the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30[?]. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May* 19, 1862.

From this date, until otherwise ordered by the War Department, the component parts of rations issued to the army will be as follows:

Pork or bacon to the ration, 10 ounces; salt or fresh beef to the ration, 1 pound; flour or corn meal to the ration, 20 ounces, or hard bread to the ration, 1 pound; beans or pease to 100 rations, 8 quarts; rice (in lieu of beans or pease), 15 pounds; coffee to 100 rations, 3 pounds; rye to 100 rations, 3 pounds; sugar to 100 rations, 15 pounds; molasses

to 100 rations, 12 quarts; vinegar to 100 rations, 4 quarts; soap to 100 rations, 4 pounds; salt to 100 rations, 2 quarts; sperm candles to 100 rations, 1 pound, or star candles to 100 rations, 1¼ pounds; or tallow candles, to 100 rations 1½ pounds; when practicable, an extra issue of lard once in five days, 8 ounces.

Extra issues of fresh vegetables when practicable.

Pork and bacon two days in seven.

Fresh and salt beef five days in seven.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May* 19, 1862.

For the information of this army the following General Orders, No. 28, of the Federal officer Major General Butler (the Haynau of the North), commanding at New Orleans, will be read on dress parade:

NOTICE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May* 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-General Butler:

GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

MEN OF THE SOUTH: Shall our mothers, our wives, our daughters, and our sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots?

Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil those infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May* 19, 1862.

Maj. George W. Brent is announced as acting chief of staff of the forces until further orders. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR CHAMBERS, MISS., *May* 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General DONELSON:

SIR: The enemy have advanced on us this morning with artillery, infantry, and cavalry. We have lost 1 man. It will be prudent for

us to fall back this morning, as they are informed of our force and position. I will withdraw slowly as they advance. They have been engaged in destroying the railroad.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. BACOT,
Commanding Cavalry.

CORINTH MISS, *May* 20, 1862.*

1st. My headquarters along the upper Farmington road.

2d. Bragg and Van Dorn to join forces at Farmington and pursue the enemy hotly on roads to Monterey and Purdy.

3d. Hardee to guard the crossings of Seven Mile Creek and then cross; to follow Pope should he retire in the direction of the Farmington and Monterey road, and to attack him in rear before he effects a junction with Buell.

4th. Polk and Breckinridge to advance from the left of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to take position parallel to the latter, between it and the Purdy road, to await orders; then to move rapidly toward the Farmington and Purdy road, to take the enemy in flank and rear, Breckinridge guarding the left flank and rear of Polk from an attack in the direction of Purdy.

5th. The cavalry to cut down stragglers. Wirt Adams to report to Polk, ——— to Van Dorn, and ——— to Bragg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 20, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Corinth, Miss.:*

GENERAL: It is dark and rainy, but the movement is within possibility. I will go to work again to reopen the crossing of Clear Creek to-night, and will make every effort to be in position by 8 o'clock to-morrow, if you think it advisable to do so. If it is not of the greatest importance, however, I must say that the promises are not so bright as they would probably be by starting to-morrow evening. It is extremely dark and will rain heavily, I think. Men will not be cheerful, and many will remain, under plea of sickness, who would otherwise go. I will await your telegraph to say, "Go or wait."

Very truly and respectfully,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 20, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I learn from General Van Dorn the direction his force, including mine, would take to reach the enemy in the proposed movement. Much of the route has not been examined. With your approbation I will send Colonel Liddell to make a reconnaissance in that direction to-morrow. I am pleased the movement was deferred.

With high regard, respectfully, yours,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

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* In pencil and unsigned, but believed to be in General Beauregard's handwriting.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., May* 20, 1862.

As soon as the movement against the enemy takes place Col. D. W. Adams, First Regiment Louisiana Infantry, will assume command of that portion of the army left to guard the trenches.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST, *May* 20, 1862.

The troops of this army will be ready to march against the enemy at 5 p. m. this evening. They will have three days' cooked rations in their haversacks. There will be two days' uncooked rations furnished by the acting commissaries of the respective commands. Transportation will be permitted to-night to bring back the blankets of the men and to carry the forage for the animals.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 20, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the contemplated movement is suspended for twenty-four hours on account of the weather.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Generals Cheatham, Clark, and Maxey.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, May* 20, 1862.

In the event of a battle the following regulations will be strictly observed by all the medical officers of this department, with the view of affording the greatest comfort to the sick and wounded of the army.

I. All the wounded not requiring surgical operations will be carried to their respective encampments, whence such cases as will bear removal will be subsequently distributed amongst the various hospitals in the interior, under the superintendence of the medical inspectors.

II. Such of the wounded as will not bear transportation will be sent to the hospitals at this point on the order of the division surgeon.

III. Cases requiring immediate surgical operations will be treated, as far as possible, on the field, and all such will be sent immediately to the hospitals at this place.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDS. SP'L DEPT. OF GUARDS AND DEPOTS, *Corinth, Miss., May* 20, 1862.

I. In conformity with Paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 63, emanating from headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi Valley, the undersigned assumes command of the Special Department of Guards and Depots.

II. The following staff officers are announced:

Capt. R. M. Hooe, assistant adjutant and acting inspector general.

Surg. F. M. Hereford, chief surgeon.

Capt. George Whitfield, chief quartermaster.

First Lieut. M. B. Ruggles, aide-de-camp.

Maj. E. S. Ruggles, volunteer aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. H. H. Price, special service in adjutant-general's department.

Lieut A. B. De Saulles, topographical engineer.

Lieut. L. D. Sandidge, acting assistant inspector-general.

III. Headquarters will be temporarily established at Jackson, Miss., where communications will be addressed to the staff officers in charge of the respective departments.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 21, 1862.

MEMORANDA FOR COMMANDERS.

1st. In the movement about to be made the Second Corps will be distributed as follows:

Three brigades of Hindman's division will take the lower or right-hand Farmington road; one will take the left or upper Farmington road. One brigade of Trapier's division will move on this road immediately in rear of Hindman's; Trapier's other brigades will move on the Monterey road. All will halt and bivouac in rear of Bridge Creek, 1 mile in front of our lines.

2d. When the action shall have fairly commenced on the right between the enemy and the forces of General Van Dorn, these brigades will move across the creek, and form line of battle with the right and left of Trapier's and Hindman's divisions, resting on the upper Farmington road.

A brigade of about 2,000 will form the reserve, and be posted about 300 yards in rear of the right flank.

A brigade of near 2,500 will constitute the reserve of the left, and be posted about same distance in rear of left flank. Preston's brigade will move on upper Farmington road and constitute the reserve of the center.

3d. When the action shall have become general and warm with Van Dorn this force will advance and attack the enemy vigorously in flank, pushing forward on the right, and holding a strong and steady front on the left, where our flank should be well protected by the reserve and cavalry. One hundred of Colonel Clanton's cavalry will report to Major-General Hindman and move on his right flank. The remainder, under the colonel, will report to Brigadier-General Trapier, and cover his left on the Monterey road.

4th. As soon as we encounter the enemy he must be pressed with the greatest vigor and driven from his batteries; for as soon as he loses the protection of his heavy guns he is conquered. In this connection the general desires to impress it upon his troops that too much importance is attached to artillery. We lose more men by retreating from it than it would cost to charge and capture it, and we rely too much on our batteries to drive off imaginary foes from concealed places. Let our infantry press on and carry destruction before it and we shall suffer less and achieve more. When we have once got him on the move, let no consideration delay a rapid pursuit. The wounded will be best protected by driving the enemy back, that our surgeons may come up and attend them. Prisoners can be safely left behind us until the victory is complete, and no brave soldier will waste his precious time in plunder, however rich the stores, so long as a living enemy remains before him. Let every command then be "Forward!" let energy and alacrity characterize every movement, and the day must be ours.

5th. Three days' cooked rations will be carried in haversacks; two uncooked will be left in wagons ready to be taken out. Canteens should be well filled, and one blanket, to be left in bivouac and brought back in wagons to-morrow morning, will constitute the outfit. Forty rounds of ammunition in the boxes and 100 rounds surplus in wagons should be carried.

6th. Outposts will be held ready to move with their brigades. Each commander will leave the invalids and a suitable officer to guard the trenches.

7th. Officers of all grades should restrain their men from random firing when no foe is seen.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
May 21, 1862—4.30 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions I have delayed my movement for one hour, or until 5.30 p. m., at which time I will commence to move, unless otherwise directed.

Very truly,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

MAY 21, 1862—11.45 p. m.

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch respecting the disposition of my command, which will be complied with. I will place them in line, as directed.

Truly,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 21, 1862.

General MAURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Two regiments which were on outpost duty, and which General Bragg promised to relieve at once, have not yet returned. These two regiments General Beauregard has ordered to take post to-morrow morning at the church in front of your encampment north of railroad. The general has requested me to notify you of the change. I do so at once, for fear I may not see you to-night, as I am already very tired, and when I reach my position shall need rest.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 21, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

The enemy, 12,000 strong, menaces my department at Cumberland Gap. I will send, however, every disposable man, to operate in Middle Tennessee.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that Colonel Adams, commanding a brigade of General Beauregard's army and operating in Middle Tennessee, reports that there is a force of the enemy intrenched at Fayetteville, against which he thinks he can operate successfully with the aid of artillery. The general desires that, if after conversation with him you deem his plans feasible and such a step advisable, you would give him what cavalry force you can spare without detriment to the service, and also the two pieces of ordnance of very small caliber which you have at Chattanooga, provided you can furnish and equip them so as to put them in a serviceable condition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has received a communication from Brigadier-General Barton, stating that you had informed him of the reported withdrawal of most of the enemy's force from Cum-

berland Ford, and suggested that perhaps you would deem an offensive movement with his co-operation advisable.

He directs me to say that he relies implicitly on your judgment, and that, if from information of the enemy's movements you deem such a step proper, any expedition which you may arrange with Brigadier-General Barton will meet his approval and be supported with all his available force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1862—2.30 a. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: I shall start at 3 a. m. to join my command. My aide-de-camp, Captain Hardee, has just returned from General Davis' headquarters, which he thinks about 10 miles from this place, the right of his line 2 miles beyond that. The road is blocked up with troops, wagons, and artillery. The head of my column is about 4 miles from this place. Van Dorn has ordered my command to start at 3 a. m. and to pass Jones' and McCown's divisions.

Very truly,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—General Bushrod R. Johnson has returned to his quarters sick. I have thought you might write to know how far it is that we had to move before advancing on the enemy. It seems to be a long detour, providing the enemy is enterprising.

P. S.—We shall hardly form line of battle to advance before 9 o'clock.

P. S.—One of the regiments to be relieved by General Bragg has returned; the other has not.

CORINTH, MISS.,
May 22, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Present:*

GENERAL: I think it would be advisable to keep your pickets and regiments on outpost duty in front of your lines and Bragg's, as usual, to be drawn in to join your command only when Breckinridge's brigade shall move out; for the enemy must not be aware of any change there or elsewhere.

Can you make use of General Beall? If desired, I could order him to report to you.

Van Dorn will not be able to commence the attack before 8 a. m.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MAY 22, 1862—1 p. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

DEAR GENERAL: From reconnoitering parties on the Monterey and upper Farmington roads the enemy are reported in the same position, the cessation of fire being due to more caution on both sides. Several have been wounded and 1 killed in the picket firing. As yet we hear nothing from Van Dorn, and I fear he has been badly guided.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MAY 22, 1862—4.15 p. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Hindman has ordered the destruction of a log house on the lower Farmington road, now occupied by the enemy, and from which they seriously annoy and damage our pickets. He lost a captain and 4 men there this morning. You will probably hear some artillery for dislodging them. I have approved and ordered the execution. Hindman, I fear, cannot hold out, but Anderson, his next in rank, is a true and reliable successor. A deserter from Anderson attempted this morning to join the enemy, but was captured and promptly executed.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 22, 1862—8 a. m.

General BRAGG,
Commanding, Front:

GENERAL: I am now at the cross-roads leading to Dickey's Mill and about the intersection of the Burnsville road. I have been delayed by bad management and stupidity of officers, unexpected defiles, &c., and I am sick with disappointment and chagrin, but will push the enemy when I do reach our position. I feel like a wolf and will fight Pope like one. Have patience with me; you will hear my guns soon.

Yours, &c.,

EARL VAN DORN.

CORINTH, MISS.,
May 22, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General VAN DORN,
Near Glendale, Miss.:

Your note of 8 a. m. just received. I hope everything will yet go right. We are all ready here. I have ordered the telegraph line extended as far as possible on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Manage to let us know when Bragg should commence his attack. My fear is we may not hear your guns well enough. Be careful not to shoot on our troops.

Yours, truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

P. S.—The line is extended 5 miles, and I have sent an operator there from here.

———, —— —, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I have written. Cannot attack, and am retiring.

E. VAN D.

GENERAL POLK'S STATION, MISS.,
May 22, 1862—10.40 a. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

My own troops are posted, as directed, between the Purdy road and the railroad. I find there is not sufficient space between my line and the railroad for General Breckinridge's command; but Breckinridge is on the railroad ready to move across. Adams' and Slemon's regiments of cavalry are on my left and rear. I have sent out cavalry pickets on the bridges well toward Chambers; also on the road between the bridge road and the railroad. Our line of advance pickets on the east of the railroad has not been disturbed and our left is well protected by it. My position is therefore, I believe, thus far masked. I have Breckinridge's brigade, under Bowen, on the Purdy road, posted near the sally-port. I have organized the invalids, and have posted them along my lines. There may be of them perhaps 1,000. The turn-out from the regiments has been larger than was expected. All is quiet on our front. I await orders.

L. POLK,
Major-General.

MAY 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I send you the accompanying prisoner. He says he was taken seeking for water. The most important information he brings is that they are throwing up earthworks across the Purdy road, about a mile in advance of the pickets; that they have batteries in position behind them and abatis in front, and that Sigel was in front of this line inspecting a battery three days ago. I send also General Cheatham's note.

Yours, &c.,

L. POLK.

P. S.—I am just informed by General Cheatham that Col. Wirt Adams has told him that two or three of the soldiers of this army deserted last night and went over to the enemy. Colonel Adams could not tell to what part of the army they belonged. I will investigate the matter further.

MAY 22, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, Corinth:

GENERAL: I understood your order, as explained in your note before me, and had given orders to the railroad superintendents. The water trains will have a supply of water in an hour.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

R. B. HURT,
Military Superintendent, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 22, 1862—12 m.

General BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: It pains me to say that I have, after consultation with Generals Hardee and Price, determined to return to my intrenchments. I have found unexpected difficulties, topographical and otherwise, and I have been delayed until this hour, and yet not in position. It is too late to begin a general engagement, and I cannot wait to hear from you to get orders. I have therefore determined to act myself and return. I will explain more fully when I see you.

EARL VAN DORN.

[Indorsement.]

Approved.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

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2 O'CLOCK P. M.

[General POLK:]

Get your troops and those of General Breckinridge back into their former positions in camp.

G. T. B.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
May 22, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Corps, Army of the Miss.:

MAJOR: The enemy closely press our outguards, driving in our pickets. Their axes (engaged in some work, supposed to be opening roads) are heard constantly at work. I respectfully ask permission to make a reconnaissance in force. Their artillery now in effective range of my guns; two of their shells fell near my intrenchments yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLARK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 22, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding. Brigadier-General Clark is an officer of ability.

L. POLK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, May 24 [?], 1862.

Major-General Polk will order this reconnaissance of, say, 3,000 men from his command, to be supported by 2,000 from Breckinridge's reserve.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 23, 1862.

CIRCULAR.]

The general commanding directs that hereafter the outpost duty be performed by the several corps and divisions as follows, viz:

Major-General Hardee will hold the lower Farmington road with not less than 600 infantry and 50 cavalry, keeping a section of artillery ready to support this force.

Major-General Hindman will hold the upper Farmington road with 500 infantry and two pieces of artillery.

Brigadier-General Trapier will hold the Monterey road with 500 infantry, two pieces of artillery, and 100 cavalry; also a position half way between the Monterey and Purdy road with 300 infantry.

Major-General Polk will hold the Purdy road with 1,000 infantry. His pickets will connect with those of the central corps half way between the Monterey and Purdy roads.

A continuous chain of sentinels will be kept up between the forces of General Van Dorn on the right and those of General Polk on the left.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN,
Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: Upon my return from the field on yesterday I learned that the enemy were bombarding Fort Pillow and that Vicksburg had but until to-day to surrender in, so I immediately took advantage of a burden train about to start and came into the city. I will leave in an hour for Fort Pillow, and hope that another daring exploit will raise the spirits of our desponding countrymen, and also hope that your next advance may be more successful and fruitful. I hear to-day that 1,200 cavalry have passed down Crowley Ridge to Chalk Bluff, dispersing the troops which I had in Southeast Missouri, and defending the courts which the Gamble government have been holding in the lower counties. I will hear more about it at Fort Pillow, and will let you know the extent of their depredations.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Missouri State Guard.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 23, 1862.

In view of impending events and the proximity of the enemy, all publications relating to the organization or movements of this army, or any fraction thereof, is positively prohibited. Whoever shall violate this order, if a citizen, shall be sent forthwith beyond the lines, and shall not be permitted to return within them again; and if in the service, shall be punished according to the rules and regulations for this

army. The inspector-general and the assistant [inspectors] general are especially charged with the execution of this order.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARKANSAS REGIMENT,
May 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General STEWART:

SIR: My regiment was ordered on picket duty on last Thursday evening. I was posted on the left of the Purdy road. My line of pickets extended from the left of the Purdy road to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a distance of 1 mile; the right of the line advanced about 200 yards on Friday morning, the center and left still holding the position they first occupied.

About 9 o'clock Friday morning the enemy advanced in heavy force on my left (the left commanded by Captain Harris), causing my whole line of pickets to give way.

The right, commanded by Captain Hoshal, fell back about 50 yards. The left and center, commanded by Captains Harris and Hunt, fell back about 200 yards from their original position.

The loss in my regiment was 2 privates, from company F, wounded slightly.

J. A. McNEELY,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
May 27, 1862.

The Thirteenth retired from their posts as pickets on last Friday morning, after first making an advance. The men said some of their officers ordered them to fall back, but I am unable to learn if this is certainly so, or what officers gave such order. The truth seems to be, from all I can learn, that a body of the enemy were relieving their outposts, and they were seen to move through a hollow, or ravine, with a view, as our men thought, of turning their left flank, and so cutting them off; they therefore fell back, and their new officers were either unable or did not try to control them.

Almost the entire line of pickets was driven back at the same time, but were rallied and pushed forward again, regaining generally their former positions, except those of the Thirteenth Arkansas. I could not specify any one officer of the latter regiment whom I think more reprehensible than another. The company officers are generally new and inexperienced, and the same is true in all my regiments.

Colonel Bradford rallied his men and charged very gallantry upon the enemy's pickets, losing several men wounded and 1 killed. He has not yet furnished me a report.

Respectfully referred.

A. P. STEWART,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Powell's Valley:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he has received a communication from Colonel Reynolds, at Big Creek Gap, dated May 23, 7 p. m., informing him of a report, brought in by his spies, to the effect that on yesterday (the 23d) were to commence crossing the mountains a column of 4,000 by way of Jacksborough and another of 5,000 by or through Woodson's Gap, while another force was to advance on Cumberland Gap.

The various reports that have reached him on this subject are so conflicting, that he is almost at a loss what conclusion to come to. He desires, therefore, that you would exert every effort to inform yourself reliably if there is any foundation for the report received by Colonel Reynolds.

If you think it advisable you will effect a junction with him, and if you do not think such a step proper now, he wishes that you make such arrangements as will enable you to do so, if it should become necessary.

Information of those reports has been given to General Stevenson.

Telegraphic dispatches to-day announce a forward movement at Corinth and Richmond. This may indicate a general movement everywhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 24, 1862.

I. All newspaper and other correspondents are hereby ordered to leave this post by the first train, nor will they be permitted to return within 25 miles of the lines.

II. The inspectors-general of the army are specially charged with the execution of this order, both in relation to the correspondents now here or any other who may arrive.

III. Officers and soldiers are forbidden to write of the movements of the army in their correspondence, and the general commanding confidently relies on the patriotism of his troops for the faithful execution of this order.

IV. All officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days without leave shall be dropped from the rolls of the army and by considered as deserters, and when arrested shall be punished accordingly. Their names will also be published in the newspapers as such.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 24, 1862.

The general commanding the forces desires to call the attention of the army to the insubordinate conduct of the following-named officers of Col. J. S. Scott's regiment of cavalry, Louisiana:

Capt. C. W. Keep, Company A; Capt. W. W. Leake, Company C;

Capt. John Routh Williams, Company D; Capt. J. Benjamin, Company F; Capt. Fenelon Cannon, Company G; Capt. John Campbell, Company H; Capt. A. Lejeune, Company I; Capt. Wm. L. Ditto, Company K.

These officers, without authority, having abandoned their commands in the face of the enemy, and presented themselves in person at these headquarters in order to lodge complaints against their commanding officer, have been promptly ordered under arrest and sent under guard to Brigadier-General Forney, commanding at Mobile, to be confined at Fort Morgan.

The general commanding regrets to notice conduct strangely in contrast with the many recent instances of heroic behavior of the regiment to which they belong, but deems it proper to publish to the army, not only his disapproval of such acts of insubordination, but his stern determination to visit them with the penalty due to their commission.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

CORINTH, *May* 25, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

To prevent confusion, cannot the Western Department extend over all of the States of Mississippi and Alabama? Prompt action is required.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, May 25, 1862.

Maj. EUGENE E. MCLEAN,
Chief Quartermaster Western Department:

MAJOR: Owing to the difficulty of procuring clothing and forage for the army, the general commanding directs me to call your attention to the propriety of having issued from these headquarters an order allowing the chief quartermaster of each army to purchase and have made the clothing required by his army, and also that the quartermaster of each corps have the authority to provide the forage required for his corps; all of such quartermasters to report regularly their operations to the chief quartermaster of the department.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
[*Acting Chief of Staff.*]

SUNDAY NIGHT, *May* 25, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

DEAR GENERAL: I have thought it proper to reduce my views to writing on the subject we were discussing to-day. You will give them whatever weight they deserve. They are honestly entertained. I think

our situation critical, and whatever is resolved on should be carried promptly into execution.

With best wishes for your success and an honest desire to serve you and our cause, I remain, very truly, your friend,

W. J. HARDEE.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 25, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

The situation at Corinth requires that we should attack the enemy at once, or await his attack or evacuate the place.

Assuming that we have 50,000 men, and the enemy nearly twice that number, protected by intrenchments, I am clearly of opinion that no attack should be made. Our forces are inferior, and the battle of Shiloh proves, with only the advantage of position, it was hazardous to contend against his superior strength; and to attack him in his intrenchments now would probably inflict on us and the Confederacy a fatal blow. Neither the number nor instruction of our troops renders them equal to the task.

I think we can successfully repel any attack on our camp by the enemy, but it is manifest no attack is meditated. It will be approached gradually, and will be shelled and bombarded without equal means to respond. This will compel us to make sorties against his intrenched positions under most adverse circumstances or to evacuate the place. The latter seems to me inevitable. If so, the only remaining question is, whether the place should be evacuated before, or after, or during its defense.

After fire is opened, or the place is actively shelled or bombarded, or during such an attack it will be difficult to evacuate the place in good order. With a large body of men imperfectly disciplined any idle rumor may spread a panic and inextricable confusion may follow, so that the retreat may become a rout. The same objections would apply to any partial or feeble defense of the place and an attempt to evacuate it in the mean time. If the defense be not determined or the battle decisive no useful result would follow, but it would afford an opportunity to our enemies to magnify the facts, give them a pretext to claim a victory, and to discourage our friends at home and abroad, and diminish, if not destroy, all claims of foreign intervention.

Under these circumstances I think the evacuation, if it be determined upon, should be made before the enemy opens fire, and not coupled with a sortie against his intrenchments or partial battle. It should be done promptly, if done at all. Even now the enemy can shell our camp. It should be done in good order, so as not to discourage our friends or give a pretext for the triumph of our enemies.

With the forces at our disposition, with a vast territory behind us, with a patriotic and devoted people to support us, the enemy, as he moved southward, away from rivers and railroads, would find insurmountable obstacles in moving columns so heavy that we cannot strike them, and over a country where his mechanical superiority will not avail him.

If we resolve to evacuate, every hour of delay only serves to augment our difficulties. The enemy every day grows stronger on our flanks, and menaces more and more our communications. If he effects

his designs, we must fight at every disadvantage or retreat disastrously. History and our country will judge us not by the movement, but its consequences.

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 26, 1862.

I concur fully in the above views, and already all needful preparations are being made for a proper and prompt evacuation of this place.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 26, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Western Department:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 19th instant has just been received. Although no instructions have been given as to the military operations within your department since the command devolved on you, yet your condition and movements have been the subject of anxious consideration. Full reliance was felt in your judgment and skill and in the bravery of your army to maintain the great interests of the country and to advance the general policy of the Government. It was also hoped that the victory of Shiloh would have enabled you upon the arrival of your re-enforcements to occupy the country north of you and to have re-established the former communications enjoyed by the army. This hope is still indulged, and every effort will be made, as has heretofore been done, to strengthen you by all the means within the control of the Department.

Should, however, the superior numbers of the enemy force you back, the line of retreat indicated by you is considered the best, and in that event, should it be inevitable, it is hoped you will be able to strike a successful blow at the enemy if he follows, which will enable you to gain the ascendency and drive him back to the Ohio.

The maintenance of your present position, with the advantages you ascribe to it, so long as you can resist the enemy and subsist your army, is of course preferable to withdrawing from it, and thus laying open more of the country to his ravages, unless by skillful maneuvering you can entice him to a more favorable position to attack. The question of subsisting your army for any length of time, cut off from the supplies north of you, may demand your serious attention, and was the subject of a telegraphic dispatch to you this morning. The supplies accumulated at Atlanta are intended as a reserve for the army in the East as well as the West, and cannot be entirely appropriated to either division. Each army must therefore draw its support, as far as possible, from the country it can control, and this necessity must not be lost sight of in the operations of either, and any accelerate movements which otherwise it might be deemed prudent to restrain.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE, *Near Corinth, Miss.:*

DEAR GENERAL: I fully concur in the views contained in your letter of the 25th instant, received last night, and I had already commenced giving orders to my chiefs of staff departments for its execution. But everything that is done must be done under the plea of the intention to take the offensive at the opportune moment. Every commandant of corps must get everything ready to move at a moment's notice, and must see to the proper condition of the roads and bridges his corps is to travel upon.

Thanking you for your kind wishes, I remain, yours, truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } WAR DEPARTMENT, A. AND I. G. O., *Richmond, May* 26, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The limits of Department No. 1, under command of Major-General Lovell, will hereafter embrace that portion of the State of Mississippi south of the thirty-third parallel and west of Pascagoula and Chickasawha Rivers, including also that part of the State of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River.

III. Department No. 2, under command of General Beauregard, is extended south to the thirty-third parallel east of the Mississippi River and extending on that parallel to the eastern boundary of Alabama.

IV. The boundary of the Trans-Mississippi Department will embrace the States of Missouri and Arkansas, including the Indian Territory, the State of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and the State of Texas.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, May* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman is relieved from duty in this army, and, at the earnest solicitation of the people of Arkansas, is assigned to the command of the forces in that State. He is charged with its defense, and is fully authorized and empowered to organize its troops under the act of April 16, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense."

The general commanding parts with this gallant officer, whose actions in the field have been so valuably rendered, with sincere regret. He does so only at the urgent request of his own people, who so greatly need and justly value his services at this juncture.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., May* 26, 1862.

At his request, Brig. Gen. Daniel M. Frost is relieved from duty as the acting inspector-general to this army. The general commanding could not well sustain a greater loss at this particular juncture, and

deeply regrets the cause which takes from us an officer so accomplished, zealous, and efficient.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blake is appointed to succeed General Frost, and will relieve him in the duties of the inspector-general's department.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Confederate forces prior to the evacuation of Corinth.

[May 26.?]

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Army of the Mississippi	2,870	32,168	.....	.....	80	836	35,705	52,622	76,501
Army of the West	1,093	11,581	.....	.....	47	488	12,901	17,891	28,216
Cavalry	.....	.....	236	3,868	.....	.....	4,100	5,189	7,300
Grand total	3,963	43,699	236	3,868	127	1,324	52,706	75,402	112,017

Organization of Confederate States forces, commanded by General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army; Headquarters, Corinth, Miss., May [26?], 1862.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—General BRAXTON BRAGG commanding.

FIRST CORPS.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CLARK commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON commanding.

12th Tennessee.
13th Tennessee.
22d Tennessee.
47th Tennessee.
Battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. P. STEWART commanding.

13th Arkansas.
4th Tennessee.
5th Tennessee.
31st Tennessee.
33d Tennessee.
Stanford's battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. S. DONELSON commanding.

2d Tennessee.
8th Tennessee.
15th Tennessee.
16th Tennessee.
154th Senior Tennessee.
Carnes' battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY commanding.

1st Tennessee.
6th Tennessee.
9th Tennessee.
21st Tennessee.
Smith's battery.

Detached Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. MAXEY commanding.

41st Georgia.
24th Mississippi.
9th Texas.
Eldridge's battery.

SECOND CORPS.

General BRAXTON BRAGG commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. P. ANDERSON commanding.

1st Florida (battalion).
4th Louisiana.
17th Louisiana.
25th Louisiana.
Hodgson's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED MOUTON commanding.

11th Louisiana.
16th Louisiana.
18th Louisiana.
19th Louisiana.
Ducatel's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ——— ——— commanding.

Crescent, Louisiana.
13th Louisiana.
20th Louisiana.
38th Tennessee.
Ketchum's battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. J. C. MOORE commanding.

1st Arkansas.
51st Tennessee.
2d Texas.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER commanding.

19th Alabama.
22d Alabama.
26th Alabama.
1st Louisiana.
Robertson's battery.*

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS commanding.

5th Mississippi.
7th Mississippi.
9th Mississippi.
10th Mississippi.
36th Mississippi.
Lumsden's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON commanding

17th Alabama.
18th Alabama.
21st Alabama.
24th Alabama.
5th Georgia.
Burtwell's battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. TRAPIER commanding.

Blythe's Mississippi.
10th South Carolina.
19th South Carolina.
28th Alabama.
Waters' battery.

* Claimed by Alabama and Florida.

THIRD CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE commanding.

First Brigade.

Col. R. G. SHAVER commanding.

2d Arkansas.
5th Arkansas.
6th Arkansas.
7th Arkansas.
17th Tennessee.
Baxter's battery.
Roberts' battery.
Swett's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE commanding.

15th Arkansas.
2d Tennessee.
5th Tennessee.
23d Tennessee.
24th Tennessee.
48th Tennessee.
Clarkson's battery.
Trigg's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD commanding.

16th Alabama.
8th Arkansas.
33d Mississippi.
27th Tennessee.
44th Tennessee.
Harper's battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. J. S. MARMADUKE commanding.

3d Confederate.
25th Tennessee.
29th Tennessee.
37th Tennessee.
Baker's battery.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. M. HAWES commanding.

Battalion, Alabama.
31st Alabama.
4th Kentucky.
5th [9th] Kentucky.
Byrne's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON commanding.

—— Alabama.
3d Kentucky.
6th Kentucky.
7th Kentucky.
Cobb's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. H. HELM commanding.

9th Arkansas.
10th Arkansas.
6th Mississippi.
1st Missouri.
Watson Battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. W. S. STATHAM commanding.

15th Mississippi.
22d Mississippi.
19th Tennessee.
20th Tennessee.
28th Tennessee.
45th Tennessee.
McClung's battery.

ARMY OF THE WEST.—Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT RUST commanding

Carroll's regiment (Arkansas).
Jones' battalion (Arkansas).
King's regiment (Arkansas).
Lemoyne's battalion (Arkansas).
McCarver's battalion (Arkansas).
Smead's regiment (Arkansas).
Battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY commanding.

Adams' battalion (Arkansas).
McRae's regiment (Arkansas).
Garland's regiment (Texas).
Moore's regiment (Texas).
Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. S. ROANE commanding.

Williamson's battalion Arkansas Infantry.
Borland's regiment Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry.
Brooks' battalion Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry.
Sims' regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Stone's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Gaines' battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE commanding.

First Brigade.

Gen. H. LITTLE commanding.

souri [Burbridge].
souri [Pritchard].
souri [McCown].
ansas.
issouri Dismounted Cavalry.
attery.

Second Brigade.

Col. LOUIS HÉBERT commanding.

Mitchell's regiment (Arkansas).
Rector's regiment (Arkansas).
Hébert's regiment (Third Louisiana).
Greer's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Whitfield's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
MacDonald's battery.

Third Brigade.

Col. A. MACFARLANE commanding.

McCulloch's regiment (Missouri).
MacFarlane's regiment (Missouri).
Priest's regiment (Missouri).
State Guard (Missouri).
Battery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. P. MCCOWN commanding.

First Brigade.

Gen. J. L. HOGG commanding.

battalion (Arkansas).
regiment Texas Dismounted Cav-
's regiment Texas Dismounted
y.
egiment Texas Dismounted Cav.
ttery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL commanding.

Johnson's battalion (Arkansas).
McNair's regiment (Arkansas).
Embry's regiment Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry.
Harper's regiment Arkansas Dismounted Cavalry.
Provence's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. —— —— commanding.

Fitzhugh's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Johnson's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Moore's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Sweet's regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.
Battery.

SEPARATE COMMANDS.

gade artillery, Colonel Clark commanding.
gade infantry and cavalry, Brigadier-General Thompson commanding.
adron cavalry, Maj. [Ed.] Ingraham commanding.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding First Brigade, Chattanooga Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th instant* is received. In reply to that portion of it referring to the movements of the enemy the major-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has sent Major Lea to report to you. He will assist you in arranging such a system of defense as you may be able, with his help, to devise. You can proceed to the construction of land batteries or fit up the steamer Paint Rock, as you may think best, or both may be done if you deem it advisable.

The commanding general has telegraphed to Atlanta, Ga., in relation to heavy guns for you. He will notify you of the result of his inquiries as soon as an answer is returned. At the same time he wishes you to do all in your power to procure whatever heavy armament you may be able to obtain. Perhaps the Governor of Georgia may be able to render you assistance.

Major Lea will report to these headquarters so soon as you can dispense with his services.

The commanding general further instructs me to say that he has here a very raw Alabama regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, which he desires to remain at this point as long as the interests of the service will allow, in order that it may be drilled. This regiment can be sent to you when you think it necessary, provided it is not needed elsewhere before that time. They may be serviceable to you as sharpshooters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 27, 1862.

I. Picket firing is positively prohibited in all cases, except when the enemy is advancing. Commanders of regiments and detachments detailed for that service will see that their men are acquainted with this order, and will be held responsible for its violation.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32 A.† } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp Churchill Clark, May 27, 1862.

Preparatory to active offensive operations all baggage, camp equipage, cooking utensils, &c., will this evening be parked in the wagons, and will be put upon the road, under the orders of Captain McGivern, chief quartermaster of this army, at daylight in the morning.

Three days' uncooked rations will be sent in the wagons of each brigade, under the orders of brigade commanders, who will be responsible

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* Not found.

† Some copies numbered 52.

for the exact execution of this order. The ammunition train and the whole ambulance train will be parked near these headquarters, and will await orders from the chief of ordnance and the medical director, Dr. Gaenslen.

The baggage train of each brigade will be accompanied by a pioneer party of 50 men and one company of infantry, who will repair the roads, unbog the wagons, and in every way facilitate their movements. The ammunition train and the ambulance train will also be accompanied by a pioneer party and guard sufficient to prevent any detention.

The division, brigade, and regimental quartermasters will be with their respective trains, and will see to the exact execution of the orders for their movements herein contained.

Capt. C. McGivern, acting chief quartermaster of this army, will regulate the movements of the train, and will receive orders from the general commanding this army.

The whole baggage and provision train will be ready to move at daylight to-morrow.

No wagon or other vehicle will under any circumstances remain with the troops nor join them except by orders from these headquarters.

The troops of this army will be ready to take the field to-morrow morning at daylight, with three days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and ready for action.

Price's division will move at 7 o'clock, and taking the direction of General Rust's headquarters, will halt when the head of his column arrives near that point and await orders.

Generals Jones and McCown will form their divisions in front of their respective camps and await orders.

Brigade-quartermasters will have their brigade trains assembled, and will be ready to take the road in the following order: First, baggage wagons, in order of march, left in front; second, provision wagons in same order.

The train will await the order of Captain McGivern before moving from their parks.

The trains will all form their parks before daylight near the Danville road, but no wagon or vehicle will move into the road until ordered by Captain McGivern.

By order of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn:

M. M. KIMMEL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Department, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: On the 29th April Governor Brown, of Georgia, was requested by telegraph to send the regiment of cavalry at Dalton commanded by Colonel Glenn, and that at Cartersville under Colonel Morrison, to Chattanooga, to report to the commanding officer at that point. On the 1st of May Governor Shorter, of Alabama, was desired to send two infantry regiments at Talladega to Chattanooga, and the Ordnance Bureau directed to forward arms for them. Since then nothing has been heard of these troops, and General Lee directs me to inquire of you whether they have arrived, are they armed, &c. Also what number of troops are stationed at and in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

The large amount of supplies stored at Atlanta, Ga., renders it of

great importance that a sufficient force should be held available to resist any attempt that may be made by the enemy to reach that place for the purpose of destroying the stores there accumulated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 27, 1862.

His Excellency Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

SIR: The movements of the division of the enemy in North Alabama point unmistakably to an attack on Chattanooga.

The force threatening this department by way of Cumberland Gap prevents my meeting such an attack with anything like adequate numbers.

Even of the very small number of troops under my command several thousand are unarmed. Can you not send me two or more armed regiments, or arms to put in the hands of those who are without them? The boxes of arms marked "J. E. B.," which you directed me to retain, have never arrived. Any assistance which you may render me at this critical juncture will greatly redound to the cause of our country, and be thankfully received by your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON,
Commanding, &c., Charleston, S. C.:
Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Commanding, &c., Savannah, Ga.:

GENERAL: The movements of the division of the enemy in North Alabama point unmistakably to an attack on Chattanooga.

The force threatening this department by way of Cumberland Gap prevents my meeting such an attack with anything like adequate numbers.

Even of the very small number of troops under my command several thousand are unarmed. Can you not send me two or more armed regiments, or arms to put into the hands of those who are without them? Any assistance which you may render me at this critical juncture will greatly redound to the cause of our country, and be thankfully received by your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say to you that he has received your communication, announcing that Colonel Adams'

command has been driven out of Winchester by the enemy. He directs that you keep yourself as accurately informed as possible of the enemy's movements in that quarter.

Your scouts from the mountains should keep a continued watch, and every other means be taken of ascertaining his intentions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MAY 28, 1862—2.10 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: The prospect at the railroad is not encouraging. Things move very slowly—a want of management with the cars, as well as sick. The medical department is now doing better; but I really do not suppose it possible to get off to-night without abandoning arms, ammunition, baggage, &c., which we cannot afford to lose. My baggage is gone, but I am prepared to bivouac for one day in order to save what we can. The force crossing toward Chewalla has retired again. The firing is between Van Dorn's battery and the enemy, who are trying to force Hardee back on the lower Farmington road.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

———, ——— —, 1862.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

DEAR GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry were again moving toward Chewalla, crossing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Chambers at 11.30 a. m. The scout who comes in saw nothing but cavalry. Others are on the lookout to bring later information. I ordered the regiment out, but will send and see if it is off, and hurry it up.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

———, ——— —, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

If we had cars all could be off by 12 to-night. The sick are all off now, and nothing remains but property. We can better decide at 6 p. m.

Yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CORINTH, *May* 28, 1862.

Col. B. D. HARMAN,
[*Grand Junction*:]

Move all supplies and stores of every kind immediately to Grenada, Miss. Hold your command in readiness to move at any hour, and leave for Grenada when you hear that the enemy has reached Pocahontas. Destroy all bridges east of Grand Junction on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

When you move telegraph General Villepigue at Fort Pillow when your troops leave Grand Junction.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 28, 1862.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond:

MAJOR: The preparations being made by General Mitchel indicate an attack on Chattanooga. He has been fitting up two gunboats, and a late official report, published in the Northern papers, avows some such intention. These boats are small affairs. One rifled gun or piece of heavy caliber would render ineffectual any attempt made with them.

The four rifled 6-pounders sent to this department are at Cumberland Gap, where they are needed.

General Mitchel's force in North Alabama is composed of four brigades, and, by a report intercepted early in May, numbered some 9,000 men, with three batteries of eight guns each.

This force has been kept constantly occupied by our cavalry operating in Middle Tennessee, on his line of communications, cutting off his pickets and detachments, destroying his trains, and interrupting his work on the railroad.

General Mitchel's position in North Alabama offered a fine field for operations could a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men have been mobilized.

Sickness, the want of arms, and the menacing attitude of a superior force on the Kentucky line has kept every disposable man constantly occupied.

The force opposite Cumberland Gap consists of four brigades, some unattached regiments of East Tennesseeans, and some twenty pieces of artillery, under the command of General Morgan. This command numbers some twenty regiments, and, though estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, is, I believe, short of 12,000 effective men.

My troops at Cumberland Gap and in Powell's Valley number some 7,000, and this is really the effective force of my command. It has effectually baffled every effort made by the enemy to cross the Cumberland Range, and by being kept constantly in motion has impressed him with an exaggerated idea of its magnitude.

This command, composed of new levies from Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia troops, has been afflicted with almost every disease incident to camp life. With a paper force of 17,000, scarcely 8,000 are effective; regiments 800 and 900 strong report only 200 or 300 for duty.

This unexampled sickness, while it has in a great measure prevented drills and discipline, has tended much to dishearten and demoralize; so that it has required every exertion on my part to keep up the spirits of the men.

A decided improvement in the health of the command is now perceptible and a daily increase in the effective force is reported.

The arms of the sick have been issued, so as to keep every gun in service. There are still, with new troops and recruits, about 3,000 effective men in the department unsupplied. This, with the sick who are returning to duty, calls for a supply of at least 5,000 arms, which should be furnished as soon as practicable.

The effective force at Chattanooga under Brigadier-General Lead-

better is about 900 infantry, 400 cavalry, and eight pieces of light artillery. There is one disposable regiment at this place in a camp of instruction, which can be moved to any point threatened. The inadequacy of the force at Chattanooga and my inability to re-enforce it is a subject of serious anxiety.

I have written to the Governor of Georgia and to Generals Pemberton and Lawton, and must urge upon the Department the necessity of sending immediately either arms or armed regiments to that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

RAILROAD DEPOT,
May 29, 1862—11.30 a. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have found it necessary to take charge here personally. Colonel O'B. is working with me. It will be impossible to save all. Army, ammunition, and the sick, I fear, will be all we can do; but hospital things and provisions will be saved if possible. I find trunks enough here to load all trains for a day. They are being piled for burning, and great is the consternation. My guard have to be loaded to prevent plundering; but all is going on well. If we had trains, all could be well by 12 o'clock to-night; but there is great want of cars.

Nothing in our power will be left undone. It is the first time I have played chief quartermaster, but it is no difficult task.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 29, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I shall move as directed. There are some 12 or 15 wounded men of the enemy being brought in by our pickets; 15 of their dead are on the ground where the skirmish took place. I have sent our wounded to the railroad with the sick. Those of the enemy are badly wounded. What shall be done with them? I might leave them at Jones' headquarters, with flag of truce, to be sent after the pickets all leave. Nothing new. The batteries by the house continue to fire at us. Little damage done. They are 12-pounder rifled guns.

Respectfully,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

MAY 29, 1862—1.30 p. m.

General POLK:

Your note to Colonel Chisolm referred to me. Put the men not sick

enough for transportation on the march immediately. Cars will be provided for subsistence as soon as we get off what is at the depot. The chief of artillery is directed [to have] cars enough for heavy guns and ammunition.

A memorandum of movements ordered for the evening is about being sent out.

Let the cavalry be in position and instructed so that the withdrawal of the outposts can be effected safely.

Yours, very truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

DANVILLE, MISS., *May* 29, 1862.

General JOHNSON:

GENERAL: I hear firing in the direction of Rienzi, evidently on the other side of the Tuscumbia.

The railroad bridge has not been destroyed. Avery informed about an hour ago that the last trains had not passed. I shall move forward with the command. You must bring up the regiment and the two pieces of artillery now at railroad bridge, provided it does not leave before you. I shall rest a short time at Rienzi, and will endeavor to make Booneville to-night. It is 13 miles from this place.

Respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 29, 1862.

[General EARL VAN DORN:]

GENERAL: On the 28th ultimo, under your order, the quartermaster at Memphis, Tenn., furnished me four steamboats for cotton-burning purposes; it was made my duty to burn and destroy all cotton within reach of the Mississippi River. Accordingly I caused Captain Clendening, with 12 men, to take command of the steamer Saint Francis No. 3; Captain Johnson, with 12 men, I put in command of the steamer Daniel B. Miller; Captain Hill, with his 12 men, was put in command of the steamer Era No. 6, and I myself took charge of the steamer Milton Brown.

We with those boats proceeded along the Mississippi River and commenced the work assigned to us. I, being in command of the fastest boat, proceeded in advance down the river, leaving orders with the balance of the fleet to complete the work as rapidly as possible until they should overtake me. After being out but a few days I was informed that the Era No. 6 (Captain Hill) and the Daniel B. Miller (Captain Johnson) had both abandoned the work. I at once proceeded in search of them, and upon arriving at the city of Memphis I found that they had reported to Colonel Rosser, commanding post at Memphis, and had been by him released from the work; whereupon I proceeded to procure a new supply of rations for myself and men and for the Saint Francis (Captain Clendening and men), returned to the work, and commenced again.

We went as far down as Lake Providence, and was there reliably in-

formed that all the cotton between there and Vicksburg had already been destroyed by provost-marshals appointed for that purpose. I made it my business to visit most of those marshals, for the reason that I was informed that certain persons had declared their intention to resist their authority. Upon arriving I tendered the services of myself and troops to the marshals to enforce the orders of the general. I in person, with the marshals, visited such persons as were said to be refractory, but found it wholly unnecessary to use force in any case. There were but few planters or persons willing to apply the torch themselves to their own cotton, but pretty generally announced themselves ready and willing to say "amen" to the order of the general.

And now I can report that all the cotton (or at least all we could find) between Randolph (or near that place) and Vicksburg, within a reasonable distance of the river, is burned and destroyed, except a few places (or plantations) in Crittenden County, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, Tenn., to destroy which I have detailed 2 men to act in conjunction with Lieutenants Barton and McGehee, of that county, who were by General Hindman recently appointed to assist in the work. Those men are all reliable and are vigorously executing their duty, with orders to report to me upon completing the work, which report, when made, I will ask leave to file as a supplement to this, to the end that this my report may be full and complete.

In performing this work, in all cases where there was a good road, and the cotton accessible, I went back from the river a distance varying from 5 to 10 miles.

The loss of the use of the two steamers, Era No. 6 and Miller, caused it to take us much longer to do the work than was anticipated.

The boats Saint Francis No. 3 and the Milton Brown were delivered in good order to the quartermaster at Memphis, Tenn., on the 26th instant.

Hereto attached is the only report I have had from Captain Hill, which is marked A.

The following list will show the names of owners and the number of bales of cotton destroyed by me with the steamer Milton Brown:

* * * * * * *

Recapitulation.—Total number of bales, 13,612.

O. P. LYLES,
Capt., Arkansas Volunteers, C. S. Army, Commanding, &c.

Forwarded June 2, 1862, through General Beauregard, by General Van Dorn to War Department.

[Inclosure A.]

COAHOMA CITY, MISS., *May* 12, 1862.

Captain LYLES:

We have run as far as we have wood and think ourselves safe. Our men is all sick. Captain Johnson is very sick. We are not able to get out of the way of the enemy if we were pursued.

The Emma Bet has not got wood to run here, neither can she get any. I thought I would get aboard of Johnson's boat and send this to you. If you think the Government wants her and you can get wood, you can send her back again to Memphis. If not, let her go to a place of safety.

Them four boats went down released yesterday.

R. S. HILL, *Captain.*

RIENZI, MISS., *May* 29, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Bradfute, commanding Jacinto, saying the enemy, 2,000 strong, is advancing on Marietta, near Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and Colonel Bradfute is going down there with 400 cavalry. I have 150 cavalry here, guarding bridges and scouting. Colonel Bradfute thinks the enemy's object is to destroy the railroad bridge over Twenty Mile Creek.

S. J. MURPHY,
Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

General BRAGG:

DEAR GENERAL: The above just received. Do you believe it true? I have just instructed Van Dorn to start at once one of his brigades for the protection of his train.

Yours, &c.,

G. T. B.

For want of paper I reply on this. I do not believe it, as I heard from Roddey this morning. He is out in that direction, and reports no such movement. Still, it is well to be in time. We are moving subsistence and quartermaster's stores as fast as trains can be had. The chiefs of these departments have never been to the depot, and know not and seem to care not what goes on. I am working in the dark, but doing much. Will see you and report progress at 5 p. m.*

JACINTO, MISS., *May* 29, 1862.

General MAURY:

GENERAL: I was out last night watching the movements of 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry, who disappeared from the vicinity of Burnsville during last evening, but this morning my scouts report that they are moving in the direction of Marietta with tools, for the purpose of tearing up the Ohio and Mobile Railroad and to burn the bridge across Twenty Mile Creek. From the speed they are making they will get there about noon to-morrow. I shall go with my cavalry to the point to-night. At the same time I think the force I have insufficient to keep them from destroying the bridge. I hope, general, you will send assistance; it could be sent there by railroad. In the mean time a sufficient force might be sent to cut off their retreat. Should this be done, by this point will be the most available route, as it is their intention to destroy the Bear Creek Bridge on their return. I will leave a good guide to lead any force that might be sent this way. This party ought to be captured; they are, as it were, in our hands, and ought not to be let slide out.

W. R. BRADFUTE,
Colonel, Commanding Forces Jacinto.

P. S.—My command 400 strong.

[Indorsement.]

This is important, but the cars cannot at this moment be spared; but

* Unsigned, but in General Bragg's handwriting.

refer it to General Bragg, who may be able to send to that point one regiment by the cars in the morning.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[MAY 29 (?), 1862.]

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Jeffersonville, Va. (via Wytheville, Va.):

Have you received a copy of the instructions given to General Loring? If so, note reference to yourself. You cannot doubt my goodwill toward you, and I do not doubt your willingness to make any proper sacrifice for our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

———, —— —, 1862.

General RUGGLES:

GENERAL: I sent in a courier to inform you of the advance of the enemy in force on our right and left. Our pickets are now firing, about half a mile in advance of the bridge, on right and left. The reserves held in camp have been thrown out on the right and left to guard the guns and give time for them to fall back, if necessary; but from the force reported as advancing (2,000) on the right, I doubt my ability to hold the position with the force under my command, about 400.

Respectfully,

ROBT. H. BARROW,
Commanding Outpost.

———, —— —, 1862.

GENERAL: I hear from Bolivar that quite a force has passed there toward Memphis. A man of Roddey's company, in from near Iuka, reports quite a force there, and another reports the same movement from Booneville that we heard yesterday. Chalmers is pressing after them with his cavalry.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

———, —— —, 1862.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN, *Present:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a dispatch alluding to Federals hovering around Tupelo. Have you sent that regiment to Fulton to protect the road to that place, and is your cavalry stationed so as to guard the road from Jacinto or Iuka to Fulton?

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

I have cavalry at Fulton. Nothing of the Federals heard from there. I have cavalry at Marietta and out on the road to Jacinto and Fulton. No infantry at Fulton.

EARL VAN DORN.

[Inclosure.]

———, —— —, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

I went back within 16 miles of Iuka and 7 miles southeast of Barnett's, beyond where our pickets had been for several days. I saw no Yankees, but learned from authentic sources that there was a body, supposed to be 5,000 or 6,000, of Yankees encamped on the Fulton road, from Bear Creek toward Fulton, 16 miles from Iuka and 8 miles from the Tuscumbia dirt-road bridge. That was on Friday night. Six Yakee scouts had been at Bay Springs Factory on Thursday, looking at the cotton there. I brought a deserter back and delivered him to the outer authority at Marietta. The colonel you ordered to send the six men was willing to send them as an escort, but was unwilling to post them so I could have them communicated with, consequently I will get no news from Iuka without it be accidental. My brother started through the lines Saturday morning, and will send reports through if any chance presents itself. I was within 4 miles of their pickets, I suppose, from reports of the citizens. I heard reports as I came down that the Yankees were moving down the Fulton road, and were within 10 miles of Fulton; nothing, though, reliable.

J. C. ROBERTS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. CAVALRY, WESTERN DEPT., *Corinth, Miss., May 29, 1862.*

I. Colonel Claiborne, commanding at Pocahontas, will destroy at daybreak, on the 30th instant, the bridges over Hatchie and Tuscumbia, this side of Pocahontas. He will remain at Pocahontas until forced by the enemy to leave, when he will go to Ripley, if practicable, and from there to join the forces in and about Guntown, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 35 miles from Corinth, south. If he cannot move to Ripley he will move to Grand Junction, and there join the forces and move to Grenada. Before leaving Pocahontas he will destroy the bridge over Muddy Creek. He will communicate with these headquarters at Guntown via Kossuth.

WM. N. R. BEALL,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Cavalry, Western Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Corinth, Miss., May 29, 1862.*

The general commanding mentions with great pleasure to the army the distinguished conduct of Col. B. J. Hill and his regiment, the Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, in an affair with the enemy on yesterday. This order is issued with the greater satisfaction that the gallant officer

nd his command have been before conspicuous for their action on the eld.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

CAMP, FIFTEEN MILES FROM CORINTH, MISS.,
May 30, 1862—3.30 p. m.

eneral BEAUREGARD:]

GENERAL: My command (Second Corps) is here, except the rear uard at the Tuscumbia Bridge, and two regiments sent forward to rotect our trains. We will march early to-morrow morning. The nemy's cavalry followed us closely, and we had barely time to save our ickets and burn the bridge. No cavalry followed on my route, so that e had no notice; but my infantry and artillery behaved handsomely, nd the bridges are all destroyed. General Beall, I learned, passed on is route with some cavalry and went on to Rienzi, but left none with y rear guard. This leaves my rear in a very unprotected condition, nd renders it difficult to withdraw my infantry and artillery. Can you end me a regiment of cavalry, or even two companies? I hear nothing om Polk or Breckinridge, though their baggage trains are ahead of ine. We hear an occasional fire of artillery in the rear, probably the nemy's cavalry feeling our rear guard.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RIENZI, *May* 30, 1862.

eneral HARDEE:

GENERAL: It would be advisable to hold the two bridges across ie Tuscumbia, relative to which you have already received instruc- ions, until the army can take its new position. It is believed that one egiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery and some cavalry at ach place would be ample for that purpose.

You will leave with them sufficient provisions to last them until they an again be provided from Rienzi or Baldwyn. When your forces hall have arrived here you will also leave another regiment and two ieces of infantry [artillery], to guard the bridge across the Tuscum- ia at this point. You will also send at once a quartermaster and com- issary to take charge of these departments at this place; send also an fficer of each of said departments to Baldwyn to attend to the supply- ng of your forces there.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[Indorsement.]

I suppose General Beauregard means the crossing; at least I inter- ret it in that way; it would not do to leave the bridge. Return by earer.

MAY 30, 1862.

eneral JOHNSON:

GENERAL: I have just received dispatch from General Beauregard irecting me to hold the crossing of the Tuscumbia until the army has

its new position. The bridge you are at must be destroyed, as heretofore directed. Leave Polk's regiment, four companies of Biffle's cavalry, and a section of artillery. If scarce of provisions, send to Rienzi.

Examine the railroad crossing of Tuscumbia, and, if that requires a guard, leave a regiment there, one company of cavalry, and section of artillery. I shall leave some force to guard the crossing at Rienzi.

These forces must remain in position until to-morrow night, when they will march rapidly forward to join us. Remain in rear until that time yourself.

Respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

MAY 30, 1862.

General JOHNSON:

GENERAL: You had better make your headquarters at Danville, where you will be able to give attention to all points in our rear, which should be well guarded. There are provisions at Rienzi for the rear guard, which, if they should be needed, you can have taken by the cavalry to you. There is fresh bread at Rienzi, which can be had for your men. Apply to post commissary. Tell Avery, instead of going on right, I shall go on the left fork.

There are said to be fords on Tuscumbia near the crossing of river by the Rienzi and Jacinto road. I have heard of one which, if it be as represented, General Beauregard will have guarded. In that event I will inform you. I shall march about 2 o'clock, and will go 6 or 7 miles. Let me have the news from rear.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Retire with your rear pickets at dark to-morrow and join me immediately with your command, guarding our rear and sending information of any advance of the enemy.

Biffle's cavalry has not reported.

The firing this morning is said to have been at Baldwyn and Booneville.

MAY 30, 1862—6 p. m.

General B. R. JOHNSON:

GENERAL: A guide will report to you at 7 a. m. to-morrow to show you the way to Booneville and then to Baldwyn. You can rely upon him. You must do for the best. A little risk is to be undergone for the safety of the army.

Yours, &c.,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
On the march, May 30, 1862.

[General JOHNSON:]

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Hardee to say that General Beauregard expects you to hold the position occupied by you at the

crossings of the Tuscumbia until dark to-morrow evening. He also desires you to notify the forces guarding the crossing and bridge over the Tuscumbia near Rienzi that they will be expected to remain in position up to that hour. You will assume command of the entire rear guard, and, as previously directed, will rejoin the main body as soon as practicable after the time above specified.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This order was written last night, and is inclosed for your information.

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 30, 1862.

Major PICKETT:

Divide the force now at the crossing of the Tuscumbia by the Rienzi and Jacinto road into two parts. Place one-half at a ford about 2 miles above the bridge and leave the other half at the bridge.

In case the enemy should attempt and should be about to force a passage of the Tuscumbia the officer in charge will immediately report the fact to General Johnson at Danville, who will take instant measures to withdraw our rear guards, and will send instructions, by order of General Beauregard, to the rear guards and the turnpike and Shunpike crossings of the Tuscumbia or higher up to withdraw and move forward to Baldwyn.

Dispose of Biffle's cavalry as follows: Two companies at the ford and two at the bridge on Jacinto road; four companies to be left with General Johnson, to be used in guarding his rear; the other two companies send in advance, to report to me.

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

(Furnished for the information of General Johnson.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 30, 1862.

General POLK (or BRECKINRIDGE):

The general directs me to write to find out how you are getting along.

Our cavalry was pushed so closely this morning that it must have taken some other road.

Clanton's cavalry was directed to remain at the bridge crossing the Tuscumbia, but it has not yet made its appearance, and the general wishes, if you have any cavalry to spare, to send it to that position. There are now two infantry regiments and one section of artillery guarding that bridge. We have no cavalry.

Respectfully, general, yours, &c.,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The Yankee cavalry came as far as the bridge just after it had been burned. General Beall crossed, but had no cavalry.

SMITH'S BRIDGE,
Tuscumbia, May 30, 1862.

Col. W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your note of this date has been received, and in reply I request you to inform Major-General Polk that my regiment reached this point about daylight. The work of cutting the timber and destroying the bridge commenced immediately and completed about 8 o'clock. The regiment is posted near the bridge, with pickets on the river to detect an advance by this road. I will move back a few hundred yards (keeping pickets on the river) to a point where a road leads to the right in a northwest direction.

I do not think the enemy can force a passage easily or get in my rear without moving from a point on the railroad near Chewalla. I directed Captain Saffarans to obstruct the upper crossing, but did not visit that point. I will send cavalry there when it arrives.

This route is obscure, but with labor the enemy could have passed the ford with cavalry or infantry.

Forage and subsistence must be drawn from the train on your route, as none can be obtained here, unless I should kill a beef from the pastures and get forage from the plantations near, which I shall do if the regular supply fails.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JOHN H. SAVAGE,
Colonel, Sixteenth Tennessee Volunteers.

DANVILLE, MISS.,
May 31, 1862—6.30 a. m.

[General HARDEE:]

GENERAL: I sent a courier to you last night with important information obtained from prisoners captured. The head of General Pope's column is in front of us, say five regiments of cavalry, some infantry and artillery, and more coming up. The rumor is that the enemy are moving from Corinth in three columns—two west of this; but this is only rumored. Enemy in force before us this morning. Expect an attack every minute. We shall hold the place as long as we can; until night, if possible. The colonels cheerfully assume the task on their part. I have guarded my flanks as well as possible, yet fear the enemy may find some way to get to our rear. They might thus cut us off without chance of informing you. I ordered Colonel Biffle to send you two companies of cavalry yesterday. He is in rear of me, say at Rienzi, with six companies. I will send him another order by bearer. We found 4 of the enemy dead in front last night and have 3 prisoners. I have given you all the information obtained from the prisoners.

Yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Reserve Rear Guard.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
May 31, 1862—9 a. m.

General BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: I take a left-hand road, about a mile this side of Booneville, and will cross the Twenty Mile Creek a mile or two east of Bald-

wyn. I will be within 8 miles of Twenty Mile Creek to-night, and will take position to-morrow at the point designated by you, unless in the mean time I receive other orders. I hear that the water in Twenty-Mile Creek is not good—standing in holes.

Respectfully,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

SEVEN MILES FROM BALDWYN,
May 31, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General JOHNSON:

GENERAL: When you retire from your present position you must do so via Blackland, not by Booneville, which would expose you to great danger.

When you leave Rienzi, take the right-hand-road fork, about three-quarters of a mile from that place, which will take you to Blackland. Van Dorn is within 2 miles of me with his command, where he will encamp to-night. He has not been pursued, and I hope you will escape without pursuit. I entertain some fears about your safety. Avery has not joined me, and I have no news of you since your dispatch, which was received at 3.30 this morning.

[No signature.]*

HEADQUARTERS, SEVEN MILES FROM BALDWYN,
May 31, 1862—12.45 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I am just about to dispatch a courier to General Johnson, directing him to move, when he retires to-night, on Blackland instead of Booneville; the route by Booneville would be more hazardous. If this should meet your approval, I wish you would send him a special courier, giving him the order. I think it important, and that the order ought to be repeated by another courier.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

This has already been done.

G. T. B.

MAY 31, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General BEAUREGARD or General HARDEE:

The enemy are advancing on center and left, and have been engaged in center. Our forces compelled to fall back 200 yards. The enemy's advance is checked. Our pickets return nearly to position. It is reported that the enemy is passing the swamp between our right and left by crossing on logs. Ordered pickets and skirmishers to examine for them.

B. R. JOHNSON.

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*In handwriting of General Hardee.

TUSCUMBIA RIVER, SHUNPIKE ROAD,
May 31, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER:

The enemy commenced firing at me at 2 o'clock with a small piece of artillery and threw forward skirmishers, driving mine. I immediately sent forward re-enforcements and disputed the ground; but at 4 o'clock they charged entirely through the swamp, driving my pickets and their reserves back with a yell; but in five minutes I drove them back in turn, and now hold my original position, preventing them from rebuilding the broken bridges. It is impossible to guess at the force of the enemy; but all that there are, except about 100 cavalry, came in to-day, arriving after 12 o'clock. No cavalry but the 18 have yet reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,
Colonel, Commanding Rear Guard.

TUSCUMBIA RIVER, SHUNPIKE ROAD,
May 31, 1862—6 p. m.

Major GARNER:

MAJOR: I sent you a dispatch by courier an hour and a half ago. Have just received yours of the 31st, instructing me to hold this place, if possible, until to-morrow after dark, &c. I will do all in my power to carry out this order; but my men have not had any bread since yesterday morning, and it is almost if not impossible to get meal or salt in the country, but I will send off to the mills to-night and commence grinding. After the skirmish with me this afternoon I learn that the enemy are moving up the river. This information came from a countryman. Cannot say if it is to be relied on, but he is friendly. The idea is they have countrymen guides and are flanking us on my right. I had 4 men wounded—1 mortally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I have learned that Colonel Clanton is at Pike Crossing by an order from General Beall. I have sent him General Bragg's order to report to me. Will hear from him to-night.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
May 31, 1862.

General B. R. JOHNSON, *Danville:*

GENERAL: Instead of going to Booneville from Rienzi, when retiring this day, you will march by the road between Booneville and Blackland, passing by Dick Smith's house and Mr. Anderson's, thence to Carrollville, thence Guntown. I send you two guides to show you the way. Bring with you all troops which may be at Rienzi and in the vicinity, but do not delay your movement on their account. To-night General Hardee's headquarters will be at Carrollville, and mine at Baldwyn, 2 miles to the eastward and on the railroad.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—A regiment was left to guard the crossings of Tuscumbia from Jacinto to Rienzi, about one and two miles from latter place. Send it an order in time to join you at Rienzi.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES,
Twenty Mile Creek Railroad Bridge, ——— —, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD,
Baldwyn, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I am in command of three regiments of infantry at this place, numbering 1,000 all told, and three companies of worn-down cavalry, numbering about 175, and that I am without orders, having up to this moment protected the numerous railroad bridges in this swamp. I learn from couriers that the enemy are advancing by the Carrollville or Blackland road. They can also approach Baldwyn easily by a road running 1½ miles east of this place. On that road there is a good road bridge, which can be easily destroyed. Shall I cut down the railroad bridges and obstruct the country roads?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. ORR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT BRIGADE,
Twenty Mile Creek, Miss., ——— —, 1862—6.30 o'clock.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Baldwyn, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a scout sent out by me to-day reports that he was informed, in a neighborhood 7 miles east of this point, that a cavalry force of the enemy was preparing to make a raid to-day or to-night on Saltillo by the Cotton-Gin road. He does not state that he saw the preparations being made, nor that his informant saw them, nor the number of the enemy. I suppose it would be proper to make this report to General Bragg; but I am not informed where he has established his quarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. ORR,
Colonel, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
Holly Springs, Miss., May 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG:

DEAR SIR: The great importance of preserving the engines, cars, and materials of this road for the future use of the Confederacy impels me to send a special messenger to you to ascertain whether we should remove from this point. As it will require several days to do so, and the removal of stationary shop machinery will involve incalculable loss to the road and diminish our ability to transport men and munitions, I ask this information, and shall abide by your advice. All our own and the rolling stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are now on this line and mostly at this point; hence my anxiety to act in

such manner as will be most conducive to the interests of our beloved South.

With much respect, yours,

W. GOODMAN,
President.
Per A. J. McCONNICO,
Secretary.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

————, ——— —, 1862.

Respectfully referred to General Beauregard.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

————, ——— —, 1862.

I would advise their removal to some place of greater safety in the interior of the State.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Blackland, Miss., May 31, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Headquarters, Baldwyn, Miss.:

GENERAL: Much to my regret and disappointment I have been unable to reach Clear Creek with all of my command, owing to slow movements of subordinates and the crowding of so many on this route. Even a large portion of General Hardee's trains I found in the midst of my columns this morning. I will concentrate, however, at the creek to-morrow, and hope to find provisions, as my command is entirely out and many are suffering. The want of water on this route has been a great hardship, and many of my men are behind, broken down. All my transportation will return to collect them as far as it may be prudent. For want of provisions my rear guards at the Tuscumbia are ordered to leave there to-morrow night. Polk and Breckinridge are both behind, though a portion of the latter's command is ahead.

I regret to report a heavy loss of six or seven trains on the Memphis and Charleston road, loaded by me the day before I left and started. They did not reach the bridges ordered to be burned by Claiborne until just after he fired them, after sunrise the next morning. Finding they could not be saved, the colonel very properly burned them. The more I see of the condition of our troops, moral and physical, the better satisfied I am with our move.

Yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th instant.*

* Not found.

He leaves it to your judgment to decide upon the practicability of the expedition you propose to Fayetteville and Paint Rock and the propriety of your commanding it in person. Whatever decision you may come to on the subject, the general wishes the operations undertaken to be conducted with celerity and vigor, and every arrangement made to insure a prompt withdrawal of the force used.

If you do not think it best to accompany the expedition in person, he directs that you put Colonel Adams in charge of it by an order, as he has been informed of the promotion of that officer to the rank of brigadier-general.

He thinks that if you could succeed, either by a small detachment or by a person or persons in secret service, in burning the boat which General Mitchel has been reported to be fitting up, it would be much good accomplished.

He hopes you will use the utmost secrecy and dispatch in starting the expedition should you determine upon it, and he trusts its destination has not transpired, as it is important that it should not be known. He will have some arms shipped you to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, May 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have just received yours of the 27th instant. It is not in my power to send you arms of any description. I have at least 3,000 unarmed men myself, nor do I see any prospect of getting arms for them. Of recent arrivals none were assigned to me. My force has been so much cut down by drafts for Virginia and Tennessee, that unless positively ordered I can under no circumstances send more men. I have twice telegraphed to Richmond the substance of your request and stated my inability to afford you relief.

I am, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, May 31, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The telegram of General Beauregard of the 27th instant,* referred by you to me, has been considered, and I beg leave to submit the following remarks in reply thereto:

Your order of April 29, suspended by General Beauregard, increased the flour, if needed, and reduced the meat ration by one-fourth of a pound each. That is sufficient for robust men at hard labor, and is

*Not found.

abundant for an army ration. General Beauregard's reasons for not complying are:

1st. "Because many things allowed cannot be procured at Corinth."

I reply that the food ration of his own arrangement is largely more than is allowed by the regulations, though his allowance of bacon is 10 ounces.

2d. That "salt provisions at times are so bad as not to be fit to eat, and fresh beef can only be had now once a week, then of poor quality, and in consequence scurvy exists to a great extent."

If much of the salt meat on hand is bad, as is alleged—the quantity is alarmingly small—and scurvy exists, these are all potent reasons for saving the meat, diminishing the salt diet, and substituting more bread in the absence of vegetables. These reasons are fatal to what they are intended to support.

There is but one specific for scurvy, that is potash or its neutral salts. The lemon and potato owe their specific qualities solely to this alkali.

The regulations are those of 1857, and were established for our army. The food ration therein is 12 pounds of sugar and 10 of rice to the 100 rations. General Beauregard has increased the one 25 per cent. and the other 50 per cent. Neither lard nor molasses are parts of the regular ration. They have been used by this department as a substitute for meat. Large quantities of the former were bought last summer, and arrangements for an unlimited supply of the latter had been fixed before the fall of New Orleans. General Beauregard allows a gill a day of the latter and 8 ounces of the former, whenever it can be procured, every five days.

On the 17th April that army had also 1,300,000 half rations of coffee. In fact, it is now being fed on a ration larger than is allowed by the Regulations, and far better than the Army of the East, which without a murmur acquiesces in the obvious necessity of curtailing the meat.

At General Beauregard's representations, and contrary to the decision of the previous Secretary, you allowed coffee to be purchased for his army irrespective of limited price, while the rest of our forces are without it. I add that the whole army enjoyed this luxury long after the bulk of our people, and there is still a reserve for the sick.

General Beauregard has reiterated his apprehensions of starvation, while he gives actually more than the regulation ration or than is necessary.

The statement that through "want of foresight in the Commissary-General fresh beef can only be had once a week" is hereby contradicted, and the Secretary of War is respectfully requested to require that General Beauregard shall furnish the specific facts on which he makes that positive declaration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Abstract from return of the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for May, 1862.

[Headquarters, Knoxville, Tenn.]

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
First (Leadbetter's) Brigade	98	1,333	2,037	2,644	.....	9
Second (Stevenson's) Brigade	242	3,487	4,627	6,053	5	16
Third (Reynolds') Brigade	76	1,070	1,384	2,102	.....	4
Fourth (Barton's) Brigade	128	1,827	2,771	4,627	.....	6
First (Allston's) Cavalry Brigade	18	239	335	553	.....	.....
Unattached	198	2,331	3,296	4,392	.....	.....
Grand total	750	10,287	14,440	20,371	5	35

Organization of troops in the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, May 31, 1862.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER commanding.

43d Georgia, Col. S. Harris.
Capt. J. R. Holmes' company.
Battalion Alabama Cavalry, Maj. W. N. Estes.
1st Florida Cavalry, Col. W. G. M. Davis.
1st Georgia Cavalry (detachment), Maj. A. R. Harper.
Capt. B. W. Leuty's company cavalry.
McBride's company cavalry.
Jackson Artillery (Ga.), Capt. G. A. Dure.
Lookout Artillery (Tenn.), Capt. R. L. Barry.
Mabry Artillery (Tenn.), Capt. W. C. Kain.
Lieut. G. R. Margrave, Sappers and Miners.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON commanding.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.
3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.
4th Tennessee, Col. J. A. McMurry.
11th Tennessee, Col. J. E. Rains.
36th Tennessee, Col. R. J. Morgan.
Cooke's Tennessee infantry (Companies A and F), Capts. Geisler and Prophet.
Capt. R. J. Mileham's company Virginia infantry.
3d Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.
Eufaula Light Artillery (Ala.), Capt. John W. Clark.
Rhett Artillery (Tenn.), Capt. W. H. Burroughs.
Yeizer's battery (Ga.), Capt. John G. Yeizer.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS commanding.

39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
Col. Jesse A. Glenn's Georgia infantry.
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. H. B. Latrobe.

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. BEN. ALLSTON commanding.

1st Tennessee Cavalry, Col. H. M. Ashby.
2d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. B. McLin.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON commanding.

20th Alabama, Col. I. W. Garrott.
23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Jos. T. Smith.
40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.
52d Georgia, Col. Weir Boyd.
3d Tennessee, Col. John C. Vaughn.
Anderson's artillery (Va.), Capt. J. W. Anderson.

UNATTACHED.

31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Gillespie.
[59th] Tennessee, Col. J. B. Cooke.
Capt. A. A. Blair's company (Tennessee).
Capt. B. F. Brittain's company (Tennessee).
Capt. Wm. Lyon's company (Tennessee).
1st Georgia Cavalry (detachment), Col. J. J. Morrison.
3d Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (one company), Capt. W. S. Greer.

CLEAR CREEK, MISS.,
June 1, 1862—11 a. m.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Baldwyn, Miss.:

DEAR GENERAL: I have just arrived, after seeing the rear of my troops in motion. All will be here, I trust, before night, though the road is badly blocked up by wagons; Polk's and Breckinridge's commands having a large portion of their baggage trains with them. Our water is abundant and good, but subsistence is very scarce. This becomes a vital question. I am collecting beef cattle and corn in small quantities from the country people, and with salt I could live on this for the present. Having no commissary (Colonel Lee having mine detached), it is troublesome; but I trust he will be able to send me a little salt. The number of stragglers behind is very large; but I trust to get many forward, having at length got a few cavalry.

Yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MEMPHIS, *June* 1, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

We have no defenses at this point. We look to Fort Pillow. I telegraphed to Colonel Harman to remain at Junction till he was sure the enemy were near. He has left, obeying orders, as he says, but I think two soon, leaving us without any communication in that direction. Large quantities of stores here yet to be shipped. Can you not see that cars are forwarded? I have sent all the boats here to General Villepigue.

If Fort Pillow be abandoned there is no use of defense here.

Boats have been sent to take away the stores and ordnance.

Can you in any way help General Villepigue?

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, *June* 1, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

The following dispatch was received from General Villepigue. Only about 300 to 400 men here. Can you do anything? Here is the dispatch:

If 5,000 armed men can join me within two or three days I will be able to hold this place. Some should come to-day, if possible. Answer at once.

J. B. VILLEPIGUE.

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
June 2, 1862.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: Captain Reves has just come in from a point on the Jacinto road 1 mile from Rienzi. He reports that the road has been

very much cut up by horsemen and wagons going from Jacinto to Rienzi. This he saw. He reports that the people about there told him that a large cavalry force (they say over 2,000), with artillery and a long train of wagons, passed through Rienzi yesterday, and that now they are at Booneville, with their pickets about 1½ miles this side. From the variety of sources of the information he has no doubt of the truth of it.

The cavalry I ordered to Booneville this evening, before going to your headquarters, I found, upon my return, cooking their rations, preparatory to starting. They had just returned to camp and had no provisions. They were late in getting off, but are now gone. If it is true, as I have no doubt, that this cavalry force has artillery and a baggage train, I think it the advance guard of an army. The citizens (so says Captain Reves) told him that the Federal soldiers said that 20,000 men were on behind and would soon be up. After this rain I think the cavalry's cannon and train could be taken unless supported by infantry behind. I shall order my troops to be ready to-morrow for service.

Respectfully, general, I am, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

JUNE 3, 1862—5.30 a. m.

Referred to General B. Bragg. To be returned. Please give an order to your army to be on the alert, and throw out advance pickets of cavalry—well out.

G. T. B.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

Cavalry and infantry pickets are now out, and will be better regulated and increased to-day.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In Camp near Clear Creek, Miss., June 2, 1862.*

I. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, having reported at these headquarters, pursuant to Special Orders, No. —, dated Headquarters Western Department, Baldwyn, Miss., June 2, 1862, is assigned to the command of Hindman's division, Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

II. Clanton's regiment, calvary, is assigned to duty with Chalmers' brigade, Withers' division, Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

III. Upon being relieved by Major-General Jones, Brigadier-General Anderson will resume command of his brigade.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwyn, Miss., June 3, 1862.

[W. GOODMAN, Esq.:]

SIR: General Beauregard directs me to reply to your note of the

31st ultimo to General Bragg, and inform you that he would advise the removal of the rolling stock and machinery of your road to some greater place of safety in the interior of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.

SALTILLO, MISS.,
June 3, 1862.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

GENERAL: Time has only enabled us thus far to make a partial examination of the country on the west of Saltillo, and to-morrow I hope to be able to make a complete reconnaissance of that portion lying on the east and south of Town Creek. I have found five creeks running on the west side of Saltillo in a southeasterly direction, separated from each other by ridges, where water can generally be reached by digging from 12 to 22 feet, thus promising an abundant supply of water. The fact that these creeks run in a southeasterly direction and your line of defense east and west, the latter would be crossed at intervals by extensive boggy bottoms, rendering the roads to the camps very bad. From all accounts I am in hopes of finding to-morrow a favorable position on the south and west side of Town Creek, where, it is said, the ground is high and the water easily accessible.

Whatever may be your decision as to the particular locality, you may be assured of an ample supply of water around Saltillo, with quite a number of springs.

I will make further report to-morrow, with sketch of the ground more detailed than the map you have, which is in the main correct. There is no telegraphic communication between this point and Baldwyn, or I should have reported by that means.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Clear Creek, June 3, 1862.

Corps and division commanders will hold their commands in readiness, according to previous orders, to move at a moment's notice. The enemy is reported to be advancing in force.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwyn, June 3, 1862.

All cavalry scouts and pickets are directed to burn all cotton within their reach, taking, however, all necessary precautions so to burn it that other property may not be destroyed; giving also timely notice to the owners to haul it from the houses.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. 16TH REGT. TENN. VOLS., DONELSON'S BRIGADE,
June 3, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In accordance with the order of Major-General Polk, my regiment (conducted by Captain Rucker) destroyed Smith's Bridge at daylight on Friday morning. The timber was cut by Captain Saffarans' party, and the road effectually blockaded. Captain Yerger, with his company of cavalry, reported, and scouted up and down the river for several miles. No artillery reported, and I was satisfied to be without it.

On Saturday a citizen scout reported 200 Yankee cavalry picketed about a mile from the bridge on the road which I came; and that the horses were very poor and the men looking badly. He informed them of my force at the bridge. I sent him to find an open road to their rear, which he promised, but did not return, and I heard nothing more of the enemy in that direction.

On Saturday evening I was informed by a citizen that up to that time no enemy had appeared at Chewalla or near there.

On Sunday, about 1 o'clock p. m., I received a note from Colonel Hunt, stating that the enemy were rebuilding the bridge at Danville, and that he and Colonel Deas had agreed to march at 4 o'clock, to prevent being cut off, asking my co-operation, to which I consented.

My regiment marched at 5 o'clock, leaving Captain Yerger's company remain until dark. I fell in with Colonel Clanton's regiment of cavalry near Kossuth, who continued in the rear throughout the march. Colonels Hunt and Deas were not overtaken until after midnight.

Information of the enemy on our left was received from citizens and scouts, and about 1 mile beyond Blackland a body of 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry were reported as marching on that point. A consultation was had between Colonels Hunt, Deas, Adams, Slemons, Clanton, and myself, when it was determined to march forward and fight whatever force might appear. We saw nothing of the enemy, but I am sure he had active scouts on our left and a considerable force 4 or 5 miles from Blackland.

It is 30 miles or more to Smith's Bridge the route I came. I reached General Bragg's camp about 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday evening. The men being exhausted, we camped, and came on this morning. I had a rear guard with the strictest orders, yet 7 men are missing, and as they are strong men (with one exception), it is feared that they have fallen out of ranks until the regiment passed, and afterward took the wrong road.

About 80 axes were left upon the road by Captain Saffarans' party. I brought forward 12, threw 12 into the yard of Albert Jones, near Kossuth, and deposited the others with a planter named Spence, near Smith's Bridge.

My men captured a man near Smith's Bridge, believing him to be a Yankee; he denied having been in either service. When we came to General Bragg's camp he admitted that he belonged to the First Louisiana Regiment. I have him yet in charge, and should be glad to get rid of him.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JOHN H. SAVAGE,
Colonel Sixteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

General V. is still at Fort Pillow with small force of cavalry. No force here. Troops passed down the river to Vicksburg.

Latest from Junction: No enemy had crossed Hatchie up to 12 last evening. I do not now believe that I will be able to hold 50 men in arms here. The Home Battalion intend to remain here, and hence they are not going to help fight or defend. Ten citizens volunteered yesterday.

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

GRENADA, *June* 3, [1862]—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General VILLEPIGUE,
Commanding Forces, Memphis:

I want a force at Hernando to cover Memphis.

You will please occupy that place, or such better point as you may select, with your troops, unless your previous orders render it inexpedient.

Please answer at once.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Grenada, June 3, [1862].

Brigadier-General VILLEPIGUE, *Memphis:*

I wish you to take command at Memphis, and hold your forces in such position as to cover it and contribute to its defense. This is on the presumption that your previous orders do not conflict and that you have evacuated Fort Pillow.

The new gunboat Arkansas will reach Memphis in a few days to join the cotton gunboat fleet.

I hope to be in Memphis to-morrow morning.

Can you furnish some heavy guns for Memphis?

Answer.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General DANIEL RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

If not already done, for God's sake, order the River Defense Fleet to defend every bend and dispute every mile of river from Pillow here.

I am willing, and believe I am able, to hold the river, if Commodore Montgomery will co-operate, which I believe he will.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES:

Without it was a strategic movement it was useless to evacuate Fort Pillow.

If we are allowed to place the mortars on rafts and permitted to use the transports and play strategy back on the enemy, I will contract to hold this river above Memphis for a month.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

I will promptly obey your instructions. I will do the best I can to hold the enemy in check at all points. I think that the fleet ought to be kept above. Shall I detain remainder of troops as they arrive? The troops have only five days' rations.

Rations had better be forwarded to Hernando, if I detain them here; so that if it runs short it can be procured easily. No batteries of any kind here, except those that will arrive to night.

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

The Golden Age passed down this morning from Fort Pillow with troops for Vicksburg. We may have about 200 troops here on whom to depend, and can make no defense, except against a very meager force.

We shall remain till everything is shipped and as much longer as possible.

Nearly everything has been forwarded. Will finish to-day probably.

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

Fort Pillow is evacuated. I left the fort this morning myself. The remainder of the ammunition and 600 troops were taken by steamer Golden Age this morning to Vicksburg. The remainder of the troops, with General Villepigue, are coming by land. There is neither arms nor powder here.

In view of the importance of holding Memphis, public meetings have been held and addressed by General Thompson, Colonel Rosser, and Captain Baird, with the most discouraging results. Colonel Foute will leave on the evening train for Grenada, and will explain to you the true condition of things here. Captain Baird will accompany him.

CHARLES JONES.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

As I have telegraphed several times, there is no force here of any moment. Might possibly raise about 300 men. The citizens are not disposed to assist. It might be well for you to come and see for your-

self. I am desirous to defend the city to the last moment, but actual force here is very small indeed. General Villepigue's men have passed down the river, except cavalry, which had not reported to them this morning, as ordered. He represents desertions as numerous, and that the enemy captured 4 of his men this morning, and hence know all. Shall follow your orders promptly and fully.

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

Do you intend to come to Memphis to-morrow? Eight hundred troops have just arrived from Fort Pillow. They are ordered to Grenada. Do you desire me to retain them here? Should be glad if you would advise me, and let me know plans, &c., so that I may prepare for prompt action.

Answer at once.

THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BALDWYN, MISS., *June* 3, 1862.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada:*

No troops or arms to spare now. Collect all stragglers from here, and send them to General V., and telegraph to Colonel Hunt, Columbus, for arms.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 14. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In Camp near Clear Creek, Miss., June* 3, 1862.

I. The indiscriminate pillage of the country, and the seizing, under semblance of authority, of supplies, insignificant in themselves, but necessary for the subsistence of the people, is deprecated and forbidden. Any officer committing or countenancing such acts of vandalism will be promptly and severely punished. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall suffer the severest penalty known to the military code.

II. The practice of officers and soldiers billeting themselves upon citizens at discretion and consuming their substance is equally criminal. The commander of the cavalry of this army will scour the country, and arrest all such offenders, and bring them in, that justice may be done.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Endeavor to learn definitely the enemy's movements, and if possible his intention. If any demonstration be made in the direction of Chattanooga, telegraph, and troops will be immediately sent to you.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
(*Care of Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton*):

GENERAL: I received at 5 p. m. to-day a telegram, a copy of which is inclosed. In consequence of this intelligence the four companies of Colonel Gillespie's regiment at Loudon and the two here (Captains Blair and Lyon), directed to be sent to Powell's Valley, will be detained subject to further orders. I have telegraphed General Leadbetter to learn definitely the enemy's movements, and if possible his intentions, and if any demonstration be made in the direction of Chattanooga troops will be immediately sent to him. The Alabama regiment referred to is 415 numerically strong; many of the men, however, convalescents. If General Leadbetter telegraphs again for re-enforcements I will send him Hundley's regiment and the six companies detained here and at Loudon. I trust this will meet with your approbation. I am the more induced to take this action in the emergency because General Barton writes that on the 2d instant he had "reliable" information that the enemy had "withdrawn from his immediate front."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
June 3, 1862.

Maj. H. L. CLAY:

Mr. Gunter, employed at Bridgeport, writes:

The enemy have 3,000 infantry and 300 cavalry at and near Bellefonte, with a gun in position at the Landing. Train came up afterward from Huntsville evening 31st.

Either the enemy is alarmed by our steamer or else meditates mischief. Telegraph to Bridgeport interrupted by storm. Better send down the Alabama regiment. Our boat arrived to-day.

D. LEADBETTER.

BALDWYN, *June 4, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Comdg. 1st Corps, Army of Miss., at Mr. Williams' House:

GENERAL: As we may have to use that bridge in your front across Twenty Mile Creek, burned yesterday through a misunderstanding on my part, it would be well to have it reconstructed at once for the passage of the artillery and wagons. Materials could, however, be collected near at hand for its destruction whenever necessary. Have the roads in your front thoroughly reconnoitered by your commanders of brigades and divisions, and every afternoon exercise your troops in forming quickly line of battle, according to the different positions in your vicinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS., FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Williams', Miss., June 4, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, and, in reply, beg leave to say:

In my absence day before yesterday my adjutant-general, under an order to me (my cavalry not having come up from the rear), requested a company of cavalry to post at the intersection of the roads from Iuka and Jacinto. Captain Falkner's company, of Brewer's battalion, reported, and was placed at the post indicated about night-fall of the 2d instant.

Yesterday evening Captain Falkner reported to me with his company, and stated he had been driven away by a superior force of the enemy, but that about 10 of his men, who were on picket, guarding the road that leads from Dr. Williams' into the Jacinto and Carrollville road, were unaccounted for.

To-day, when I was again absent at your headquarters, a man came in from the picket about noon and reported that the detachment was still on duty. My adjutant-general immediately ordered 20 men from Colonel Adams, requisite to relieve them, and himself placed the relief under the guidance of the man to lead them to the post.

My inspector-general and chief of guides have been engaged all day in reconnoitering the country in my front, and do not report any deficiency in cavalry outposts. Colonel Adams' regiment is engaged in outpost duty on the Booneville and Baldwyn road. I am informed by the colonel that a squadron of his regiment is on that road, within a few hundred yards of Donaldson's house. Fearing there may have been a miscarriage in the execution of orders given, I shall promptly direct the Jacinto and Carrollville road picketed by a company of cavalry.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwyn, June 4, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN,
Commanding Army of the West:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the sick must be sent to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m., by railroad, to such convenient point south of Tupelo that the medical director may select. The tents of the several commands, or such portions thereof as may be required for the sick, shall be used for that purpose, if necessary. The sick must be provided with at least two days' provisions, and be accompanied by a sufficient number of surgeons and a supply of medicines.

II. All soldiers of the different regiments who are unable to march with their respective commands will be started to-morrow, under a sufficient number of officers, with three days' provisions and by short journeys, to Tupelo. They could be made to march with the wagon trains.

III. The wagon trains containing the baggage of the troops and two days' provisions will be sent on the 6th instant, at least accompanied by a proper guard. The trains of Generals Van Dorn and Hardee will proceed by the road on the east of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Priceville, to Tupelo; General Polk's on the road immediately west of

the railroad to Saltillo, thence, via Priceville, to Tupelo; and Generals Breckinridge's and Bragg's on the road still farther to the westward, via Birmingham and Tom Williams', north of King's Creek, to Tupelo.

IV. The troops will start at 3 o'clock a. m. on the 7th instant. Those of Generals Van Dorn and Breckinridge first, via roads above indicated for their wagon trains; Generals Bragg, Polk, and Hardee, ditto, their rear guards and cavalry following them a few hours in the rear.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

TUPELO, MISS.,
June 4, 1862—12 m.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I would suggest, if possible, that you would ride down here to-morrow morning, as the ground is rather different from what we imagined from the map—altogether more contracted in an east and west direction. The creek runs only half a mile from the railway to the east, which is scarcely far enough, I should think, for Van Dorn's right to rest. You may therefore deem it best to throw his whole command on the east side of the creek. As the up and down trains meet here, I will come up with a sketch to-morrow if you do not come down. Mr. Freeman, who is altogether the most intelligent man I have met here and who knows the country thoroughly, invites you to his house. I think you would gain important information on all points concerning this country by an interview with him. I will try to bring him up if you do not come down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel, &c.

FORT PILLOW, *June* 4, 1862.
(Received June 5, 1862.)

General RUGGLES:

I think the best thing to be done is what it appears, from his instructions to me, General Beauregard seems to contemplate, viz, to collect and organize an effective force for the protection of the important depot at Grenada, and thereby to be able to render him effective service if too hard pressed by Halleck's mighty hosts.

The best way now, in my opinion, to defend Memphis is to defeat Halleck. The only effect of keeping an armed force around the city will be to make the enemy bombard it.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwyn, June 4, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. The general commanding takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the army to the brave, skillful, and gallant conduct of

Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, of the Third Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, who with 246 men, on the 29th ultimo, charged a largely-superior force of the enemy, drove him from his position, and forced him to leave a number of his dead and wounded upon the field. The conduct of this brave regiment is worthy of all honor and imitation.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DABB'S HOUSE,
[*Near Richmond, Va.*], *June* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of May 28 is received. I am pleased to hear of the success of your measures for holding in check so large a force of the enemy. I shall cause a rifled gun of the kind you mention to be sent to Chattanooga if the Ordnance Department can supply one. I wrote to you on May 27 to inform you that I telegraphed the Governor of Georgia on April 29 to order Colonel Glenn's regiment of cavalry at Dalton, and that of Colonel Morrison at Cartersville, to proceed at once to Chattanooga, to report to the commanding officer at that place. At the same time I informed you that on May 1 the Governor of Alabama was requested to send two infantry regiments at Talladega to Chattanooga, and the Ordnance Department was requested to forward arms to that place for these troops. I have received no report of the arrival of these four regiments at Chattanooga, and your statement of the force at that place makes me desire to know whether they have arrived and what is their condition. You will please inform me as soon as possible.

As to sending you re-enforcements, it is impossible to order any to join you from the commands of General Pemberton at this time. No troops can be spared except such as are now being organized in the country. I am gratified to hear of the improvement in the health of your men, and hope that your effective force will rapidly increase. All the arms that can be spared will be sent to you, but it is necessary to rely to a considerable extent on such as you can get in the country. In addition to the arms sent to Chattanooga, I have recently ordered such as could be spared to be sent to you at Knoxville, and desire to know whether they have reached you. The large and valuable stores of various kinds at Atlanta render it very important to prevent the enemy from reaching that point. I have telegraphed to learn whether the two regiments from Florida for which you asked can be spared, and, if so, will order them to Chattanooga. If the troops from Georgia and Alabama, above mentioned have not yet reported to you, I desire you to order them up.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 4, 1862.

Major MCLIN,
Commanding Post, Kingston, Tenn.:

MAJOR: The enemy being engaged in fortifying their position near Cumberland Ford, and their forces in front of Brigadier-General Barton, at Big Creek Gap, having fallen back, there is reason to believe they intend moving upon our left, probably toward Montgomery and Kingston. In view of these considerations the major-general commanding directs that, besides being constantly vigilant and upon your guard at Kingston, you will push scouts as far as possible to your front and right, and keep accurately informed of what is going on in those directions. Besides scouts, you may also, if it is deemed advisable, send spies who can be depended upon to report any demonstration that may be made. You will of course communicate to these headquarters and to Brigadier-General Barton any intelligence received which is considered by you reliable and important to be known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Parole the Federal prisoners, if not received by Mitchel, and send them across the lines. When in your opinion there is necessity for re-enforcements because of advance of enemy upon Chattanooga, telegraph, and a regiment will be sent to you.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALDWYN, *June* 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday just received. It is apparent, then, that the company to which that picket belonged ran away, whilst the latter maintained its ground. If that be the case, the captain of that company must be arrested, and whoever commanded the picket must be mentioned in orders with a view to further promotion.

Upon further inquiry I find that the road you are to move upon is pretty good from here to Saltillo, thence impassable; but that at Saltillo there is a good road on east side of the railroad to Priceville, striking at that point the road from Fulton to Tupelo, about 2½ miles from the latter place, at which point Van Dorn and Hardee are to strike the same road. That is an objection, but we can do no better, and the distance is short.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwyn, June 5, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will give standing orders to your cavalry and infantry pickets to bring in with them as they retire in front of the enemy all persons (friend or not) whose knowledge of the country might be of service to the enemy. Whenever the danger is past, they can be allowed to return to their homes.

Invite also all women and children to retire from this town and its vicinity, for a battle may take place at any moment. Hence you will hold your troops prepared at all times for that emergency, with at least two days' rations in haversacks and proper quota of ammunition.

As we may wish to take suddenly the offensive, it is prudent not to destroy the bridges immediately in our front. Should we retire, however, they must be destroyed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT.

P. S.—During an engagement commanders of corps must leave a courier in position whenever they move from one place to another to indicate where they may be found.

GEORGE W. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

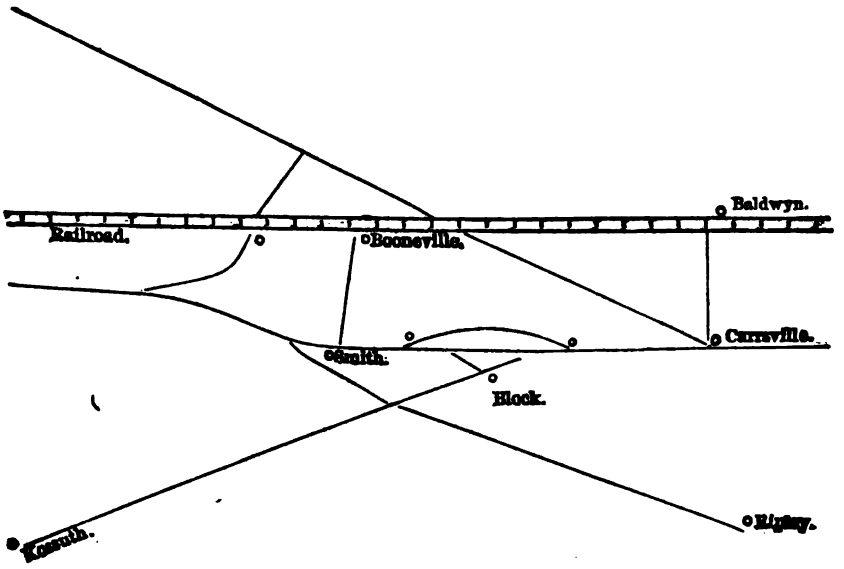
AT RICHARD SMITH'S HOUSE,
AT INTERSECTION OF RIENZI AND BLACKLAND,
AND TURN OFF TO BOONEVILLE, EIGHT MILES FROM RIENZI,
———, —— —, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

DEAR GENERAL: Your map, being very incorrect, has completely misled you. There were but two, instead of three, roads to Carrollville; one via Booneville, the other via this place by the way of Blackland. Our wagons are probably now at Blackland. I go there immediately. The hour being so late, I will not be able to return to Rienzi; therefore I will leave one of my men with Mr. Smith, who will inform you and act as your guide from here to Carrollville, if you desire. The road being full of wagons, I will stop ours as soon as possible and keep a lookout for you on the road, sending one man back to Mr. Smith's to inform you of my whereabouts, if I should not come myself. All the men you sent this morning to Booneville know the way by both roads to this place.

I send you a small sketch, given me by Mr. Smith; it may be of some service to you. Hardee's wagons halted at this place. They will take a road that branches off from Blackland road 1 mile from here and comes into it again 4 miles this side of Carrollville, which is 12 miles from here.

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.



HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 5, 1862—5 a. m.

Major-General POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Our present position is a very faulty one for an action, and it is certain the enemy are in force in front. It is proposed to make Hardee's position the right of our line, your corps to come in on his left, just in rear of the small creek running near Breckinridge's position and mine. Second Corps on your left. Breckinridge to form the reserve in rear of my left and Van Dorn of the right.

Will you reconnoiter your position immediately and let me know its advantages and disadvantages?

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *&c.*:

GENERAL: I was absent when your note reached my quarters. Examination satisfies me the new line cannot be taken for want of water west of the road. I am just from a close examination. The object was to place the whole force in more compact form for any pressing emergency. We will hold our present positions, and prepare vigorously for the move on Tupelo. No time is to be lost. In the mean time our front must be well protected. With that view, I desire you to send one of your best brigades to the forks of the road in your front, where the left hand leads down east of railroad and the right runs across by

you to Carrollville. If the enemy have pickets there we must force them back and occupy the ground, throwing cavalry in front.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

[Indorsement.]

Received June 5, 1862—2.30 p. m.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General POLK:

GENERAL: I have ordered General Cheatham to have Maney's brigade prepared for outpost duty, with three days' rations in haversacks, and to send his wagons with baggage, commissary stores, and one-half of his ammunition to the rear when your corps moves from its present position. I have also directed Colonel Adams to hold a squadron of cavalry (consisting of not less than 150 men) ready to move at a moment's notice; to have three days' rations prepared for them, and to have in wagons, ready to move, three days' forage, to be placed at a point convenient to the squadron when it may be ordered out.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 5, 1862—11.30 p. m.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

DEAR SIR: A part of my reserve artillery, scarcely efficient, has gone to the rear, the balance having joined the command here. We have more than I think can be used effectively and more than we can support. As the prospect of getting off is not bright, I will not start my wagons early to-morrow. A staff officer from Saltillo to-day reports very large supplies of ordnance, &c., to ship from there. Everything has been perfectly quiet with the enemy.

Yours, very respectfully, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 5*, 1862.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, C. S. A.,
Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: As senior officer accessible I beg leave to make you a statement and ask your advice or orders. I have been for several months commanding various companies of Confederate troops, who are volunteers from the District of Missouri State Guard, which I have the honor to command. A portion of these troops, viz, three companies of artillery and five of infantry (since consolidated into three), were ordered to the River Defense Fleet as mariners and gunners under my special command. These companies, that with avidity embraced the opportunity of serving their country on so dangerous and responsible a duty, have since become dissatisfied, and from my duties to my

old brigade and to those in the Confederate service, scattered through various commands, which compel me to be occasionally absent from the fleet, I have not been able to be present to compromise the little difficulties which have occurred between the men and officers of the fleet and my command, and they have grown to such a misunderstanding that the efficiency of the original order is destroyed, and I would be pleased if these troops were relieved from service on the River Defense Fleet and ordered to report to General Van Dorn or Price, and that others be ordered to supply their place, if Commodore Montgomery so desires. These companies are commanded by Captains [Ben. Lee] Bowman, [Emmett,] MacDonald, and Harris, of artillery, and Watkins, Hunter, and Hedgepeth, of infantry. Bowman is senior captain, and your order addressed to him will be most agreeable to me.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. Missouri State Guard, Comdg. Confederate Troops.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
June 5, 1862.

Commodore J. E. MONTGOMERY,
River Defense Fleet, Mississippi River:

COMMODORE: It is with unfeigned regret that I have to state that I have applied to General Ruggles for an order to the Confederate troops which have been serving under me on your fleet to be removed. You have seen as well as I that there has been a growing jealousy and misunderstanding between our two commands (which should have acted with brotherly harmony), until at last the great error of my men in leaving Fulton without your orders or on your boats renders it impolitic that they should now serve together. I have requested that they be ordered to report immediately at the headquarters of General Van Dorn, to be attached to such regiments as he may see fit. I will be pleased to co-operate with you yet in your great patriotic undertaking of holding the Mississippi River either as an officer or individual, but will, for fear we may not be placed together, again express my kindly feelings and thanks to the officers and men on your fleet for their universal good treatment to me, and hope that no flying rumors or serpent-tongued scandal will ever mar our friendship.

Yours, truly,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. Missouri State Guard, Comdg. Confederate Troops.

GRAND JUNCTION,
June 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES:

We will have to fall back shortly unless re-enforced.

You have ordered me to destroy bridges on both roads. Do you mean toward Memphis or Memphis and Charleston, and toward Holly Springs, on Mississippi Central Railroad?

We have not sufficient force to destroy bridges toward Memphis. Received orders only day before yesterday to destroy cotton. There will be, of necessity, a great deal left undestroyed. Reason, no cavalry.

It is badly needed here. Evidence is that the enemy's cavalry was heavily re-enforced last night.

Our re-enforcements have not arrived.

B. D. HARMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:

I have 4,000 unarmed men in the regiments.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Richmond, Va., June 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The Chief of Ordnance reports this morning that there are no large rifled guns now being made by the bureau and none on hand. He also reports that within a week 1,300 muskets and 200 rifles have been sent to you. General Lee desires to know whether you have received them.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, MISS.,
June 6, 1862.

T. B. ROY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Your squad of cavalry has arrived. Lieutenant Cochran is now in conference. The enemy are occupying Burnsville, Iuka, and the country about Bear Creek Bridge. Their cavalry picket is stationed 10 miles from Iuka, on the Fulton road, 3,000 strong. They are also rebuilding the railroad bridge across Bear Creek; have 1,000 men at work.

Very respectfully,

W. R. BRADFUTE,
Colonel, Commanding Outpost.

OFFICE OF SUBSISTENCE,
Baldwyn, Miss., June 6, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Forces:

GENERAL: The orders received by me through the medical director, relative to supplies to men on the march to Tupelo, were immediately obeyed so far as getting the supplies ready for transportation was con-

cerned. I called upon the post quartermaster for a wagon and cooking utensils, requesting him to report them to me at sunrise. His reply, received at 11 p. m., was that he had neither wagon nor cooking utensils at his command, and directed the messenger to go to Captain Deslonde. The messenger found Captain Deslonde with some difficulty. His answer was returned to me at 5.30 o'clock this morning, that Captain Deslonde had neither and could not furnish them. Immediately communicated in person the reply to Dr. Foard.

With very high respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

GILES M. HILLYER,
Major and Chief of Subsistence at Baldwyn.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwyn, June 6, 1862.

Major HILLYER, *Post Commissary:*

MAJOR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has determined to leave General Polk's corps at Saltillo for about three days. He therefore directs that you make all necessary arrangements to collect there provisions for about 8,000 men, should there be none at that point,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS PORTER'S PARTISANS,
Holly Springs, June 6, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Western Department:

GENERAL: Acting under your orders, I have caused to be burned in Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton Counties, Tennessee, and Marshall and De Soto Counties, Mississippi, upwards of 30,000 bales of cotton. My men have met with but little opposition. In obedience to your order I caused to be removed from Somerville, Tenn., to this place, when I felt constrained to fall back, two wagon loads of harness and four wagons and teams belonging to Confederate States.

My scouts have just returned from the vicinities of Somerville, Bolivar, and Grand Junction. They report the enemy advancing from Bolivar toward Grand Junction.

The operator at Grand Junction telegraphed late this evening that the head of the column was at Middleburg, advancing on Grand Junction. It occurred to me their purpose was to get possession of the Government Armory at this place. I have advised the officer in charge of the armory to pack up all guns on hand and to be ready to remove the machinery at a moment's notice.

The president of the Mississippi Central Railroad will afford every facility for the removal of all valuable property.

Shall I continue to burn cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy? In case the enemy advances toward this place shall I burn bridges on the Mississippi Central Railroad? If they advance from Grand Junction toward Memphis, shall I burn bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad?

Since my company was raised, by authority of the Secretary of War, issued before the conscript law, I have been so constantly occupied with

carrying out your orders that I have had no opportunity to draw clothing, arms, or equipments. May I draw them at the first place I find them?

I have 150 men, almost all large planters. I have applications every day for membership. May I increase my command to 300 or 500?

For character, qualifications, and energy, I respectfully refer to Col. Thomas Peters, brigade quartermaster to General Polk; Brig. Gen. Jones M. Withers (as to faithfulness); Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge (for character). If necessary I can multiply references.

Hoping that the responsibilities I have assumed may meet with your approbation and that you will give me definite instructions as to what you wish me to do, I remain,

ED. E. PORTER,
Captain.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The enemy are advancing in the direction of Chattanooga in two columns; one, composed of twelve regiments and artillery, left Winchester on Wednesday; the other column, which also has artillery, is moving up from Jasper. In view of this fact, Colonel Reynolds' brigade has been ordered from Powell's Valley to Chattanooga, and Brigadier-General Barton directed to move with his command to Clinton, where he will await further orders.

It is thought that the enemy contemplates a concentrated movement upon East Tennessee, and may advance upon Chattanooga, and by cavalry in the direction of Kingston. Colonel Allston has been directed to send such force as can be spared to Kingston, to report and oppose any movement from that point that may be made; at the same time he will leave a sufficient force in Powell's Valley to watch and give information of the approaches over the mountains.

The major-general commanding directs me to further inform you that this concerted invasion may involve the fall of Chattanooga and the evacuation of East Tennessee. In the event it becomes necessary to abandon Chattanooga, General Leadbetter has instructions to retreat to Cleveland. It may be that a like demonstration by the enemy may be made upon Cumberland Gap. If it should, the major-general commanding feels confident that you will hold that position as long as it is tenable. Should retreat become necessary, you will go to Abingdon, Va., to which point stores will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Col. JOHN B. MCLIN,
Commanding Post, Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: Information has been received from Colonel Starnes, 10 miles north of Winchester, that 2,000 of the enemy are advancing from McMinnville on Chattanooga. The column may contemplate an inva-

sion of East Tennessee in the direction of Kingston, and the major-general commanding directs me to repeat that you will exercise the utmost vigilance in discovering their movements and intention, and caution in preventing any surprise of our forces at your post. He wishes you to send out as far as possible scouts who will observe the movements of the enemy. You will send such important information as you may receive to these headquarters, and also to Brigadier-General Barton, at Clinton. Colonel Allston has been directed to send such disposable force as he may be able to spare from Powell's Valley to Kingston. You will take every precaution to secure all the boats upon the river, and, if necessary to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, you will effectually destroy them.

The steamer Lookout has been ordered from Chattanooga up to Kingston, with instructions to collect and destroy all the boats between these two places. When it arrives at Kingston you will send it to Loudon, from which point information of the fact will [be] telegraphed to these headquarters. A detachment of 6 men will leave to-day for Loudon, from which point they will act as couriers to Kingston. You will telegraph important information from Loudon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Lieut. J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Clinton, Tenn.:

SIR: Intelligence of a movement by the enemy upon Chattanooga has just been received at these headquarters. It is considered certain that a column of twelve regiments and artillery moved from Winchester in the direction of that place on Wednesday last [June 4] and another column with artillery is also moving up from Jasper. To supply the place of these troops others have been sent up from Corinth.

In communicating to you this information the major-general commanding directs me to say that this movement may result in the fall of Chattanooga and the evacuation of East Tennessee by our forces, and he wishes you quietly and without excitement to direct the removal from Clinton to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad of all sick soldiers and unarmed effective troops, and of all military stores not absolutely required by the troops remaining there and by Brigadier-General Barton's command, just ordered to proceed to Clinton. You will, of course, keep this communication strictly to yourself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Send a steamer up the river, with orders to burn or otherwise destroy all the boats below Kingston.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Col. A. W. Reynolds, with his brigade, 200 strong, has been ordered from Big Creek Gap to join you. Transportation has been provided, and they will probably be to-morrow at the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, whence they will immediately leave by rail for Chattanooga.

The general wishes you to keep him informed of the enemy's movements, notifying him particularly of anything you may think to indicate an attack upon you. He will probably proceed in person to Chattanooga so soon as Colonel Reynolds' command shall have been sent forward. Maj. J. A. Brown, chief of artillery and ordnance, who will deliver you this communication, has been ordered to proceed to Chattanooga, for the purpose of giving you any assistance in his power. The commanding general recommends him as an able and efficient officer, and assures you that you may rely upon his good sense and sound judgment on any points about which you may wish to consult him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Send the prisoners south if transportation can be had; if not to be had, then send them in this direction. Remove all the stores to Atlanta and Marietta. Make your preparations to destroy whatever cannot be removed, in the event the evacuation of Chattanooga becomes necessary; but hold the place as long as possible. Reynolds' brigade has been ordered to re-enforce you, and should reach you Sunday. If Chattanooga cannot be held because of great superiority of enemy, have your transportation ready to retreat to Cleveland, and destroy the road behind you and toward Dalton after supplies have been removed.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to communicate to you that he has just received intelligence of the advance of the enemy in large force upon Chattanooga. It is considered certain that a column of twelve regiments and artillery moved through Winchester in that direction on Wednesday last, and that a column, with eight pieces of artillery, is also moving up from Jasper. It is said that troops have been sent up from Corinth to supply the place of those on the march. In consequence of this new movement of the enemy, the major-general commanding directs that you proceed to Clinton with your command

and there await further orders. He expects that you will move with all possible dispatch. It may be necessary to watch the approaches over the mountains, to make such dispositions of the cavalry as you may deem best for defense and obtaining reliable information of the enemy's movements.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Third Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding instructs me to communicate to you that he has received intelligence of the advance of the enemy in large force upon Chattanooga. It is considered certain that a column of twelve regiments and artillery moved through Winchester in that direction on Wednesday last, and that a column, with eight pieces of artillery, is also moving up from Jasper. It is said that troops have been sent up from Corinth to supply the place of those on the march. The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with the utmost dispatch to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, where cars will await you. You will bring with you a Latrobe battery, which was ordered yesterday to remain at Clinton. It is expected that you will arrive at the terminus of the road by noon to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of to-day announcing that all is quiet at Chattanooga. He calls attention to the importance of unrelaxed precaution and vigilance, now that the enemy seems inactive. In his operations heretofore General Mitchel has encountered no regularly-organized force; he has already shown himself an energetic commander, and his past success may embolden him to daring and hazardous undertakings in the future, in which case the commanding general is particularly anxious that you shall be unceasingly on the alert to prevent any surprise, and at the same time be ready to avail yourself of any opportunity by which he may lay himself open to attack. To this end he urges the absolute necessity of your maintaining a constant watch at all the mountain passes, and giving vigilant and unremitted attention to every movement of the enemy of which you should have accurate and reliable information.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 6, 1862.

Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

Chattanooga is threatened by so superior a force that its evacuation seems almost inevitable. General Leadbetter is ordered, if he cannot hold the place, to retreat in this direction.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The enemy are making demonstrations in force upon Chattanooga. Columns, with artillery, are moving up from Winchester and Jasper. It is probable that they may contemplate a concentrated movement upon East Tennessee and may make an inroad by cavalry force through Kingston. The major-general commanding therefore directs that you will send to that place such disposable force as you may be able to spare from Powell's Valley, after making proper provision for watching the approaches over the mountains. You will communicate these facts to the commanding officer at Kingston, with instructions to send out scouts in the direction of Winchester as well as toward Montgomery, and give timely notice of any movement of the enemy in either quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Leadbetter telegraphs that it is certain the enemy are advancing in force upon Chattanooga by way of Winchester and a column moving up from Jasper with eight pieces of artillery. Twelve regiments with artillery came through Winchester on Wednesday. Also that troops from Corinth supply the places of those on the march. I have directed him to remove all the stores, as I fear that before the brigade ordered from Powell's Valley reaches Chattanooga that place will fall.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 6, 1862.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: The army at Corinth having fallen back, the enemy are reported to have re-enforced Mitchel and are seriously operating against

East Tennessee. A heavy column, with artillery, is reported at McMinnville, threatening Kingston, while Mitchel is advancing in force upon Chattanooga (his probable strength 7,000), and has pushed its advance to the mountains opposite Chattanooga. The force from Middle Tennessee, acting in concert with that on the Kentucky line and in communication by telegraph, places me in an unfavorable situation, and I fear involves the loss of East Tennessee, and with it the railroad. Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga, the two principal strategic points of this department, separated 180 miles, with a difficult line of communication, are each threatened by a force superior to my whole effective strength. To concentrate at either point involves the abandonment of Cumberland Gap or Chattanooga. I have made the best disposition possible of my force to meet the advance, which, since the falling back of our army at Corinth, seems to be made in earnest upon East Tennessee.

General Stevenson, with 4,000 [men] and a good supply of munitions and provisions, holds the Gap in a strong and well fortified position. The force operating in Powell's Valley, under General Barton and Colonel Reynolds, 4,000 strong, has been removed. This command cooperated with General Stevenson, rendering any passage of the mountains dangerous, if not impracticable. The small means at my disposal rendered their withdrawal necessary.

Reynolds' brigade passes by rail to-day to Chattanooga. Barton's takes post at the terminus of the Kentucky road, 10 miles south of Clinton. My whole force, excepting the garrison at Cumberland Gap, can now be concentrated by rail at any point between Chattanooga and Morristown. Orders have been given for securing all the boats on the Tennessee. Holding the line of the railroad, I am prepared to do all that my little command admits of to meet the enemy as soon as his plans are developed. I have removed most of the stores from this department. The disposition of my command, should such a step become necessary, involves a retreat into Virginia. This is also in accordance with my instructions from the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Richmond, Va., June 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that as he telegraphed you on yesterday, two regiments have been ordered from Florida, to report to you at Chattanooga without delay. He is in receipt of a communication from Col. M. L. Woods, commanding regiment of Alabama Volunteers now in camp of instruction at Loachapoka, Ala., requesting to be assigned to the brigade under Col. T. H. Taylor, said to be in your department. The general commanding desires to know if you have arms sufficient to arm it in whole or in part. There is also a regiment at Atlanta, Ga., under Col. E. P. Watkins. It is not positively known whether it be armed or not. If not armed, can you assist in its armament? Both can be sent you at once if you can place arms in their hands. There are at present no arms in the possession of the Ordnance Bureau, and the only chance is to collect them from the country. If

Colonel Watkins' regiment is armed and ready for service, it will be ordered to report to you for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: Telegraphic dispatches from General Leadbetter give the assurance that the enemy will attack Chattanooga in force. The major-general wishes that his repulse shall be prompt and decisive, and therefore directs that you push forward your brigade to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad. You will send forward a courier, giving information in advance of your arrival, that transportation at that point may be ready to take your command to Chattanooga. You will leave the smallest detachment (a regiment or battalion) of your command at Clinton, which, with a cavalry force, will be sufficient to watch the approaches from that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General Barton dispatches that he will be in Clinton at 10.30 a. m. to-morrow. He has been instructed to push forward with his brigade to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, where transportation will be ready to take his command to Chattanooga.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: From information received there seems to be no doubt that the enemy contemplate an attack in large force upon Chattanooga, and probably the invasion of East Tennessee, via Kingston, by column from the direction of McMinnville. Colonel Reynolds' brigade has already passed this place *en route* to Chattanooga, whither the major-general commanding went this afternoon. Brigadier-General Barton has been ordered with his brigade from Powell's Valley to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, 10 miles from Clinton, with the view of following his (Colonel Reynolds') command.

I am directed, in communicating this intelligence to you, to say that

these movements of the enemy, constraining the withdrawal of the forces from Powell's Valley, will deprive you of the support it was contemplated to render you, should it become necessary. You will therefore have to rely upon your own resources in the event of being attacked. Should the enemy be defeated at Chattanooga, the command will return and give you such aid as it may be in the power of the commanding general to render you. If defeated, then General Smith will fall back in this direction, that he may effect a junction with your command. Colonel Allston has instructions to watch the approaches over the mountains, and to give you prompt information of any demonstration which may be made from that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 7, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding instructs me to direct your attention to the importance of watching the approaches to Knoxville. In addition to the general directions lately given you, he desires that a sufficient force for this purpose should be placed at the crossing at the confluence of Powell's and Clinch Rivers, and also at the intersection of the Fincastle road with the road to Cumberland Gap from Knoxville, 4 miles beyond Maynardsville. You will make such disposition of your force as will accomplish the objects communicated to you now and in the last letter from this office, giving prompt intelligence to these headquarters and to Brigadier-General Stevenson of any advances which may be made. Brigadier-General Barton has been ordered to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, from which point orders will be given him to proceed to Chattanooga. He is to leave a small battalion at Clinton, which it is intended shall support you. In the event retreat before superior force should become necessary, you will fall back for the protection of Knoxville. It is believed that Clinton will be your proper line of retreat, but of course you must be governed by circumstances surrounding you at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 7, 1862.

Maj. JAMES R. HOWARD,
Cleveland, Tenn.:

MAJOR: The enemy are reported in the Sequatchie Valley, with a large force at McMinnville. A road from the latter point runs down to the Tennessee River opposite Cleveland. The major-general commanding directs that you send a small detachment of well-mounted men in observation on this road, with instructions to push forward, and, if possible, to gain the hill overlooking the Sequatchie Valley. They

should be directed to move forward until they see indications of the enemy, and not to return without positive and accurate information of his movements and strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 7, 1862.

Maj. JAMES R. HOWARD,
Cleveland, Tenn.:

The major-general commanding directs that you send out cavalry without delay to watch the Tennessee River along your front, vigilantly observing all the ferries and crossings, and destroy all boats and canoes as far as Decatur, and on the Hiawassee as far up as the railroad station at Decatur. If practicable, a detachment for observation, with orders to report any important intelligence by telegraph from Athens.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Pineville, June 8, 1862.

General M. E. GREEN:

GENERAL: There is a road leading from Pineville north that intersects the Cotton-Gin or Mooresville road, from your position some distance east of you. Please have this point found and examined, and put a battalion of your command there to guard that approach to our camp. Direct McCulloch also to detach a company of cavalry to be in advance of the battalion. I will inform you that there is a brigade of infantry at Mooresville, and a battalion on the road north of that village.

Please communicate, and see that all roads leading to Pineville are guarded; that your positions are arranged so that no detachment can be surprised and cut off.

Communicate with me frequently and keep me advised of everything of interest; also inform me in regard to all roads in your vicinity. Send an intelligent officer out to examine and make sketch of country.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,
June 8, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD:

General Villepigue is reported at Colliersville. I shall send for him immediately. The removal of public stores and sick will be properly attended to.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: I inclose a letter * addressed to the chief quartermaster by the president of the railroad, from which you will see that it is impossible to provide transportation for your command from the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, as was expected. It is very important that you push forward your command without delay. Make such arrangements as will best expedite your movements. The commissary has been directed to have cooked rations for 2,300 men ready upon your arrival to-night. The enemy opened fire upon Chattanooga about 6 p. m. yesterday and continued until dark. A severe attack is expected to-day. They are concentrating a large force, estimated at 7,000 men of all arms.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
June 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. General Barton's command detained at Kentucky terminus for transportation. Will be here at 6 a. m. to-morrow and move to Hiawassee. Allston reports all quiet.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Tupelo, Miss., June 9, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I beg to call the attention of the War Department to the absolute necessity, as already telegraphed several times, of providing this army immediately with funds; for otherwise its wants will become intolerable and will necessarily end in its disbandment. This relief can the more readily be obtained from the assistant treasurer at Jackson, Miss., who has in his charge several millions of dollars belonging to the banks of New Orleans, La., seized by my orders when I was informed those funds were to be returned to those banks in obedience to the instructions of Major-General Butler, Federal commander at that point.

I am assured that the bank agents who had that money in charge are not only willing, but desirous, it should be applied to the present wants of this army, the Government becoming responsible for the same. I would therefore request the Department to give such orders in the case as will best secure the end in view. Moreover, it would be advisa-

* Not found.

ble to remove those funds from Jackson, Miss., into the interior as soon as practicable.

I must also call the attention of the Department to the absolute necessity for providing this army with an energetic chief commissary, full of expedients and resources; for it is becoming more and more difficult to supply the wants of so large a force as we retire in front of an overpowering enemy. I had the honor of recommending for that difficult position several days ago Maj. Moses J. Wicks, of the Tennessee Cavalry, a gentleman of Memphis, in every way qualified for it, according to the recommendations of those best acquainted with him. The case is urgent and pressing. If in no other way, he could be appointed a lieutenant-colonel of the Provisional Army, and ordered to report to me for duty, when I will assign him to the position referred to.

Nearly the same remarks are also applicable to the chief quartermaster of this army; and I have the honor to recommend Mr. Jos. E. Bradley, of Huntsville, Ala., and Mr. Edward Richardson, of New Orleans, who are said to possess all the qualities required for that position. These are times when the man best fitted for an office should be appointed, regardless of all other considerations.

A few weeks ago I informed the Department that Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan, chief of staff of this army, being absent sick, I had appointed in his place, temporarily, Maj. George W. Brent, Virginia Volunteers, who was acting assistant adjutant-general. His term of service having expired, he is now without a commission; but being an intelligent, gallant, and meritorious officer, who highly distinguished himself at Shiloh, I have the honor to recommend again that he should be appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department, if practicable, as was done in the case of Lieut. Col. J. S. Preston, or in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. It would be a serious loss to me and to this army if he were not retained in the service.

Hoping that I may receive by telegraph a favorable answer to the above requests, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

TUPELO, *June* 9, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

Remove to-morrow to this place, via Priceville, having sent off first everything from Saltillo. The road by the swamp is impassable for wagons. Enemy not much to be feared.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Tupelo, June 9, 1862.

Col. N. B. FORREST:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will, with as little delay as practicable, repair to North Alabama and Middle Tennessee and assume command of the cavalry regiments in that section, commanded respectively by Colonels Scott, Wharton, and Adams.

You will carry into effect the verbal instructions communicated to you by the general commanding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

CAMP AT WEST FULTON, ON TOMBIGBEE, MISSISSIPPI,
June 9, 1862—6.30 p. m.

General VAN DORN:

Mr. Dulaney, a reliable citizen of this vicinity, reached my camp an hour since, and stated to me that the Federals in large force entered Baldwyn at an early hour this morning. They reported their strength to be 15,000. The informant estimates their force at 10,000. The enemy took him prisoner, and stated to him that they would occupy Fulton before to-morrow noon. I also have information from several sources (undoubted) that they occupy Marietta. The information as to the occupation of Baldwyn and Marietta in force I deem entirely reliable. What the force is I cannot say. I am on the west bank of the river, 2 miles from Fulton. The whole command here numbers some 400 cavalry, Colonel Bradfute being in command. I deemed it important to communicate this information to you at the earliest period.

Very respectfully.

J. D. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
On cars at Loudon:

Telegrams from General Smith say enemy is crossing the river. Push on rapidly and telegraph him from different points on [the] route where you are.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

Barton's command has been delayed; are now all gone. He is directed to telegraph you from stations on the route and to hasten on.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, June 9, 1862.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The enemy is still at Flat Top Mountain, on the one side of New River and Meadow Bluff on the other. The necessity of keeping a guard upon the numerous passes with the small command we have prevents my combining our forces on the one side or the other and striking him, without seriously endangering the railroad or salt-works.

We are watching his movements closely, and if he gives us the least opportunity we will attack him.

Cannot General Marshall be given a command somewhere else? He is undoubtedly an officer of great mind and experience, and could no doubt render great service in some field where his talents could have a

fair opportunity. In this mountain service you want active and vigorous young men. General Williams, who is serving with him, is a man of great energy, and is fitted by nature for it; besides, he is contented, and would be acceptable to me.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Comdg. Dept. of Southwest Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

Has not General Marshall's resignation been accepted? If not, return it to me.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

(Referred to Secretary of War, by order General Lee, June 15, 1862.)

Abstract from field return of the Confederate forces on their arrival at Tupelo, commanded by General Braxton Bragg.

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Army of the Mississippi	2,376	27,446	.....	.....	57	1,492	31,450	36,597	60,389
Army of the West	1,049	11,111	.....	.....	71	679	13,140	22,661	82,737
Cavalry	.....	.....	44	755	.....	.....	775	977	1,429
Grand total	3,425	38,557	44	755	128	2,171	45,365	60,235	94,756

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Tupelo, June 10, 1862.

Col. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you would organize parties to burn cotton within your reach, especially on this side of the Tennessee River, directing that the officer in command give receipts for the number of bales thus destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHISOLM,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tupelo, Miss., June 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you take command of all the cavalry in front of the Army of the Mississippi. Two regiments of General Polk's are at Saltillo—Colonels Adams and Slemons. They are to remain and throw strong pickets to the front. They connect on the right with Van Dorn's cavalry at the steam saw-mill, 1½ to

2 miles northeast of Saltillo, on the Ripley and Mooresville road. The four regiments of your immediate command will be so disposed as to form a good connection from Saltillo west to the intersection of the Ripley and Harrisburg road with the Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road.

A point this side of Birmingham, where a road forks to Saltillo, near Dr. Anderson's and Mr. Williams' farms, and about 5 miles from that place, is considered a good position, not easily turned by way of Saltillo. Much, however, is left to the intelligent discretion of the general.

Infantry brigades will be posted at the crossings of Old Town Creek, on which the cavalry can fall back when compelled.

Strong pickets must be kept in front and daily scouts be kept up between them. These forces must be supported as far as possible in the country.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. H. POOLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Colonel McLin, at Kingston, reports that scouts down the Tennessee Valley state from reliable sources that 5,000 Federals occupied Pikeville, in Sequatchie Valley, at 2 p. m. on the 7th instant—1,500 cavalry, the rest infantry. Glenn's men left this morning for Chattanooga; Dr. Smith and Walworth yesterday.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. JONES' DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Tupelo, Miss., June 10, 1862.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the West:

SIR: I received on the 4th your note of the 3d instant,* assigning, by Major-General Van Dorn's direction, his reasons for relieving me from the command of a division of the Army of the West. The movement of the army which was ordered the next day, and has since been carried out, prevented me from noticing it sooner.

I think Major-General Van Dorn must have misunderstood the object of my note, or he would have given me a more explicit and definite answer. He must know that the circumstances under which I was relieved from command are such as to demand investigation. On the march and in the presence and hearing of officers and men of my command he addressed me in an angry and excited tone and manner and in terms implying that I had committed some grave offense or blunder, relieved me from the command of the division, and ordered me to report to General Beauregard.

I desire to bring the matter before a court of inquiry for investigation, and therefore requested Major-General Van Dorn to state expli-

* Not found.

citly why he relieved me. His answer is so very indefinite and general, that I am constrained to repeat my question for the third time. I therefore ask again that Major-General Van Dorn will state clearly and explicitly what act or acts of mine induced him, on the morning of the 30th ultimo, to relieve me from the command of a division of the Army of the West, then on the march from Corinth to Booneville?

Our common superior, the general commanding the Western Department, has sufficiently indicated the importance he attaches to Major-General Van Dorn's opinion by immediately assigning me to the command of a much larger and better-organized division than that from which I had just been relieved.

Under ordinary circumstances this indorsement by General Beauregard of my efficiency as a commander would justify me in permitting Major-General Van Dorn's opinion to pass without further comment; but Major-General Van Dorn has seen fit to assign his opinion as to my suitableness practically to command "troops in the field" as a reason for a high-handed exercise of authority, calculated to do me much injury. I have therefore further to ask that he will state clearly and explicitly, and in terms admitting of investigation by the proper tribunal, on what he based that opinion? He can have no difficulty in doing this. He has had but one month in which to form his opinion, and in that time has seen me in command in the field on four different occasions. The acts on which he formed so decided an opinion in so short a time must have been palpable and easy of specification.

I desire to have a full and thorough investigation of my administration of the command I held in the Army of the West, and hope the major-general will favor me with his answer with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Tupelo, Miss., June* 20, 1862.

I. The commander of the forces desires to call the attention of the army to the worthy conduct of Private E. J. Kenny, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, Company C, in the preservation of public property and army stores at Booneville Station during an attack upon our transportation train at that place by a cavalry force of the enemy on the 30th ultimo.

A suitable badge of distinction will be awarded him at some future day, to be announced in orders.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Tupelo, Miss., June* 23, 1862.

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V. The court of inquiry convened at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in the camp of the Third Army Corps, near Tupelo, Miss., pursuant to Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 35, of this series, and of which Maj. Gen. L. Polk is president, for the purpose of investigating certain charges made against Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in con-

nection with his conduct at the battle of Shiloh, reports the following facts:

1st. It appears the allegation of General Hindman was subsequently withdrawn by that officer, he having become satisfied that his impressions were unfounded.

2d. It does not appear that there was any failure on the part of General Wood to execute an order to carry his command into action, as it is not proved that any such order was given him, either by Captain Walter or any other, nor does it appear that the troops addressed by Captain Walter were those of General Wood, as supposed by him in his testimony, but the contrary, several officers having testified that no such address was made to General Wood's command by any officer not of his brigade during any part of the battle in question. The conclusion from which is that the troops addressed belonged to some other command.

3d. Whilst it is proved that the troops of General Wood fell back on one or more occasions during the fight, it is not shown, even by the testimony of Lieutenant Parker, that the falling back witnessed by him was in disorder, but "in about as good order as the order generally observed by the other troops." Several officers belonging to the brigade testify that at no time did the brigade retreat at a run in line of battle.

From which the court is of the opinion that the evidence before it fully clears Brigadier-General Wood from any imputation against him in connection with his conduct during the battle of Shiloh.

The proceedings, findings, and opinion are approved.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Tupelo, July* 17, 1862.

Division commanders may authorize all regiments, battalions, and batteries of this army, engaged at Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, that did not behave discreditably on that field, to inscribe "Shiloh" on their standards and colors.

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Armament, &c., of the troops stationed in and around Grenada, Miss., June 12, 1862.

Name of company, battalion, or regiment.	Number and kind of arms.	Number unarmed.	Amount of ammunition.	Total present.	Total absent.	Total present and absent.
1st Alabama Regiment			Without ammunition	111	58	169
33d Mississippi Regiment	397 condemned muskets	979		669	310	979
Pointe Coupée Light Artillery	6 3-inch rifled, 2 howitzers, 4 smooth-bores, 3¾ inches.		150 3-inch rifle fixed ammunition; 600 rounds fixed 6-pounder smooth-bore; 200 rounds 12-pounder howitzer; 1,000 friction primers.	165	9	174
[Gallimard's] Sappers and Miners	50 muskets			50		50
Ward's artillery battalion	10 2-pounder breech-loading guns	2 co's	24 rounds to each gun	202	49	251
[Moorehead's] Partisan Rangers				42	42	84
Thomasson's company				30	20	50
20th Mississippi Regiment	Without arms	45	Without ammunition	45		45
Ford's cavalry company	Without arms	75	Without ammunition	58	17	75
1st Confederate Battalion	434 muskets		40 rounds per man	320	111	431
Missouri Volunteers				247	127	374
12th Louisiana Regiment	806 muskets	260		849	217	1,066
				2,788	960	3,748

Since the reception of this morning's report four companies of Col. B. D. Harman's regiment and Col. H. R. Miller's Mississippi Regiment, numbering respectively about 160 and 800, have been added to the command. Colonel Miller's troops are unarmed. Colonel Harman's have 130 mixed guns in good order.

One hundred and fifty-four men of Colonel Shelby's Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, left here sick when the regiment moved, are not included in the above report. They have 41 defective flint-lock muskets and no ammunition.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 31, 1863.

Capt. L. FREMEAUX,
C. S. Engineers, &c., Port Hudson, La.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: The general commanding has been informed that General Polk, in his report of the battle of Shiloh, says that the banks of the Tennessee River were so high that they offered good opportunity for our men during the evening of the 6th of April last, and that the enemy's gunboats could not have prevented our forces from completing our victory and capturing Grant's army before night.

Besides other strong reasons for believing otherwise, General Beauregard thinks he has heard you and others say, who saw the river on that occasion, that its waters were so high its banks could offer cover only here and there to small bodies of men, except near Pittsburg Landing, where the enemy's scattered forces were concentrated; moreover, that the gunboats (four or five in number) could command completely the approaches to Pittsburg Landing by the ravines which branched off from the river in that direction.*

Yours, very respectfully,

A. N. TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *March* 31, 1863.

Col. JACOB THOMPSON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

COLONEL: The general commanding desires me to inquire of you if you recollect passing the evening of the 6th of April last (battle of Shiloh) in a tent with him, Generals Bragg, and Polk, until they parted, and what was said on the occasion? He is informed that General Polk, in his report of the battle of Shiloh, within several months after (about nine), expresses regret that he was ordered to stop fighting that evening to reform his troops for the next morning's battle, as he thought the contest could have ended before night; moreover that, owing to the high bank of the river, our troops were perfectly protected from the fire of the enemy's gunboats.

1st. Do you recollect about what time Generals Bragg and Polk arrived at General Beauregard's headquarters? Was it not then so dark that the general did not at first see them? And at what time did they retire?

2d. What did they say of the condition of their troops when the order reached them? Did they express then any such opinion as above attributed to General Polk? Did they not, on the contrary, seem to think it was the best thing that could have been done, owing to the scattered and exhausted condition of their troops, who filled all the captured camps and the woods of the battle-field, that those in hand could not longer be made to charge for want of rest and food? Did they not seem to consider the contest over, notwithstanding the fears the general commanding expressed of Wallace's and Buell's junction that night with Grant?

3d. Where did General Polk and his command pass the night? How far back from the battle-field? Did he not go there because he thought the battle over? Did not the general commanding send at once for General Polk's forces as soon as he heard, to his utter surprise (on the morning of the 7th), where they had passed the night? Did not the

* Reply, if any, not found.

general commanding express at the time his regret and concern at such an event?

4th. At what time did General Polk get back to the battle-field on the 7th? Was it not after the general commanding had sent repeatedly for him to hurry up as fast as possible? Did he arrive any too soon for the desperate struggle then going on?

These facts being historical, General Beauregard hopes you will find no objection to answer them as well as your recollection will permit. Should the report of General Polk (made so long after that and several other battles) contain the statements referred to, without entering into a discussion on the subject, the general commanding will feel compelled to write a supplementary report to establish the facts as they occurred, and which he believes to be as stated by General Jordan in his remarks of last summer to P. W. A. He inoloses them to you herewith for your perusal, fearing you may not have seen them, and he desires them returned after being read.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.

* Reply, if any, not found.

APPENDIX.

Embracing communications received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

MARCH 7, 1862.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, *Cairo:*

Your dispatch just received. I cannot help him promptly in the positions in which I understand he is placing himself. You can judge of the time it will require to collect transports and reach him. Then to what extent am I to re-enforce him, if the enemy has the power to concentrate and re-enforce indefinitely? Shall I not either fall short of what is necessary or else leave Nashville exposed? The enemy has the same facilities for re-enforcing on this side that he has on the other. If Halleck has based his movements on a reasonable estimate of what the enemy can do his proceedings may be right; otherwise they are wrong, if not hazardous. There is but one point, Florence, at which we can act centrally, and that I have advised him to seize and hold in force, if not too late. There is no other bridge over the Tennessee. You have seen enough to know that anything like concentrated action while we are on different sides of an impassable river is impossible. I have told Halleck that it is important for us to meet and understand these matters. Tell me, as well as you know, how he is situated.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *March* 7, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding:

It will be impossible for me to meet you at present, but it is very advisable that you and General Halleck should meet as soon as possible. The subject of provisional governor was arranged by the President, and the decision is final. I think your dispatch advising against it arrived too late.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARCH 9, 1862.

General McCLELLAN, *Washington:*

Reports from Carter at Cumberland Ford. River impassable. Says the Gap has been re-enforced by three or four regiments, which is probably true.

Halleck says he can't meet me. I have proposed plans to him, the first feature of which is that he seize and hold Florence, the only bridge across the Tennessee from there down. By that means we can act centrally and in any direction, and his communications be secured. At any rate I shall advance as soon as we get our transportation, now on the way. Enemy still at Shelbyville. Davis said to have been at Huntsville a few days ago. I shall make no detachments which will jeopardize Middle Tennessee and this place. Light-draught gunboats ought to be got up rapidly.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *March* 10, 1862.
(Received Nashville, March 10.)

General D. C. BUELL:

The evidence is very strong that the enemy in front of us here is breaking up and moving off. General McClellan is after him. Some part of the force may be destined to meet you. Look out and be prepared. I telegraphed Halleck, asking him to assist you, if needed.

A. LINCOLN.

CINCINNATI, *March* 10, 1862.

General BUELL:

Any suggestion that General Buell may think proper to make in regard to the time or manner of my reaching Nashville will be thankfully received. I hope you have consulted with our Union friends. Answer to Louisville. I will be there to-morrow.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
[*Military Governor.*]

HEADQUARTERS, *Nashville, March* 11, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, *Louisville:*

I have received your dispatch from Cincinnati. I have seen and conversed somewhat frequently with the most prominent Union men in and around Nashville. They are true, but the mass are either inimical or overawed by the tyranny of opinion and power that has prevailed or are waiting to see how matters turn out. They will acquiesce when they see that there is to be stability.

You must not expect to be received with enthusiasm, but rather the reverse, and I would suggest to you to enter without any display. I shall be happy to meet you when you land and escort you to my quarters until you can provide for yourself more satisfactorily. As for the route, the river will be the most comfortable; the railroad the quickest. Perhaps time is of consequence. Please let me know when to expect you.

D. C. BUELL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, March* 13, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IX. A board of officers, to consist of Colonel Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, First Wis-

consin; Captain McNally, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, will assemble in Nashville at 12 m. on the 14th instant, to examine into the rights of ownership in cases of all stores and property in dispute in this city between citizens on the one hand and officers and agents of the Government on the other.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March* 13, 1862.

I. In compliance with the orders of the President of the United States the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Mississippi, which includes the present Department of Kansas and the Missouri and the Department of the Ohio and country west of a north and south line drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., and east of the western boundaries of the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

Headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi will remain, until further orders, at Saint Louis, Mo.

* * * * * * *

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARCH 18, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

My advanced division is at Columbia. The heavy rains and the destruction of bridges by the enemy will of course retard our progress somewhat. I am carrying the telegraph along. I am told the communication with Island No. 10 is kept up across the bend of the river only 3 miles. We are without money, and both our credit and efficiency are suffering in consequence.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Insert in the dispatch to General Halleck, if it is not started, "The force moving toward Savannah is said to number 26,000."

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March* 19, 1862.

I. So much of the recent Department of the Ohio as is included in the present Department of the Mississippi will be designated the District of the Ohio, and will continue to be commanded by Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell. The depots of prisoners of war at Columbus and Indianapolis, and such others as may hereafter be established, will be excepted from this arrangement, and the commanding officers of these depots will report directly to these headquarters. All other officers, of whatever rank or corps, will report to General Buell as heretofore.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville:*

GENERAL: There seems to be a good many complaints about paroled prisoners of war in Louisville. Would it not be well to send them away, the officers to Columbus and the privates to Indianapolis? If any were sent there from Fort Donelson it was without my knowledge or authority, except in one single case, where the officer was sick, and his parole was asked for as a particular favor by Messrs. Guthrie and Prentice, who agreed to take charge of him.

I permit all officers of posts, &c., to give furloughs to our sick soldiers on surgeons' certificates. This is undoubtedly sometimes abused, but it frees our hospitals and is economical to the Government. Moreover where the men are permitted to return to their own States to be nursed by their friends they recover much sooner.

In all matters connected with the military administration of your army and district you will act according to your own judgment. You will also retain your own staff officers and provide for your own supplies. I have not the least desire to interfere, but will assist you in these matters wherever you wish and I can do it.

In regard to small gunboats, I have strong hopes of capturing some of those of the enemy now hemmed in between New Madrid and Hickman. General Pope is confident that they cannot escape, and that they must either surrender or destroy them. We expect to attack them about the middle of next week.

The sending of large re-enforcements to Curtis and Canby has seriously interfered with my plans. It will divert about 10,000 men intended for the Tennessee River. I therefore trust you will co-operate with Grant and Smith with all the troops you can possibly throw on that point. Grant telegraphs that Johnston is now at Corinth.

In haste, yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, March 21, 1862.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch was answered yesterday. I have the honor to communicate more in detail the information called for.

The military force in the whole of the late Department of the Ohio consists of ninety regiments of volunteers and thirty-five companies of regular infantry, one regiment of volunteer engineers mustered as infantry, with a strength of 60,877 for duty and 79,614 aggregate present and absent; eleven regiments, one battalion of six companies, seven detached companies of volunteers, and two companies of regular cavalry, with a strength of about 9,222 for duty and 11,496 aggregate; thirty companies of artillery, three of them regular, in twenty-four field and two siege batteries, with a strength of about 3,368 for duty and 3,953 aggregate. This force is organized into six divisions and twenty-three brigades, besides some six detached regiments that are employed as guards to bridges, depots, &c., as follows:

First Division, Brigadier-General Thomas commanding: Eleven regiments volunteer infantry, two battalions (sixteen companies) regular

infantry, in three brigades; three field batteries; one regiment cavalry; three companies of engineers.

Second Division, Brigadier-General McCook commanding: Eleven regiments volunteers and three battalions (nineteen companies) regular infantry, in three brigades; one regiment and two detached companies of cavalry; three field batteries; three companies of engineers.

Third Division, Brigadier-General Mitchel commanding: Twelve regiments infantry, in three brigades; one regiment cavalry; three field batteries; two companies of engineers.

Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Nelson commanding: Eleven regiments infantry, in three brigades; one regiment and two independent companies of cavalry; three field batteries; two companies engineers.

Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Crittenden commanding: Seven regiments infantry, in two brigades; one regiment of cavalry; two field batteries.

Sixth Division, Brigadier-General Wood commanding: Twelve regiments infantry, in three brigades; one regiment cavalry; three field batteries.

These divisions are now advancing toward the Tennessee River or taking up positions between here and there. The equalization of divisions and brigades has been disturbed by the withdrawal of troops from them by General Halleck as they were ascending the Cumberland.

A column of five regiments of infantry, five companies of cavalry, and one field battery is now at Cumberland Ford, where it has been and still is detained by high water and the difficulties of supplying it over a long line of bad road. It had orders to advance on Cumberland Gap, and for its further progress be governed by circumstances in East Tennessee or further orders.

A column composed of five regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry has been operating during the winter against the rebel force under Humphrey Marshall in the valley of the Big Sandy. Marshall has been defeated and driven out of the State, and I have ordered all that force except two regiments of infantry and two companies stationed for the present at Piketon to Bardstown.

I anticipate that it may be desirable or necessary to employ it by the time it can arrive in strengthening the column against Cumberland Gap. If not, it will be needed in Tennessee. There is one regiment at Somerset. I leave it there at present with the same view. One regiment on the Lexington and Covington Railroad, which passes through a troublesome neighborhood and is important for supplying the Cumberland Gap column.

It will be necessary to keep the regiment on that duty for the present. Three regiments of infantry on the railroad from here to Louisville. I have ordered a regiment of cavalry to Springfield, Ky., with detachments from it on the railroads at and this side of Bowling Green.

The cavalry not accounted for in the above will be employed on the lines of communication of the army this side of the Cumberland. The artillery also unaccounted for is here in reserve and ready to move forward. The whole force this side of the Cumberland will amount to about 55,000 men, of which one brigade of infantry, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry I shall leave here for the present. At least one and perhaps two divisions will have to be left to observe routes which expose this place, leaving four divisions there for actual operations against the point of attack indicated by General Halleck. Every bridge in the route, however small, has to be rebuilt, and this, with the swollen

condition of the streams from constant heavy rains, retards my progress. My advance is now at Columbia, making a bridge over Duck River.

In the above enumeration of force I have made no mention of eight regiments of infantry of my actual force which was sent to General Halleck during his operations against Fort Donelson, four of which took an active part in the attack, nor of eight regiments which I ordered from Indiana and Ohio for the same object.

It will be observed that the force in Kentucky is reduced to a very low number. It will be probably necessary to increase the guards on the railroads there when the low water in the Cumberland makes the army in Tennessee dependent on them for supplies. Frequent guards will be required on every road in Tennessee by which the army draws supplies.

But three of the cavalry regiments are properly armed; some have sabers and rifles, some sabers and muskets, some sabers and a variety of pistols. The ordnance officer is at length beginning to receive carbines, though of various descriptions. The infantry is generally well armed. Regular artillery and cavalry companies are all small. Two cavalry companies have 80 men, and in one case two regular artillery companies are united to man one battery and are then insufficient. There is a provost guard of four companies of infantry and one company of cavalry in Louisville, which I think it proper to keep there for the present.

A complete return of the troops in the late Department of the Ohio will be forwarded as soon as the records now *en route* from Louisville arrive.

A return of the troops on this side of the Cumberland will be forwarded in a couple of days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARCH 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have concluded to call General Garfield into active service here, and send General Morgan, who has just reported, to Cumberland Ford, Both are good officers, and there are some circumstances which make this arrangement preferable to the one I contemplated first.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

MARCH 25, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

Intercepted letters from Corinth dated the 18th and 19th. The estimate of force there varies from 25,000 to 40,000. Re-enforcements arriving constantly; expect to have 80,000 or 100,000 men. Have a large amount of rolling stock; can concentrate rapidly. Expect a battle at Corinth. I wrote you in detail last night in regard to my dispositions. I start to-morrow. Expect the bridge at Columbia to be ready or nearly so by the time I get there, and shall then move forward rapidly.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *March* 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If I may take the liberty, I beg that nominations of brigadier-generals from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky may be deferred until I can present by mail the names of officers of this army who have proved themselves worthy of promotion.

D. C. BUELL.

WASHINGTON, *March* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Your telegram received and communicated to the Military Committee. I agree entirely with you and am glad you have made the point. The system pursued had been against my judgment and wishes.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBIA, *March* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Saint Louis:*

Telegraph received. I have refrained from giving the strength of my columns by telegraph, but will do so if you think it prudent. If my report said 90,000 it was an error in copying. It should have said about 55,000 effective. I fully appreciate the object of concentrating the greatest force possible on the point of attack, and of course am anxious to take with me all I can.

I received your letter of the 21st to-day. I hope mine of the 23d will reach you without further delay.

D. C. BUELL.

SAINT LOUIS, *April* 2, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Your letter of 23d March just received. Something wrong in mail. It is said that there are troops still at Camp Chase; if so, why not bring them to Nashville? Your dispositions for defense of that place seem judicious. I leave the matters entirely to your own judgment. I have sent twenty pontoons to General Grant; will send more if required.

H. W. HALLECK.

HUNTSVILLE, *April* 13, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Three regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry now occupy Decatur. The enemy last night attempted to burn a bridge between Decatur and Tuscumbia, showing his weakness and his apprehension of attack from the division under my command. I have sent out to-day an armed train to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Tuscumbia by railroad; they have penetrated to within about 20 miles of Tuscumbia.

Having discovered and repaired the burnt bridge already alluded to, if it be possible to capture Tuscumbia and Florence I shall then be able to open communications with the main body of the army under your command. We have no news of any fighting since the battle of the 8th.

O. M. MITCHEL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April [14], 1862.

General D. C. BUELL,
Care General Dumont:

We captured to-day the inclosed dispatch in cipher from General Beauregard. The cipher has proved as little effectual in holding back the Third Division of your army as the destruction of bridges. We have deciphered the cipher and we read as follows:

CORINTH, *April* 9.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

All present probabilities are that whenever the enemy moves on this position he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be re-enforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley and probably our cause; whereas we could even afford to lose for a while Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Very respectfully,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 19, 1862.

The following general order of the Governor and commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been officially received and is published to the military and naval forces in this department:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Headquarters, Boston, April 10, 1862.

In honor of the most signal victories recently won by the soldiers of the Union in the department commanded by Major-General Halleck, under the more immediate leadership of Major-Generals Pope, Grant, and Buell, and by the sailors and marines commanded by Flag-Officer A. H. Foote, and as a humble expression of the grateful joy with which the splendid results of the heroic valor, energy, and good conduct of these commanders, their officers and men, is received by their brethren and fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, it is ordered by the Governor and commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts that a salute of one hundred guns be fired on Boston Common to-morrow, the 11th day of April, current, at noon.

Not even the cannon's voice can loudly enough proclaim the debt which our country, human liberty, and civilization itself owe to these noble men of the West, who have met the angriest torrents of the rebellion and rolled its waves back upon their depths. The heart of every son of Massachusetts leaps to salute them and do them homage.

Major-General Andrews, commanding First Division, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Your order to burn the Bridgeport Bridge is received. A regiment of infantry and a company of cavalry now occupy Bellefonte, 10 miles

this side of Stevenson. I destroyed a bridge 6 miles east of Stevenson myself, and on the following day or night the enemy destroyed two bridges, the one at Stevenson, the other 8 miles this side. There is a good road in dry weather from Bellefonte to Stevenson and Bridgeport. My cavalry and scouts will scour that country and will burn the Tennessee bridge, unless guarded by a heavy force. It is rumored at Bellefonte that the enemy is attempting to rebuild the bridge which I destroyed. I will learn the facts very soon.

Having no intelligence from you as to sending boats with supplies to Tuscumbia Landing, and finding it impossible to feed my division from Shelbyville without the aid of all my regimental trains, I have ordered Colonel Turchin to keep outpost and pickets at Tuscumbia and Leighton, and to post his brigade on the hither side of Town Creek Bridge. A train runs daily from this place through Decatur, Colonel Lytle's headquarters, to Jonesborough, Colonel Turchin's headquarters. Also train leaves at 6 a. m. for Bellefonte. Thus my communications are made as perfect as practicable.

I have rebuilt the telegraph line from Huntsville to Decatur, and have it in constant use by operators from my own division. I have ordered cavalry scouts from Decatur on the road to Moulton and on the road to Somerville. My scouts from Huntsville are on the short mountain road direct to Bellefonte and on the long road leading to the most southern bend leading to Blountsville and on the road leading to Somerville.

I fear the heavy rains now falling will render the streams between this place and Fayetteville impassable. I sent a courier at daylight this morning to meet the train, and in case the water was too deep to ford to have the train move to Athens, to which point I sent a locomotive with cars this morning. On the cars I sent a small detachment of engineers to explore and put in order the road leading from a point near Elk River to the turnpike at Elkton, with orders to follow the turnpike to Columbia, hoping to make this my line for supplies.

I have a deputation of citizens from Athens who express strong attachment to the Government, and will raise the old flag the moment our troops enter the town. They offer every assistance in rebuilding the bridges from Elk River to Columbia, a matter of great moment, if we are to occupy Northern Alabama.

I have seized and hold the railroad from Decatur to Tuscumbia in the hope of opening communication with the main body under your command, and also in the hope of obtaining supplies by way of the river, but with so small a force no amount of vigilance or activity is sufficient to protect so long a line.

Rumors are rife that Kirby Smith, at Chattanooga, is soon to cross the river and drive us back to Nashville. If the enemy retreat from Corinth I deem it a matter of the utmost moment that I should hold my present position, which commands this whole section of the country. I wish it were possible to give me force enough to strike a blow at Chattanooga. It was in the hope that this might be done that I spared the Tennessee Bridge. Even if that bridge be destroyed, the enemy may cross the river at a ferry 10 miles west of Chattanooga and in the mountains concentrate a heavy force without our knowledge. I shall await your orders with anxiety.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *April* 22, 1862.

General DUMONT, *Nashville:*

Do not permit the remains of rebels to be passed into Kentucky for interment. Take pains to prevent their getting into the State from any direction where your authority extends.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *April* 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have just received a letter from General Mitchel of the 21st, the extracts from which will fully explain his wishes.

The bridges between here and Elk River can be quickly rebuilt if you direct it to be done; will put men on the railroad and pike bridges to-morrow. I have ordered wire; 30 coils here now. If we open communication via Decatur advise me as to the troops to guard the road; instruct me fully, if you please.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The following is extract of letter from General Mitchel:

I beg you to telegraph Nashville for a sufficient amount of wire to build the line from Columbia to Decatur. If you have a party who can be set to work putting up wire at your end of the line my party will meet them, and we will thus in a very few days be brought into direct telegraphic communication. My train will be in Columbia very soon after this reaches you. I trust your depot is well filled with supplies. We can bring away at one load about five days' rations for 10,000 men. I shall order my regiments now at Shelbyville and Fayetteville to Wartrace, to join their brigades at Decatur.

I wish it were possible to open the railway by rebuilding the bridges to Elkwater. This would enable me to feed my troops without difficulty.

I have not heard from you in answer to my request to send a regiment to Murfreesborough and one to Shelbyville. I am certain this should be done promptly.

Your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 25, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The enemy threatening to surround us at Tuscumbia we have fallen back to Jonesborough, on the hither side of the burnt bridge. We have sent out and brought forward the supplies brought by steamers.

Your dispatches by the steamer reached me to-day, and as you attach little importance to the occupying of Tuscumbia and the south side of the river beyond Decatur I have decided quietly to withdraw my troops to the north side of the river, and will then destroy the bridge. This done, I can give my individual attention to Bridgeport. Should it be desirable to join you my division can easily march to Florence in two days from Athens. The great responsibility I have been under and constant activity day and night begin to tell unfavorably on my health.

I have a line of couriers to Shelbyville, but I fear 10 of them have been captured. I send this dispatch by a mounted escort of 10 men.

O. M. MITCHEL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April* 25, 1862.

The major-general commanding announces with deep regret to the troops of this department the death of Maj. Gen. Charles F. Smith, who at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day departed this life at Savannah, on the Tennessee River.

General Smith had been in the service of his country for more than forty years, and had passed through all the military grades from cadet to major-general. He had fought with distinction in nearly all the battles of Mexico, and by his gallantry and skill had gained imperishable laurels at the siege of Fort Donelson. He combined the qualities of a faithful officer, an excellent disciplinarian, an able commander, and a modest and courteous gentleman. In his death the Army has lost one of its brightest ornaments and the country a general whose place it will be difficult to supply.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

AND. C. KEMPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *April* 26, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

I am anxious to gratify you, but you will see the propriety of making all other considerations yield to that disposition of the troops which is necessary for the security of Nashville and Middle Tennessee.*

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 26, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Mississippi:

SIR: Some plan of recruitment for the regiments now in service is rapidly becoming a matter of vital importance. Very many of the regiments in my command are already reduced by deaths, discharges, and sickness to not more than 500 effective men. Many of them have not 300 men for duty.

Your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

PITTSBURGH, *April* 27, 1862.

Lieut. W. MCGUNNIGLE, U. S. N.:

DEAR SIR: The following brief account of my proceedings in the preparation of *extempore* steam-rams will, I think, enable you to respond to the inquiries contained in Commodore Foote's letter of instructions to you:

I was instructed by the Secretary of War, March 27, to proceed im-

* See Stanton to Halleck, p. 126; Halleck to Buell, p. 128, and Buell to Halleck, p. 129.

mediately and with the greatest expedition to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and New Albany, and select and prepare the most suitable steamboats I could find in the least possible time, to act as steam-rams, to meet the rebel gunboats and rams on the Mississippi River, the honorable Secretary expressing the hope that not more than twenty days would be consumed in getting them ready for service.

In response to that order I selected three of the strongest and swiftest stern-wheel coal tow-boats at Pittsburgh, of which the average dimensions are about 170 feet length, 30 feet beam, and over 5 feet hold.

At Cincinnati I selected two side-wheel boats, of which the largest is 180 feet long, 37½ feet beam in the widest part, and 8 feet hold.

At New Albany I secured a boat of about the same length but rather less beam, and subsequently I selected another at Cincinnati, of about the same class as the last, and sent her to Madison to be fitted out.

The work was distributed among these four cities by order of the honorable Secretary of War, for the purpose of obtaining command of mechanics and materials without the risk of producing delay by overdrawing upon the resources of any one place.

I have thus in hand at this time seven rams, besides two very small stern-wheel tow-boats for tenders, which I am strengthening up so that they also may in an emergency be used as rams.

In addition to these steamers I have in preparation three large coal barges, bearing high bulwarks of oak, under which my steamers may be very much sheltered from the enemy's fire.

The preparation of these steamboats for the purpose of converting them into rams consists simply in running three heavy, solid timber bulkheads—from 12 to 16 inches thick—fore and aft, from stem to stern, placing the central one directly over the keelson; in bracing these bulkheads one against the other, and the outer ones against the hull of the boat, and all against the deck and floor timbers, and staying the hull from side to side by iron rods and screw bolts. In fact making the whole weight of the boat add its momentum to that of the central bulkhead at the moment of collision.

In addition the boilers and machinery are held in iron stays in all directions; the pilot-house protected against musketry, and the engines and boilers shielded by 2 feet thickness of oak timbers well bolted together.

The intention is to endeavor to surprise the enemy's vessels, and, aided by the current of the Mississippi, run these rams into them and if possible sink them.

The boats are not large, but they are made very strong in one direction and are quite swift, and will assuredly make their way through the hull of any ordinary transport or gunboat they may chance to hit fairly. The boats here are all well advanced, and some of them will be sent below early this week, lest they may be caught by low water.

I am not able to state the precise condition of those below, but I think they can be got ready for service in a few days after I reach the points where the work is in progress.

I trust that I have given you all the information needed to enable you to respond to the inquiries of Commodore Foote's letter of instructions to you.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Civil Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April* 28, 1862.

I. As an appropriate tribute of respect to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. Charles F. Smith there will be fired at every military post and from every United States armed vessel in this department, on the day after the receipt of this order, thirteen minute guns, commencing at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half staff or mast from the same hour until sunset of the same day. The flag of his division will be draped in mourning and the officers of the division will wear the usual badge for thirty days.

II. On the arrival of his body at Saint Louis the commanding officer will make the proper arrangements for his funeral.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

AND. C. KEMPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND FORD, *April* 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The reports of the scouts are very contradictory. Five guns were withdrawn from the Gap and taken toward Knoxville three days ago, doubtless intended for Corinth. Two days before they were removed I arrested a woman who had eluded our pickets and gained the Gap to see her husband. She reports that at that time there were twenty-seven guns. Morgan's disaffected battalion has been sent to Kingston and is replaced by a Georgia regiment. The enemy is building boats on the Powell, Holston, and Clinch. I doubt the truth of this rumor, but should not be surprised if they had abandoned the Gap. On yesterday I sent out Carter and De Courcy with a considerable force, to enable my acting topographical engineer to make a thorough reconnaissance, take heights, distances, &c. Despite all the obstacles, my preparations are rapidly advancing. In forty-eight hours more a floating bridge will be completed over the Cumberland. The 20-pounders will reach here in seven or eight days, provided the rain does not continue. The late flood carried away the bridges over the little currents; they are rebuilt. Rained all last night.

I appreciate the importance of getting into East Tennessee and will soon do so. I sent a letter to Kirby Smith, signed by Carter, in order to ascertain his locality, but in reply he simply dated his letter "Department of East Tennessee, April 19." I believe that he is at Corinth. It is represented that the enemy has four regiments at Knoxville, two at Morristown, one at Clinton, and a force at Kingston, as well as small parties along the railroad.

MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

We have now reached that proximity to the enemy that our movements should be conducted with the greatest caution and combined method. I shall therefore make no further advance until I receive your orders. The roads through the country are somewhat numerous, but

narrow and in many places bad, and the ground is densely wooded and difficult, so that, although the roads by which we are to advance are not very distant, yet any communication between them for the purpose of supporting each other will be slow and difficult.

There must be danger too of strengthening at the wrong point, from the advantage the enemy has in having his dispositions perfectly screened by the nature of the ground between us and his better knowledge of it. These considerations will strike you at once when you see the ground, if they have not already, but I have thought it not improper to mention the facts to you.

I am making a reconnaissance to-day on the Corinth road and also on a road which strikes off to Farmington. The enemy's pickets were about 4 miles ahead of us on the Corinth road yesterday, and we have repaired the road that far.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 7, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

All the troops on the Nashville and Decatur and the Nashville and Chattanooga lines are placed under your orders. As matters now stand you can do nothing more than render secure Nashville and Middle Tennessee. In doing this it will be probably best to keep a considerable force at Columbia and Murfreesborough.

Our lines from Columbia to Savannah must be kept open. The provost guard at Nashville should not be removed and a force should be kept near that city. It will be better for you to move strong convoys with your trains than to establish small intermediate stations along your lines. Shelbyville should be occupied. Call upon Generals Dumont and Negley for information as to troops thus put under your command.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 7, 1862.

Col. W. W. DUFFIELD, *Nashville:*

Proceed instantly to Louisville and assume command of all troops in Kentucky, except the Seventh Division, under General Morgan, at Cumberland Gap.

You are authorized to appoint provost-marshals and organize provost guards for Lexington and such other places as may be necessary.

You will confer with the Military Board of Kentucky in reference to the condition of affairs and will take promptly and decidedly, though judiciously, such steps as the Government interests and the welfare of the Union seem to demand. Major Bracht, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, now at Lexington, is suggested as a suitable person for provost-marshal of Lexington.

Mr. Temple, president of Military Board, is at Frankfort. Your duties will relate mainly to preserving good order in Kentucky, and the general desires you to act firmly, but discreetly and dispassionately. The troops along the road have been posted to secure these lines, and in using them for your purpose, you must bear this fact in mind, and remove them only temporarily or to make other suitable disposition to secure the routes. All men who are found to be operating against the

Government or who are encouraging the rebellion or giving aid and comfort to the enemy must be arrested and sent to Camp Chase. You will not of course act on mere suspicion in these matters, but must not hesitate when the case is plain. It is possible that you may encounter a minor degree of organization or association among Kentucky rebels, but it is more probable that you will have to deal only with individual secessionists.

Report by telegraph and mail frequently and on receipt of this.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 8, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

A furious beating of bass drums is kept up in the right and left corps. It can be heard a distance of 4 or 5 miles; of course betrays our position and progress, and ought to be suppressed. Bass drums are not used with field music in my command at all.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The line which I am occupying is about 2½ miles long, and leaves my old position where two of Thomas' divisions are quite retired and protected. It is desirable, I think, to have my whole force on that line, and if you approve I will move Crittenden over with the rest. He is now in rear of Thomas' troops.

D. C. BUELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Monterey, Tenn., May* 13, 1862.

The following resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, having been officially received, are published to the troops engaged in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April at Pittsburg, Tenn.:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the intelligence just received of the success of our arms in the late important battle at Pittsburg Landing calls for our sincere acknowledgments to the sovereign disposer of events for His interference in our behalf.

Resolved, That the thanks of the State of Ohio are hereby tendered to the gallant officers and men composing our army engaged in this desperate encounter for their valor and endurance, resulting in such glorious success.

Resolved, That while rejoicing at this victory we sympathize with the wounded, mourn for the glorious dead, and will honor and venerate their memories.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am moving up to Bridge Creek in three columns; Crittenden, with one brigade, its center on the Corinth road, the other brigade in re-

serve; Nelson, with two brigades at the burnt house, in front of his lines, the other brigade in the trenches; McCook, with two brigades and one in reserve, mainly on the right of the Corinth road beyond Seratt's. Wood occupies his lines. As soon as we are in position I shall send forward a force mainly in front of McCook and Nelson to feel the enemy and discover the ground. The density of the woods will render it impossible to use other than light troops for that service.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 28, 1862.

General HALLECK:

My troops are all on the ground, to which they advanced to-day, and are throwing up such intrenchments as the circumstances and time admit of. McCook's division is on the ridge beyond Bridge Creek, and he reports that his skirmishers were at 5 p. m. in sight of the enemy's breastworks. If the enemy should attack, his position is an exposed one; his right is unsupported. He is a mile in advance of General Thomas' intrenchments. If attacked, he should be promptly supported and his right should be covered.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

His right brigade is about one-half mile in advance of Seratt's and to the right of the Corinth road. His left is more to the rear and to the left of the road.

Our maps must be a good deal at fault in regard to Bridge Creek. I have thought it best not to withdraw any of McCook's troops, and have ordered them to intrench to-night. If attacked in the morning his right ought to be promptly supported.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, May 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

SIR: It is stated that Captain Bush, commanding a battery of artillery, was arrested by you yesterday morning and sent to the provost guard-house for supposed disobedience of orders. It seems that the action of Captain Bush arose from conflicting orders received by him and that he was not to blame, and also that he has been relieved by you.

The general commanding desires me to say that the extreme course of placing an officer under guard, or in the guard-house should only be resorted to in cases of manifest or well-established insubordination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I report in this mode to you under following circumstances:

On my way to join you at Corinth I received at this place a telegraphic order from the Secretary of War to report here and confer with the Military Board and take command of forces in Kentucky. The reason given is that I will be of more advantage to the service here on account of my intimate knowledge of the requirements of the service in my State. I find Colonel Duffield here. Will you give me orders and define our relative positions? Whatever you order I will carry out. Let me hear from you. I will write you fully.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 31, 1862.

Major F. F. FLINT, *Louisville:*

You have fifteen officers at the barracks. So many cannot be spared for that purpose. You were ordered some time since to send Lieutenant Amann, First Ohio Artillery, to his company. Send him and Lieutenant Styles and Lieutenants McRoberts and Ford, Forty-first Ohio, and Marks, Fortieth Indiana, if they are fit for duty. If not fit, send surgeon's certificates in their cases. You are ordered to arrest and return to their regiments all officers or soldiers of this command found absent without authority from these headquarters, and it is made your duty to find out such.

Let this order be made known to Colonel Duffield, that he may direct the provost-marshal to assist in this duty. Report all officers and men thus arrested and the disposition made of them, that further action may be taken here.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

The general yesterday observed one of the batteries in your division carrying a large flag instead of a guidon, as ordered. The general desires to know why the orders on this subject are not executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 3, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

I will order a steamer to Decatur if one can be found that can get over the shoals. In the mean time do what you can to establish an efficient ferry at that point. We are working rapidly on the road and telegraph from this direction and hope to open communication with you in a week at furthest. You can then get your supplies through Tuscumbia.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 3, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Care of Captain Greene:

Ascertain the lowest price and the shortest possible time at which you can contract for rebuilding the bridges on the railroad to Decatur.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 3, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have placed General W. S. Smith in charge of the work on the railroad to Decatur. He is a graduate of the Academy; has had somewhat extensive experience in that branch of civil engineering, and withal is an officer of remarkable industry and energy. I will answer for the rapid prosecution of the work under his charge.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 3, 1862.

Captain GREENE, *Nashville:*

Has Mr. Anderson returned? If not, and the contractors for the Nashville bridge are at Nashville, request them to examine the railroad to Decatur, and state the lowest price and the earliest day at which they will agree to put it in order.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 3, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

Make your preparations to supply General Buell's army from Nashville; that is, see how it is to be done, and be ready to get in the supplies on further notice, but don't bring them to Nashville yet by making your inquiries and subsequently in getting your supplies. The general enjoins as much secrecy as possible. He does not wish to attract attention.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington, D. C.:*

Recent information from Kentucky assures me that the assignment of General Duffield to command there, of which I advised you some days ago, is giving satisfaction among the people.

D. C. BUELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, June* 3, 1862.

I. Until further orders each soldier in this army will have the following-named articles of clothing and none other: One blanket, 2 shirts,

2 pairs drawers, 2 pairs socks, 1 jacket or blouse, 1 pair of pants, 1 pair of shoes, and 1 cap or hat. No articles of clothing will be carried in the knapsack except such of the above as are not worn.

All other articles of baggage in possession of soldiers and all unauthorized baggage held by officers will be carefully packed, marked, and turned in to the quartermaster, to be stored in a place to be hereafter designated.

II. Whenever a soldier is found straggling in rear of his regiment or company his knapsack will be inspected by the rear guard, and every unauthorized article found in it will be thrown out.

III. Division commanders will appoint for each brigade special inspectors to see to the execution of this order. The inspectors will report the compliance or non-compliance with the order, and their reports will be forwarded to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

You will have to get guides from General Pope's command on their road to Danville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 4, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Pope's forces are nearly all past Danville and I suppose now are near Baldwin. He expects an engagement to-day. I think you will find the road clear of Pope's troops. Lieutenant North will report to you as a guide this morning and General Pope will send others to meet you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., [*June* 4, 1862].

Major-General BUELL:

I directed General Wood to push forward a brigade to Tuscumbia and Florence to receive the locomotives and cars from Paducah and Saint Louis now coming up the Tennessee.

He telegraphed to Colonel Kelton that he has orders from you not to pass Bear Creek. See that this is made right.

Time with us now is everything. Not a moment must be lost in opening communication to Mitchel.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *June* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

There is an order issued by you that none except officers on duty in this camp, not with troops, shall occupy houses in this city. It is vio-

lated to great extent. Governor Johnson has given authority to several of the officers of his guard to occupy houses during my absence with their men all in camp. Have the orders been so changed as to allow this and has the Governor the authority to do it?

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 5, 1862.

The command of General Buell had best halt before it crosses Tuscumbia River until further advice.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 5, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have this day ordered the A. M. Sullivan to Paducah, Ky. Will arrive Friday evening to await your orders there. She draws 12 inches, the lightest boat in the country, and will answer your purpose. Can I serve you further?

L. M. SHIRLEY.

NASHVILLE, *June* 5, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. The steamboat W. A. Baird is now here, and draws only 16 inches; it is the lightest boat I can hear of.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

INDIANAPOLIS, *June* 5, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Ray, at Cumberland Ford, has been reduced more than one-half by sickness; they only have 220 officers and men reported for duty out of 900. This sickness is daily increasing, and their camp is in an unhealthy location. They can get no supplies such as sick men can eat and but little for well men. There is nothing within 80 miles of them, not even straw or hay to fill bed-ticks for their sick, who are compelled to lay on the ground. Will you please order the regiment to Lexington, where they can get supplies and be properly cared for? Both General Carter and surgeon recommend it. Humanity and justice demand that this should be done.

Please answer immediately, as I desire to take immediate steps for their relief.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BOONEVILLE,
June 6, 1862.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Investigation in case of Forty-ninth Indiana is being made, and action will be taken as soon as practicable and you will be informed.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR BOONEVILLE,
June 6, 1862.

Captain GREENE, *Nashville:*

General Buell orders that all officers on duty with troops in camp live in camp with them. This order to have no exception. He directs that you communicate to all concerned for prompt compliance. Tell Bingham not to send the steamer W. A. Baird at present.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BOONEVILLE,
June 6, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

Governor Morton reports the Forty-ninth Indiana, Colonel Ray, in a deplorable condition, on account of sickness and want of supplies, and desires it to be ordered to Lexington; says you recommend it. Report on the state of the regiment, the cause of its unusual sickness and sufferings, and whether a change of location is necessary.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 6, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle will to-day relieve me of this command by virtue of the following order:

WASHINGTON, *May* 27, 1862

General J. T. BOYLE, *Danville:*

You are relieved from the command of your brigade before Corinth, and are directed to report to the Military Board of Kentucky to take command of the forces in Kentucky. You will also acknowledge the receipt of this order.

The Department, in making this order, believes that your presence in Kentucky for the specified purpose will be of more advantage to the service than if you were to return to your command before Corinth, on account of your intimate knowledge of the requirements of the service in your State and your experience and discretion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[*Secretary of War.*]

General Boyle has published his first general order, assuming the command, dated June 4, 1862, but I did not receive a copy of the order which he acts upon until to-day, and no formal transfer has yet been made to him. He informed me that he reports tri-monthly to the War Department and not to yourself. On being released I will at this point await your orders.

Have reported more fully by mail to-day.

W. W. DUFFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June 6, 1862.*

I. The attention of all officers of this department is called to the regulations of the Treasury Department in regard to trade in the insurrectionary States. Persons having permits from the proper revenue officers will be allowed to trade freely outside of the lines of our camps, unless they violate the conditions of their permits or some military regulation, in which case they will be arrested and reported to these headquarters.

II. Military officers will not interfere with the shipment of cotton and other products of the country nor with the landing of goods under Treasury permits except in case of suspicion of improper traffic, in which case the facts will be reported as above.

III. No one will be permitted to seize cotton in the hands of the owners, unless it be exposed to be destroyed by the enemy, in which case it will be receipted for and be immediately turned over to the quartermaster's department. Cotton so seized will be shipped to market and sold at public auction, the proceeds, after deducting expenses, to be accounted for to the owner, unless such owner is in the rebel ranks or is rendering assistance to the enemy, in which case the money will be retained, to be disposed of as may hereafter be determined. Commanding officers will be careful that this authority is not abused and that the quiet people of the country are assured that their property and legitimate business will not be interfered with.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEAR CREEK, *June 7, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

To hasten the work I will send one brigade (Hascall's) across Bear Creek to Buzzard Roost Creek. The Engineer Regiment has force enough to prosecute the work on both bridges at the same time, and I trust by the arrangement to get both done in about half the time that would be required if the work were done one at a time.

Please furnish General Halleck with a copy.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BOONEVILLE, *June 7, 1862.*

General HALLECK:

Mitchel reports to me, on what he thinks reliable authority, that on the 28th ultimo Beauregard telegraphed Leadbetter at Chattanooga to cross the river and hold the northern side, especially Winchester, at all hazards, and that some artillery, and possibly some infantry, had already been sent over. Mitchel drove the enemy's cavalry out of Winchester on the 2d and was moving toward Jasper, from which he considered his force sufficient to drive the enemy even if all the troops of Leadbetter should be found there.

If Beauregard has given such orders they may perhaps be regarded as premonitory of some further design.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *Corinth*, *June* 8, 1862.

General BUELL:

General Mitchel telegraphs that he cannot do anything in repairing railroads this side of Decatur.

Have you any reason to think the enemy are in sufficient force to prevent General Wood from occupying and repairing that line? If not, please order it.

Just heard from Jackson. Our forces drove out the enemy, taking the place. They fled, leaving their dinner behind them. They have burned a bridge 6 miles beyond.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 8, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The enemy undoubtedly has a pretty strong cavalry force and some artillery and infantry between Tuscumbia and Decatur. I should prefer to have an entire division between those points. That was my first arrangement, having another division for Bear Creek and Buzzard Roost Creek Bridges, which I have directed General Wood to work on at the same time. To put one division to cover at the same time the entire distance from Bear Creek to Decatur would probably expose them to annoyance, which they would not be in force enough to chastise, and which might in the long run retard the completion of the work.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 8, 1862.

General HALLECK:

As the removal of the Engineer Regiment from my command supersedes the arrangement I have made for repairing the Decatur road I assign General Smith to other duty.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 9, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The following just received from General Mitchel, dated 9th, viz:

Owing to intelligence received from Colonel Lester I have very reluctantly ordered the return of the forces of General Negley. I deem this a most important step, for I am quite certain the enemy will follow. If supplies can be sent to Bainbridge Ferry, 7 miles above Florence, the distance to Florence is less than 40 miles and the route far superior to any other.

It is my duty to again repeat the opinion already expressed, that we ought to occupy the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with a powerful force, and if not done very soon the enemy will do it.

O. M. MITCHEL.

It will be seen by the foregoing that General Mitchel has anticipated the orders I sent him this morning.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 9, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

Your two dispatches of yesterday are received. I, too, think it bad to fall back from a point once taken unless you have effected the object, but if you have advanced without an attainable object you may have to retire of necessity or policy. In this case it ought to depend on your ability to hold your position and at the same time guard against an advance on Nashville. I apprehend that Negley's position is a wrong one in both respects if the enemy can command the force you suppose, which I am ready to believe. Is he not liable to be penned up in the sharp bend of the river opposite Chattanooga or have his retreat cut off by a force crossing below from the railroad? If this is so, the alternative you have is to withdraw him to some point which will threaten a force advancing either from Kingston or Chattanooga, or else hold the position, and concentrate all the force you can spare at such a point. McMinnville and some strong mountain position not far in advance of that, within supporting distance, between Dunlap and McMinnville, would be a good position if you have time to take it. The road to McMinnville should immediately be put in order. The choice of the alternatives depends on the force of the enemy.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, June 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have just been shown a letter from General Nelson to Colonel Kelton, complaining that newspapers have done him injustice in stating that the troops of General Pope and some of the troops of General Sherman were the first in Corinth. In my reports to the Secretary of War I stated precisely what was officially reported to me and in the order of time as reported. General Sherman was the first to report to me that his troops were inside of the enemy's intrenchments; next General Pope, stating the exact hour and minute his men raised the flag on the court-house in Corinth; next, but some time after, came General Nelson's report, indorsed by you. All these were sent to the Secretary of War in the order in which they were received. I never inquired nor do I now know who was first in Corinth nor have I ever attempted to decide upon the conflicting claims. Probably if the question is one of any importance it can be determined when all the official reports have been received. Certainly General Nelson can have no cause to think that I have done him any injustice by sending to Washington the several reports, his among others, immediately on my receiving them. His insinuation that my headquarters furnish newspaper articles is a gross injustice to my staff. The explanation of the substance of telegraphic dispatches and reports getting into the newspapers is very plain. All officers are well aware that the substance of such dispatches and reports, when of interest as news which it is proper to publish, is posted up on a bulletin-board, where any one who chooses can copy and send them to the newspapers. No newspaper reporter has ever been harbored in my camp and no one has been permitted to obtain news at my headquarters which was not public for all who wished it.

It has also been reported to me that General McCook felt aggrieved

that in telegraphing to the Secretary of War the opening of batteries on the evening before the evacuation of Corinth his was not mentioned. At the time I had not been informed that he had opened or established any battery within breaching distance of the enemy's works. I learned that afterward.

Please inform these gentlemen that no intentional injustice has been done them, and that full credit will be given to them as soon as I receive your official report on the operations before Corinth. Nothing could possibly be further from my mind than the intention to praise one officer at the expense of another equally meritorious.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The war has now ended and the events and incidents connected with it are passing into history. As I do not wish that any report or misconception which has been circulated to my prejudice and which is susceptible of explanation should stand recorded against me, and as the reasons which actuated me in preserving silence until this time no longer exist, I desire to invite your attention to a dispatch published in the newspapers, dated at Corinth, Miss., June 4, 1862, purporting to have been sent by you to the Secretary of War, and containing substantially the following words, viz: "General Pope is 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters and 15,000 stand of arms captured," &c. I do not know that you ever sent such a dispatch; but as I do know that I never made such a report, I infer that if you sent the dispatch in question you must have done so under a very great misapprehension. I have therefore to request that you furnish me a copy of any report made by me upon which such a dispatch as that in question was sent. I have full records of all my letters, dispatches, and reports to you during the operations at Corinth, and no such report is among them.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July* 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Present:*

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant. As my papers are all boxed up for transportation to California, I am not able to refer to the dispatches to which you allude nor can I trust my memory in regard to communications made more than three years ago, further than to say that I never reported to the Secretary of War dispatches received from you which were not so received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. A.,
New York, N. Y.:

GENERAL: Your note in reply to my letter of yesterday's date was received this afternoon too late to be answered before you left the city.

I regret that you did not see fit to make the very brief examination of your files necessary to make it plain to you that the correction asked for in my letter was due to me. I was at least entitled to an assurance that such examination should be made at the earliest practicable moment. Certainly the three weeks which you are to pass in New York afford ample time to inspect very fully all your papers bearing on the subject of my letter. As you do not promise an examination now or at any other time I am constrained to say to you that the statement which, "trusting to your memory and without inspection of your files," you do make is altogether unsatisfactory, and leaves me at a loss to determine whether you are to be understood as denying that you sent the dispatch to the Secretary of War which was the subject of my letter, or whether, in the face of my positive denial, you mean to insist that the dispatch was a correct transcript, or anything like it, of a report made to you by me. If it be your purpose to make such a statement, as an answer to my deliberate and unqualified assertion that no such report as that attributed to me was ever made by me, it becomes more necessary than ever that you should examine your files and furnish me with the papers I ask for. In short, general, I utterly deny that the dispatch purporting to have been sent by you to the Secretary of War was based upon any report from me such as is therein stated, and I therefore call upon you either to disavow this dispatch or to furnish me with a copy of the report attributed to me. In almost any other case this question could be easily and conclusively decided by a reference to the official files at the headquarters of the department which you then commanded; but I have ascertained, general, that when you left the West you ordered that portion of the dispatches and reports concerning the operations around Corinth which bore upon this question to be cut out of the official books and brought with you to Washington, leaving the official records in Saint Louis mutilated and incomplete.

These dispatches thus taken are believed to be in your possession. It is not necessary for me to comment upon this transaction further than to say that it manifestly leaves the question I make with you to be settled by my files and those now in your possession, together with the evidence of officers, telegraphic operators, and others whose duties and position enable them to speak with knowledge on the subject.

I trust, general, that you understand that this correspondence has not been begun by me without due consideration, nor without abundant testimony to maintain my position on the question involved. You must therefore see that the matter cannot be disposed of by such a note as yours of this date. The case between us is very simple. You are believed to have sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War asserting that I had made certain reports. I deny utterly that I did so. The onus of proof is therefore with you, and I might well be contented to rest the matter here, but it is proper to inform you that I have abundant evidence to establish the negative of the statement contained in the dispatch attributed to you as far as that dispatch relates to me. My main purpose in writing to you on the subject was to give you the opportunity to explain the matter in a manner that, while it would relieve me from the misconception arising from your dispatch, would leave unimpaired the

personal relations which have always existed between us. It is my wish to maintain those relations if possible; but you must be aware that I cannot long do so unless you act toward me in the same spirit of frankness in which my letter of yesterday was written. It will afford me real satisfaction upon the receipt of the copy of the report attributed to me in the dispatch in question, accompanied by such an explanation as a spirit of frankness and candor would dictate, to recall and destroy this letter. Such explanation is, however, due to me, and I trust sincerely that you will not leave New York, where I understand you are to remain three weeks, without making the brief examination of your files necessary to a full explanation of the subject.

I send the original of this to you by the hands of Major Scott, your staff officer, and a copy by mail to the care of John C. Hamilton, esq.

I will leave for Saint Louis Friday, the 7th instant, at which place any communication will reach me.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED FORCES,
Camp on Battle Creek, August 11, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I forward you herewith, by messenger, one package official papers brought to our lines by flag of truce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
August 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Middle Tennessee:

GENERAL: The inclosed papers were some time since captured on the person of one of Major-General Mitchel's couriers.

I have the honor to request that they be forwarded to Washington City for the information of the War Department.*

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Comdg. Confederate Forces, Dept. East Tenn.

[Sub-inclosures.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *May* 4, 1862.

SAMUEL SHARP, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am down here in Dixie a good ways at present. Our division has got 125 miles of railroad in possession at this time. Huntsville is a fine town. I think it is about as nice a place here as can be found. It is not very large, perhaps 5,000 inhabitants.

Our division has had three small battles within the last eight days, and we had 200 men taken prisoners that was coming through to us.

* See pp. 290–295. These documents were not forwarded to the War Department until 1882.

They were sick soldiers left back at Nashville, and had recovered their health, and coming up to join their regiments. The War Department ought to send General Mitchel 20,000 more troops to this place. There is not enough of men here for safety, that is, to hold the place, if there is as many as is stated below us, but no one can tell what a day will bring forth in these times.

This town is strong secesh; but few Union men to be found here or near here. I write more particular at this time to let you know what a fine chance there is to make money in buying cotton. If you had of come right ahead when I wrote you could of cleared $10,000 dollars by this time. Clark, of Cleveland, bought sixty bales and shipped it, and it is now about at New York, and it will make him over $4,000. He bought it at Nashville or near there. He come down here a day or two ago, and I gave him an introduction yesterday to General O. M. Mitchel, and the general promised him transportation by wagons to the railroad by paying a fair price and then to carry it into Nashville Railroad. Teams come through loaded with commissary stores, then return with cotton. Clark is abuying for Comstock, Bartlett and Smith, and I think D. W. Deshler has an interest in it as a silent partner. General Mitchel has a son-in-law in New York City that is acoming here in a few days to operate, and he will be backed up by some New York house.

The general said to Clark he would let him buy here; that there was a million of dollars' worth of cotton in this county, and that there was enough for both of them. I do not know whether he would let any one else come in now or not; perhaps he would, but I wish you could come down before he did and I could arranged it for you nicely. I hardly know what to say to you now, but I do think you could make money. You would have to let some one here do the buying and then some one that is acquainted with the army could do the work, and all you could do would be just to see to it a little, and have it shipped in some other person's name until it got to Nashville; there it would be safe. Now I only suggest this to you; you act on your own judgment. If I was out of army and had funds, with the knowledge I have of the matter, I could make more money at buying cotton than by grain I know certain.

I have been very sick, but I am better. How is all the good people at home?

Your obedient servant,

J. R. PAUL.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *May* 4, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I got started that day you left at 3 o'clock and we got to Fayetteville that night, and I got through the next day and reported to General Mitchel. He has not put me to work as yet, but I suppose he will to-morrow. I told him a little about quartermasters, and he has relieved Bell and Hastings both, and at my suggestion he has put Captain Slocum in the quartermaster's department.

Huntsville is a nice town. The train on the other route has not got through yet and this is Sunday. No one has heard of them. Proctor, they say, was taken prisoner. He was a good ways ahead of his train. General Mitchel's son and about 200 of sick soldiers that was coming from Nashville to join their regiments was taken prisoners at Pulaski, on the other route. They let them go on parole.

General Mitchel's son came in yesterday with a furlough signed by Morgan. He cannot take up arms until he is exchanged.

Clark came through with us. I gave him an introduction to the general, and the general will give him transportation back for his cotton to

the railroad. Clark is on tiptoe to-day, as he has succeeded so finely in his arrangements. I learn that Bartlett and Smith, and D. W. Deshler I think, has an interest in the matter with Comstock. Clark says he wants you to go in with them so as to help here, and that you can make a good deal more than staying in the army. He said Comstock wanted to see you on this matter.

Sharp has missed it badly. If he had made the arrangement and come down here I could put him in the way to make $10,000 or $20,000 soon.

There is a million dollars' worth of cotton in this county.

I will write Nashville to you.

J. R. PAUL.

HUNTSVILLE, *May* 5, 1862.

T. COMSTOCK, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I have addressed a note to Mr. Goodhue, assistant superintendent of the Chattanooga Railroad, which you can hand to him and obtain the necessary information. He will also assist you in the best information as to which way to come here. I am in earnest about a stock of goods.

Almost anything will sell, but domestic goods and provisions much the best. Green tea, and poor at that, is held and sold here at $4 a pound. It is with difficulty I can get enough to eat. Common pants sell here at $13 per pair; boots at $25; shoes, ladies' and gentlemen's, at from $5 to $12. Butter is almost *non est.* I can order boots and shoes through a Cleveland house at New York prices. I want a good pair of summer shoes myself, although I can wait a while.

I suppose you have received my clothes from the express office. I need them badly, but can wait until you come. I think perhaps you had best come down and look over the field for yourself, although it is clear to my mind. I think I can buy at 10 or 11 cents in Southern funds all we want. A planter has just called upon me who has 300 bales, which I can buy at 11 cents, I think. He asks 12½, but I make a play on the risks, and having no competition, I can get it at my own price. I need the money.

They don't expect to get gold. I am keeping that in reserve. Some old rich fellows will sell only for gold, but I have enough for the present. I can use $75,000 to $100,000 here now to good advantage and probably twice that.

General Mitchel will hold this post beyond a doubt in my own mind, and the railroad will soon be open so we ship it through to Nashville. I want money enough to buy 5,000 bales.

Yours,

J. H. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *May* 5, 1862.

A. F. GOODHUE, Esq., *Asst. Supt. Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.:*

DEAR SIR: I hope to obtain a large amount of cotton at this point, and shall, until the railroads are open, send as fast as possible to Shelbyville for shipment to Nashville by your road. I propose also to bring this way from Nashville a stock of goods for exchange. Can you furnish me with necessary transportation for my goods this way? Mr. Comstock, my partner, will call upon you and ascertain what you can do in the matter.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. H. CLARK.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *May* 5, 1862.

T. COMSTOCK, *Saint Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.:*

I have full approval and co-operation of General Mitchel. Good Southern funds will buy to any extent.

Wait for particulars by letter to-day.

J. H. CLARK,
General Mitchel's Headquarters.

[Across the face:]

Approved.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

Mr. FULLER, *Telegraph Operator, Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

Please send through the above dispatch at earliest moment. By permission of General Mitchel all letters or dispatches for me you will please send through by his couriers to his headquarters. My letters are directed to your care at Shelbyville.

Very truly, yours,

J. H. CLARK.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, May 5, 1862.

W. B. HOOK, Esq., *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I fear you are again losing a most favorable opportunity to commence the purchase of cotton. John Morgan's raid has brought down the price and gives to buyers a chance which will not probably return again soon. Purchasers are here in advance of you and are making contracts this very day, and to them I offer the same facilities that I have offered to you, and will do so until you arrive.

The cotton first purchased will be first transported by me on the Government trains, and it is the bold man who wins. I have no personal interest in this matter, as you very well know, and had you come forward promptly on reaching Nashville this whole matter would have been in your own hands.

Ned will be exchanged for Lieutenant Morgan, the brother of the colonel.

Very truly and affectionately,

O. M. MITCHEL.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

APRIL 18, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.

The major-general commanding this department, charged with the enforcement of martial law, believing that many of its citizens have been misled into the commission of treasonable acts through ignorance of their duties and obligations to their State, and that many have actually fled across the mountains and joined our enemies under the persuasion and misguidance of supposed friends but designing enemies, hereby proclaims:

1st. That no person so misled who comes forward, declares his error, and takes the oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States shall be molested or punished on account of past acts or words.

2d. That no person so persuaded and misguided as to leave his home and join the enemy who shall return within thirty days of the date of this proclamation, acknowledge his error, and take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States shall be molested or punished on account of past acts or words.

After thus announcing his disposition to treat with the utmost clemency those who have been led away from the true path of patriotic duty the major-general commanding furthermore declares his determination henceforth to employ all the elements at his disposal for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of East Tennessee, whether from the incursions of the enemy or the irregularities of his own troops and for the suppression of all treasonable practices.

He assures all citizens engaged in cultivating their farms that he will protect them in their rights, and that he will suspend the militia draft under the State laws that they may raise crops for consumption in the coming year.

He invokes the zealous co-operation of the authorities and of all good people to aid him in his endeavors.

The courts of criminal jurisdiction will continue to exercise their functions, save the issuing of writs of habeas corpus. Their writs will be served and their decrees executed by the aid of the military when necessary.

When the courts fail to preserve the peace or punish offenders against the laws these objects will be attained through the action of military tribunals and the exercise of the force of his command.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding Department of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Office Provost-Marshal, April 23, 1862.

To the Disaffected People of East Tennessee:

The undersigned, in executing martial law in this department, assures those interested, who have fled to the enemy's lines and who are actually in their army, that he will welcome their return to their homes and their families. They are offered amnesty and protection if they come to lay down their arms and act as loyal citizens within the thirty days given them by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to do so.

At the end of that time those failing to return to their homes and accept the amnesty thus offered and provide for and protect their wives and children in East Tennessee will have them sent to their care in Kentucky or beyond the Confederate States lines at their own expense.

All that leave after this date with a knowledge of the above acts their families will be sent immediately after them. The women and children must be taken care of by husbands and fathers either in East Tennessee or in the Lincoln Government.

W. M. CHURCHWELL,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., April 26, 1862.*

I. The following rearrangement and transfers of general officers and regiments will take place immediately:

1st. Brigadier-General Donelson will report to Major-General Polk with the two regiments of Tennessee volunteers now under his command.

2d. Brigadier-General Trapier will be relieved from duty with the First Corps and will report to General Bragg.

3d. Brigadier-Generals Hawes and Helm will report for duty to Major-General Breckinridge.

4th. Blythe's regiment Mississippi and Marks' Eleventh Louisiana Volunteers are transferred from the First to the Second Army Corps.

5th. Robertson's regiment Alabama Volunteers, instead of being consolidated with the Sixteenth Regiment Alabama Volunteers, is transferred to Major-General Breckinridge's command, with its present organization.

6th. The Seventh Kentucky and Sixth Mississippi Volunteers are transferred to the reserve.

II. The chief of artillery, Colonel Gill, will inspect the batteries of this army and organize them forthwith as follows:

1st. One battery of four guns to each brigade, each battery to consist either of four rifled guns or four smooth-bore guns, two of which shall be howitzers, except that 12-pounder batteries shall remain as now organized.

2d. Six horses shall be furnished for each gun.

3d. Any extra horses shall be distributed to these batteries of the same division or to other divisions, as may be required.

4th. Any deficiency of horses will be supplied by selection from the cavalry; to which end Brigadier-General Beall, when required, will dismount from suitable horses as many troops, with the least prejudice practicable to his arm of the service, as may be necessary to supply said deficiency.

5th. All men thus dismounted will be paid the assessed value of their horses without delay, and they will be attached to regiments of infantry of their own selection, ten days being given for selection.

6th. Supernumeraries, if any, of light batteries, after organization as prescribed in these orders, may select whether to serve in other light batteries or to serve with siege guns or guns in position, it being understood that all such supernumeraries in the event of a battle shall be held in reserve to replace casualties in light batteries in action.

7th. Vaiden (Bain's) artillery company will report at once to General Bragg to be assigned according to the needs of the service, their guns to be turned in to the Ordnance Department.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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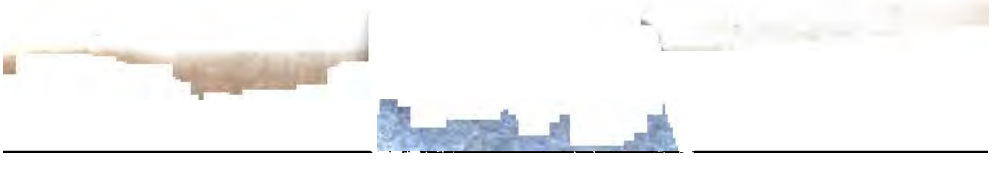
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